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On the cover: The type specimen of *Pachycephala nudigula* Hartert, 1897, shown here in a lithograph by J.G. Keulemans (*Novitates Zoologicae,* 1897, 4: pl. 3, fig.3), was collected by Alfred Everett on Flores Island, Indonesia, in October 1896. The bare, deep red throat, unique in the genus, occurs only in the adult male and is inflated when he sings. The female and immature male have white, feathered throats. Known only from Flores, subspecies *nudigula,* and from Sumbawa, subspecies *ilsa*.

LeCroy: Type Specimens of Birds: 8. Passeriformes AMNH Bulletin 333 2010

Type Specimens of Birds in the American Museum of Natural History

Part 8. Passeriformes:

Pachycephalidae, Aegithalidae, Remizidae, Paridae, Sittidae, Neosittidae, Certhiidae, Rhabdornithidae, Climacteridae, Dicaeidae, Pardalotidae, and Nectariniidae

Mary LeCroy

Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History

TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS IN THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

PART 8. PASSERIFORMES: PACHYCEPHALIDAE, AEGITHALIDAE, REMIZIDAE, PARIDAE, SITTIDAE, NEOSITTIDAE, CERTHIIDAE, RHABDORNITHIDAE, CLIMACTERIDAE, DICAEIDAE, PARDALOTIDAE, AND NECTARINIIDAE

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Eafa maculata Rothschild and Hartert, 1903, type of genus and species. Now: *Rhamphocharis crassirostris piperata* (De Vis, 1898).

ABSTRACT

This eighth part of "Type Specimens of Birds in the American Museum of Natural History" includes taxa covered in volume 12 of the *Check-list of Birds of the World* (Paynter, 1967) except for the families Zosteropidae and Meliphagidae, which will comprise a separate part. The original description of each form has been consulted unless otherwise noted, coordinates for type localities are given when possible, currently accepted names for the taxa included, and comments on taxonomic history provided. In all, 419 names are treated, five of these being replacement names; 102 of them were introduced by G.M. Mathews. Types of 12 of these names are not in AMNH or were not found. Four paratypes are discussed, the holotypes of which were almost certainly destroyed in World War II.

This part of the type list, as well as all previous parts, are searchable and available for download from the AMNH Library web site: http://digitallibrary.amnh.org/dspace/.

INTRODUCTION

This eighth part of "Type Specimens of Birds in the American Museum of Natural History" includes taxa covered in Volume 12 of the *Check-list of Birds of the World* (Paynter, 1967) except for the families Zosteropidae and Meliphagidae, which will comprise a separate part. As did earlier parts (Greenway, 1973, 1978, 1987; LeCroy and Sloss, 2000, and LeCroy, 2003, 2005, 2008), this part follows the order of "Peters' *Check-list*" series, which is the basis for the arrangement of the AMNH collection. More recent classifications are still subject to frequent modification and their use for these AMNH type lists could lead to errors and omissions. Volumes 12 and 13 of *Handbook of Birds of the World* (del Hoyo et al., 2007, 2008) are a source for references to current molecular studies and provide recent classifications of the families included here.

The format for this part follows that for previous ones. Brackets enclosing a taxon entry indicate that, although its type might be expected to be in AMNH, the type either was not found or was discovered in another collection. In four cases, paratypes in AMNH are listed when holotypes in other museums were almost certainly lost during World War II. The citation of the name and of the type locality is first given exactly as it appeared in the original description that has been seen unless otherwise indicated. In the text portion for each taxon, the name of the type locality is updated when necessary to accord with modern place names, followed by the *original spelling in parentheses*, and coordinates are given when found. Longitude and latitude are given in degrees and minutes, which are separated by a period, as is done in the *Times Atlas of the World* (Times of London, 1967) from which many are taken. Other atlases and gazetteers have been used as well and are cited in the text.

The currently recognized name of each taxon is given and reference is made to the usage in a recent publication, preferably regional works or works treating the family as a whole. Once again, I have referred to Dickinson's (2003) *Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World* and subsequent corrigenda for each of the taxa covered in the present publication but have not listed it for each. Complete taxonomic history is not given for each of the forms, but salient points are added when they might prove useful.

To avoid uncertainty, I have referred to Rothschild specimens, said in the older literature to be in the "Tring Museum," as in the "Rothschild Collection" now in AMNH. The bird collection of The Natural History Museum (formerly the British Museum (Natural History), London) is now housed at Tring on the former Rothschild estate, and this is a continuing source of confusion.

I have accepted Hartert's (1918a, 1920a, 1922c, 1928a, 1931) nomination of "types" in the Rothschild Collection as designations of lectotypes in cases where original descriptions implied syntypes, following the practice in all previous parts of the AMNH type list. For a fuller discussion, see LeCroy (2005: 2–3, 2008: 2–3). In cases where Hartert's nomination proved ambiguous, I have designated as

lectotype the specimen bearing the Rothschild type label, interpreting this as an indication that Hartert intended this specimen as the type; indeed, he may have considered the presence of a type label enough in the days before the more rigorous codification of the rules of nomenclature. According to the current Code (ICZN, 1999, Art. 72.4.7), the presence of a type label in and of itself is not sufficient to identify a type, and ambiguity arises when the data given for the type apply to more than one specimen in the type series. I have used lectotypification in such cases to stabilize the nomenclature and remove sources of potential confusion in interpreting older literature, in which the type status of a specimen bearing a Rothschild type label has rarely been questioned. Most often, the entire type series, if known, is in AMNH, but the Rothschild Collection was never cataloged. There is no record of specimens Rothschild may have sent to dealers for sale or exchanged with other collections before he sold his collection. I have designated herein the following lectotypes, other than those for Mathews' names: *Pachycephala everetti*, *Pachycephala pectoralis javana*, *Pachycephala fulviventris*, *Pachycephala melanura buruensis*, *Pachycephala contempta*, *Pachycephala examinata*, *Aegithalos caudatus pyrenacius*, *Melanocharis longicauda orientalis*, *Anthreptes collaris ugandae*, *Cinnyris frenata saleyerensis*, and *Cinnyris souimanga apolis*.

Once again, verifying types from the G.M. Mathews Australian Collection, which was purchased by Rothschild, has proven time-consuming and frustrating. As previously, I have tried to list all names introduced by Mathews prior to the AMNH purchase of the Rothschild Collection in 1932, whether or not the types are in AMNH. I have checked later names supplied by Mathews and have occasionally found one that refers back to specimens in his collection, but none that appears in this part. For a fuller discussion of some of the problems associated with Mathews' names, see LeCroy (2008: 3–4). Hartert, in his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection referred to above, had not published on the Mathews names covered in Part 8 of the AMNH type list. Because he was still working on these specimens when the collection was sold, the Mathews types frequently bear both Mathews and Rothschild type labels, and I have used these as an indication as to Mathews' intended type. Because Mathews did not catalog all of his specimens—none after 1914—and because he frequently purchased old collections many years after they were collected, it is often impossible to determine when Mathews actually received a specimen. In this part of the type list, I have considered as paratypes of a name introduced by Mathews (in bold type) only those specimens that I have found in Mathews' catalog. On occasion, other likely paratypes not found in the Mathews catalog are listed in regular type as possible paratypes. I have designated the following Mathews lectotypes herein: *Falcunculus leucogaster stirlingi*, *Gilbertornis gilberti mallee*, *Pachycephala rufiventris colletti*, *Lewinornis rufiventris waddelli*, *Colluricincla parvula omissa*, and *Pardalotus rubricatus leichhardti*.

The following acronyms are used in the text: **AM**, Australian Museum, Sydney, Australia; **AMNH**, American Museum of Natural History, NY; **ANSP**, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, PA; **BMNH**, The Natural History Museum, Tring, UK; **FMNH**, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL; **ICZN**, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature; **MHNP**, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France; **MRAC**, Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium; **MSNG**, Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova, Genoa, Italy; **MV**, Museum of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia; **MZB**, Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense, Cibinong, nr. Bogor, Indonesia; **NMW**, Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, Austria; **OMNH**, Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, Norman, OK; **PNG**, Papua New Guinea; **PNGM**, Papua New Guinea Museum and Art Gallery, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea; **PNM**, Philippine National Museum, Manila, Philippines; **QM**, Queensland Museum, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia; **RMNH**, Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, Leiden, The Netherlands; **SAMA**, South Australian Museum, Adelaide, South Australia; **SMTD**, Staatlichen Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, Germany; **SNMBG**, Staatlichen Naturhistorischen Museums, Braunschweig, Germany;

UMB, Überseemuseum, Bremen, Germany; **USBGN**, United States Board on Geographic Names; **WAM**, Western Australian Museum, Perth, Australia; **ZFMK**, Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum A. Koenig, Bonn, Germany; **ZMB**, Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, Germany; **ZMH**, Zoologisches Institut und Zoologisches Museum, Hamburg, Germany; **ZMUC**, Zoologisk Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark; and **ZMUO**, Zoologisk Museum, Oslo, Norway (formerly Christiania Museum).

PACHYCEPHALIDAE

Eulacestoma nigropectus clara Stresemann and Paludan

Eulacestoma nigropectus clara Stresemann and Paludan *in* Stresemann et al., 1934: 44 (Kunupi, 2000 m).

Now *Eulacestoma nigropectus* De Vis, 1894. See Diamond, 1972: 294, Coates, 1990: 203–204, and Boles, 2007: 409.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 302215**, adult male, collected on Mount Kunupi, 2000 m, Kobowre (= Weyland) Mountains, 03.50S, 135.55E (USBGN, 1982), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 9 October 1931, by Georg Stein (no. 1861). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Stein's unique field number of the holotype was given in the original description, and five specimens were said to have been collected. Later, Hartert et al. (1936: 202) listed the five specimens, giving Stein's field numbers. Originally, Stein's collection was to have been divided among the Rothschild Collection, ZMB and AMNH. By the time the collection had been studied, the Rothschild Collection had been purchased by AMNH; three–fourths of the collection came to AMNH and one–fourth went to ZMB (Hartert et al., 1936: 166). Two paratypes came to AMNH: **AMNH 302216** (Stein no. 1865), immature female, Mt. Kunupi, 11 October 1931; and **AMNH 302217** (1864), female, Mt. Kunupi, 12 October 1931, the latter specimen exchanged to FMNH in the 1960s. Stein's specimens numbered 1862 and 1863 apparently remain in ZMB.

See Stein (1933, 1936) for field notes.

Falcunculus frontatus herbertoni Mathews

Falcunculus frontatus herbertoni Mathews, 1912a (January): 376 (Herberton, Queensland).

Now *Falcunculus frontatus* (Latham, 1801). See Mayr, 1953, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 466–467, and Boles, 2007: 409.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 657258**, male on original label [= female plumage], collected at Herberton, 17.23S, 145.23E (Storr, 1984: 183), Queensland, Australia, on 6 November 1910. From the Mathews Collection (no. 9011) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number in the original description, sex not indicated, and gave the range as northern Queensland. According to his catalog, this specimen was obtained from [F.P.] Dodd (1911). In addition to an original label, and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, it also bears a "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1923b, pl. 491, lower right fig., opp. p. 2, text p. 4), where it was described as an adult female although not said to be the type. The only additional Mathews specimen from northern Queensland is AMNH 657261, collected at Cairns in January 1885 by T.H. Bowyer Bower but not cataloged by Mathews until May 1913 (catalog no. 16853), shortly after he received the specimens from Bowyer Bower's mother. It is not a paratype.

Schodde and Mason (1999: 466–467) considered *F. frontatus* a monotypic species within a superspecies; Christidis and Boles (2008: 194–195) retained *F. frontatus* as a polytypic species and noted that molecular analysis was needed.

Falcunculus frontatus iredalei Mathews

Falcunculus frontatus iredalei Mathews, 1912b (April): 47 (Ringwood, Victoria).

Now *Falcunculus frontatus* (Latham, 1801). See Mayr, 1953, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 466–467, and Boles, 2007: 409.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 657205**, adult male, collected at Ringwood, 37.51S, 145.13E (Times Atlas), Victoria, Australia, on 16 July 1910. From the Mathews Collection (no. 1372) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. It bears an original label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels. According to Mathews' catalog, it was collected by Thomas H. Tregellas (original label in his hand). Paratypes are: **AMNH 657207** (Mathews no. 9052), female, Ringwood, 7 May 1911; **AMNH 657208** (4907), female, Ringwood, 15 June 1907; **AMNH 657225** (8072), male, Olinda, 24 December 1910; **AMNH 657230** (8071), female, Bayswater, 1 November 1910, all collected by Tregellas; and **AMNH 657236** (Mathews no. 2615), male, Ringwood, 5 December 1908, collected by L.G. Chandler. Six additional specimens are possible paratypes, but I was unable to find them in Mathews' catalog and do not know when they came into his possession: AMNH 657215, female, Auburn, 16 May 1900, collected by C.F. Cole; AMNH 657216 and AMNH 657217, males, AMNH 657218, female, Frankston, 20 June 1908; AMNH 657227, male, and AMNH 657228, female, Olinda, 9 May 1908, all collected by L.G. Chandler.

Falcunculus frontatus lumholtzi Mathews

Falcunculus frontatus lumholtzi Mathews, 1912e (December): 119 (Queensland).

Now *Falcunculus frontatus* (Latham, 1801). See Mayr, 1953, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 466–467, and Boles, 2007: 409.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 657262**, adult male, collected at Minnie Downs, 25.05S, 145.53E (Times Atlas), central Queensland, Australia, on 23 August 1881, by Carl Lumholtz. From the Mathews Collection (no. 14613) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. Lumholtz collected for the University of Christiana, Oslo (ZMUO) and made an 800 mile trip into western Queensland in August 1881 (Whittell, 1954: 457). His specimens were obtained by Mathews from Robert Collett, Director of the Museum and Professor of Zoology at the University. In addition to the field label and the Mathews and Rothschild type labels, the holotype also bears a "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated by Mathews (1923b, pl. 491, lower left fig., opp. p. 2, text p. 3), where it is confirmed as the type of *lumholtzi*. A possible paratype is AMNH 657263, male, collected at Minnie Downs on 9 January 1882. Judging by the handwriting on the original label, it was also collected by Lumholtz, but I was unable to find the specimen in Mathews' catalog.

Schodde and Mason (1999: 466–467) considered *frontatus* monotypic; Christidis and Boles (2008: 194–195) retained *F. frontatus* as a polytypic species.

Falcunculus frontatus territori Mathews

Falcunculus frontatus territori Mathews, 1916c: 91 (McArthur River, Northern Territory).

Now *Falcunculus whitei* A.J. Campbell, 1910. See Mayr, 1953, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 468–470, and Boles, 2007: 409.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 657257**, adult male, collected at Borroloola, 16.03S, 136.17E (Storr, 1977: 106), McArthur River, Northern Territory, Australia, on 16 June 1913, by Harry G. Barnard (no. 81). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews noted that the type was a male collected 16 June 1913 on the McArthur River. AMNH 657257 is the only Mathews specimen in AMNH from Northern Territory; he obtained it from H.L. White but did not catalog it. In addition to White's label and a Rothschild label printed "Ex. coll. G.M. Mathews," it bears an AMNH type label. Mayr (1953: 250–251) restricted the type locality to Borroloola, the collecting locality of this unique specimen. The description of an adult male (Mathews 1923b: 3–4) is based on this specimen, but it is not said to be figured or a type.

Barnard (1914: 47) published a list of the species observed and collected on his trip to the McArthur River for H.L. White, only saying that *whitii* (sic) was rare. Schodde and Mason (1999: 468–470) gave full species status to *whitei*; Boles (2007: 409) considered it a subspecies of *F. frontatus*.

Falcunculus leucogaster stirlingi Mathews

Falcunculus leucogaster stirlingi Mathews, 1915a: 133 (Stirling Ranges, West Australia).

Now *Falcunculus leucogaster* Gould, 1838. See Mayr, 1953, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 468–469, and Boles, 2007: 409.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 657266**, adult male, collected in the Stirling Range, 34.23S, 117.50E (USBGN, 1957), Western Australia, Australia, in October 1911, by F.B. Lawson Whitlock. From the Mathews Collection (no. 10545) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews said only that the type was from the Stirling Range. By that time, he had nine specimens collected in the Stirling Range by F.L. Whitlock (1911, 1912) in 1910 and 1911. On the original label of AMNH 657266, Mathews wrote "Type of stirlingi," indicating that he considered this specimen his type. In order to validate his intent, I hereby designate AMNH 657266 the lectotype of *Falcunculus leucogaster stirlingi*. The specimen already bears an AMNH type label in addition to the original label and a Rothschild Museum label printed "Ex. coll. G.M. Mathews."

Paralectotypes are: Males: **AMNH 657265** (Mathews no. 6126), nr. Lake Baluish, 8 October 1910; **AMNH 657267** (10546), 17 September 1911; **AMNH 657268** and **AMNH 657269** (10547), September 1911; **AMNH 657270** (10544), 2 October 1911; Females: **AMNH 657271** (10541), 5 October 1911; **AMNH 657272** (10542), 18 September 1911; and **AMNH 657273** (10543), 18 September 1911, all collected by Whitlock in the Stirling Range. Of these paralectotypes, AMNH 657265 and 657272 bear "Figured" labels and are illustrated in Mathews (1923b, pl. 491, upper two figs., opp. p. 2, text pp. 13–14); no type status is indicated.

Schodde and Mason (1999: 468–469) gave full species status to *leucogaster*; Boles (2007: 409) considered it a subspecies of *F. frontatus*.

Oreoica cristata clelandi Mathews

Oreoica cristata clelandi Mathews, 1912a: 376 (Coonalpyn, South Australia).

Now *Oreoica gutturalis gutturalis* (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827). See Mayr, 1953: 252–253, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 464–465, and Boles, 2007: 410.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 657321**, adult male, collected at Coonalpyn, 90 Mile Desert, 35.41S, 139.52E (Times Atlas), South Australia, Australia, on 17 May 1911, by John B. Cleland (no. a). From the Mathews Collection (no. 8925) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype and gave the range as South Australia. Paratypes in AMNH are: **AMNH 657328** (Mathews no. 9952), male, NW Port Augusta, 5 October 1911, S.A. White (no. 218); **AMNH 657329** (9951), female, NW Port Augusta, 8 October 1911, S.A. White (no. 207); **AMNH 657336** (2623), male, South Australia, 1876; and **AMNH 657337** (2622), female, South Australia. Cleland (1912: 13) apparently collected only one specimen.

Oreoica cristata westralensis Mathews

Oreoica cristata westralensis Mathews, 1912a: 377 (South-West Australia).

Now *Oreoica gutturalis gutturalis* (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827). See Mayr, 1953: 252–253, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 464–465, and Boles, 2007: 410.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 657303**, adult male, collected at Broomehill, 33.51S, 117.38E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 504), Western Australia, Australia, on 1 July 1908, by Thomas Carter. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2629) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype. In addition to the field label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, the holotype also bears a "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1923b, pl. 492, opp. p. 18, text p. 19), where it is confirmed as the type of *westralensis*. Paratypes are: **AMNH 657305** (Mathews no. 2628), male, 27 October 1907; **AMNH 657307** (2631), female, 22 October 1905; **AMNH 657308** (2630), female, 18 September 1905, all collected by Carter at Broomehill. Two additional specimens are possible paratypes but I did not find them in Mathews' catalog and do not know when he acquired them: AMNH 657304, male, 22 September 1910, and AMNH 657306, male juv., 27

August 1910, both also collected at Broomehill by Carter.

Oreoica cristata lloydi Mathews

Oreoica cristata lloydi Mathews *in* Carter and Mathews, 1917: 608 (Dirk Hartog Island, Western Australia).

Now *Oreoica gutturalis gutturalis* (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827). See Mayr 1953: 252–253, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 464–465, and Boles, 2007: 410.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 657312**, male, 18 October 1916, and **AMNH 657313**, female, 6 November 1916, collected on Dirk Hartog Island, 25.50S, 113.03E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 506), Western Australia, Australia, by Thomas Carter. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In Carter and Mathews (1917), nomenclature was said to be by Mathews. No type was designated in the original description, nor was the number of specimens studied given. The above two specimens are the only ones that came to AMNH. Mathews acquired them after he had ceased cataloging his collection, and there is no indication on the labels or in Mathews (1923b: 18–27) concerning their type status; therefore, they must be considered syntypes. These syntypes had not previously been included in the AMNH type collection.

Oreoica cristata pallescens Mathews

Oreoica cristata pallescens Mathews, 1912a: 377 (Northern Territory (Alexandra)).

Now *Oreoica gutturalis pallescens* Mathews, 1912. See Mayr, 1967: 5, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 464–465, and Boles, 2007: 410.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 657318**, male, collected at Alexandria Station (= Alexandra), 19.03S, 136.42E (Storr, 1977: 105), Northern Territory, Australia, in July 1905, by Wilfred Stalker. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2625) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to Stalker's original label, the specimen bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels and a "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1923, pl. 492, opp. p. 18, text p. 19). While this is undoubtedly the specimen illustrated, Mathews gave the date as July "1908" and said that it was collected "on Alexander"; he also did not confirm that it was the type. The number "662" on the original label refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908). Mathews (1912a: 377) gave the range of *pallescens* as Northern Territory; paratypes are: **AMNH 657319** (Mathews no. 2624), sexed as a female but in male plumage, Alexandria Station, July 1905, collected by Stalker; and **AMNH 657320** (5136), male, Tanami Gold Field, 26 March 1910, collected by J.P. Rogers (no. 4).

Ingram (1907: 411) reported on the Alexandria collection made by Stalker, whom he called William, and listed only the above two specimens.

Oreoica cristata mungi Mathews

Oreoica cristata mungi Mathews, 1912a: 377 (Mungi, North-West Australia).

Now *Oreoica gutturalis pallescens* Mathews, 1912. See Whittell and Serventy, 1948: 67, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 464–465, and Boles, 2007: 410.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 657292**, male, collected at Mungi Rock Hole, 18.45S, 123.44E (Storr, 1980: 103), 8 miles SE of Mount Alexander, West Kimberley, Western Australia, Australia, on 27 June 1911, by John P. Rogers (no. 1816). From the Mathews Collection (no. 9140) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number in the original description and gave the range of *mungi* as the interior of northwest Australia. The holotype bears Rogers' original label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels. The only paratype that came with the Mathews Collection is **AMNH 657293** (Mathews no. 9139), female, collected at the same place on the same day by Rogers (no. 1818). In Mathews catalog, both of these specimens have the collecting locality listed as "Fitzroy River."

Pachycare flavogrisea subaurantia Rothschild and Hartert

Pachycare flavogrisea subaurantia Rothschild and Hartert, 1911a: 157 (Schneegebirge im mittleren Neuguinea).

Now *Pachycare flavogriseum subaurantium* Rothschild and Hartert, 1911. See Dickinson, 2003: 474, and Boles, 2007: 409.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 659777**, adult male, collected in the Maoke (= Snow) Mountains, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 22 October 1910, by Albert S. Meek (no. 4873). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Meek's unique field number of the holotype was given in the original description. Rothschild and Hartert (1913) reported on Meek's 1910 and 1911 collections from the then Netherlands New Guinea. On p. 511, they listed their Meek specimens of *subaurantia*, all of which were sent to AMNH. Paratypes are: **AMNH 659778** (Meek no. 4848), male, 18 October; **AMNH 659779** (4895), male, 25 October; **AMNH 659780** (4935), male, 2 November; **AMNH 659781** (4936), male, 2 November; **AMNH 659782** (4946), female, 3 November; **AMNH 659783** (4885), female, 25 October; and **AMNH 659784** (4941), immature female, 3 November, all collected in 1910 at 3000 ft, in the Snow Mountains. Paratypes AMNH 659781 and 659782 were exchanged to FMNH in the 1960s.

Rothschild and Hartert (1913) reported that Meek's 1910 Snow Mountain expedition was made on the Setekwa River, 04.54S, 137.19E (USBGN, 1982), a tributary of the Utakwa (= Oetakwa) River.

AMNH 178221 (Meek no. 4845), a male collected on 17 October 1910 in the Snow Mountains, was purchased by AMNH from the dealer W.F. Rosenberg in 1923 and was not part of Rothschild and Hartert's type series; it is a topotype. Usually, Rothschild would select from Meek's collections the specimens that he wished to purchase and turn the remainder over to dealers to sell for Meek.

Pachycare flavogrisea randi Gilliard

Pachycare flavogrisea randi Gilliard, 1961: 2 (6 kilometers southwest of Bernhard Camp ("1200 meters"), Idenburg River, Snow Mountains, Netherlands New Guinea).

Now *Pachycare flavogriseum randi* Gilliard, 1961. See Dickinson, 2003: 474, and Boles, 2007: 409.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 341464**, adult male, collected 6 km southwest of Bernhard Camp, 1200 m, ca. 03.30S, 139.15E (Archbold et al., 1942, map 1), Taritatu (= Idenburg) River, Maoke (= Snow) Mountains, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 26 February 1939, by Austin L. Rand on the 1938–1939 Archbold Expedition (no. 9682).

COMMENTS: Gilliard gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. Rand (1942b: 486) noted that 11 males and 4 females were collected; however, measurements were given for only 10 males. Paratypes are: **AMNH 341462**, **341463**, **341465–341475**, and **343503**, nine males, four females, and one sex ? AMNH 341474 and 341475 were sent to MZB in 1957, and I did not find AMNH 341471 in the collection. Archbold et al. (1942) summarize the 1938–1939 Archbold Expedition to New Guinea, also known as the Indisch-Amerikaansche Expeditie.

Pachycare flavogrisea subpallida Hartert

Pachycare flavogrisea subpallida Hartert, 1930b: 53 (Bihagi, head of Mambare River).

Now *Pachycare flavogriseum subpallidum* Hartert, 1930. See Dickinson, 2003: 474, and Boles, 2007: 409.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 659798**, adult (female on label, changed to male by E. H[artert]), collected at Bihagi, head of Mambare River, Oro Province, Papua New Guinea, on 28 March 1906 by Albert F. Eichhorn for Albert S. Meek (no. A. 2670). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Meek's field number in the original description. This specimen lacks the dusky ear patch of females, and Hartert commented on the incorrect sexing of some of these specimens. The type series included specimens from the Mambare River, the Aicora River, and a female from the Rawlinson Mountains. Paratypes in AMNH are: **AMNH 659795–659797**, males, collected on the Mambare River in March 1906; **AMNH 659807–659811**, three males, one female, one sex ?, collected on the Aicora River in October–December 1905; and **AMNH 659813**, female, no date, collected in the Rawlinson Mountains by C. Keysser.

The mouth of the Mambare River is at 08.30S, 147.45E (PNG, 1984).

Rhagologus leucostigma novus Rand

Rhagologus leucostigma novus Rand, 1940: 7 (Weyland Mountains, 1500 meters, Netherland [sic] New Guinea).

Now *Rhagologus leucostigma novus* Rand, 1940. See Dickinson, 2003: 474, and Boles, 2007: 411.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 302289**, adult male, collected on Mount Kunupi, 03.50S, 135.25E (USBGN, 1943), Kobowre (= Weyland) Mountains, 1500 meters, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 9 September 1931, by Georg Stein (no. 1753).

COMMENTS: Rand gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. Hartert et al. (1936: 206) reported that Stein collected 14 males and 5 females; part of this collection remained in ZMB, and those specimens are not paratypes of *novus*. Rand would have had before him only the Stein specimens that came to AMNH. His type series comprised 10 males and three females from the Weyland Mountains and a male from the Utanata River, figured by Ogilvie-Grant (1915, pl. iv). Paratypes in AMNH are: **AMNH 302288**, **302290–302297**, males, and **AMNH 302298–302300**, females. Of these, AMNH 302296 was exchanged to FMNH in the 1960s. The "K" on Stein's original label of the holotype stands for his locality "Kunupi," at which place the Steins had a mid-mountain camp. It is shown on the map in Hartert et al. (1936:168) as near the middle of the Menoo River, a tributary of the Wanggar River, 03.24S, 135.20E (USBGN, 1982). I hereby restrict the type locality of *R. l. novus* to Mt. Kunupi. See Stein (1933, 1936) for field notes and for further information on his collecting localities.

AMNH 302462, male, collected on Mt. Kunupi on 18 September 1931 by Stein (no. 1767), was originally identified and cataloged as *Climacteris placens*; because an added remark in the AMNH catalog notes its reidentification as *R. l. novus* and because all of Rand's listed type series is accounted for in AMNH, I assume that the reindentification occurred after *novus* was described, and I do not consider it a paratype.

Rhagologus leucostigma obscurus Rand

Rhagologus leucostigma obscurus Rand, 1940: 7 (Mafulu, altitude 1250 meters, central division, Territory of Papua, New Guinea).

Now *Rhagologus leucostigma obscurus* Rand, 1940. See Coates, 1990: 204, and Boles, 2007: 411.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 420745**, adult male, collected at Mafulu, 1250 m, 08.31S, 147.01E (Frith and Beehler, 1998: 569, converted to degrees and minutes), Central Province, Papua New Guinea, on 23 October 1933, by Richard Archbold and Austin L. Rand on the 1933–1934 Archbold Expedition (no. 1847).

COMMENTS: Rand gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and measurements for eight males and 10 females from between 1200 and 2400 m, mountains of southeastern New Guinea and the Huon Peninsula, westward to the slopes above the Idenburg River on the north and Mt. Goliath on the south at 1500 m. There are additional specimens from these localities in AMNH that would also have been available to Rand. Paratypes are: **AMNH 267733–267737**, Sevia, and **AMNH 267738**, Zakaheme, Huon Peninsula, collected by R. Beck in 1929; **AMNH 341476**, Idenburg River, collected by the Archbold Expedition in 1939; **AMNH 420743**, Mt. Tafa, **420744**, Iuvulu, near Ononge, **420746**, Mt. Tafa, all collected on the Archbold Expedition in 1933; **AMNH 659497–659500**, **659515**, Mt. Goliath, collected by A.S. Meek in 1911; **AMNH 659501–659506**, Aroa and Angabunga rivers, collected by Meek in 1903 and 1905; and **AMNH 659507–659510**, head of Mambare River, collected by Meek in 1906. Of these paratypes, AMNH 659503 and 659508 were exchanged to FMNH in the 1960s. For a summary of the 1933–1934 Archbold Expedition to New Guinea, see Archbold and Rand (1935).

Pachycephala rufinucha P.L. Sclater

Pachycephala rufinucha P.L. Sclater, 1874: 692 (Atam, apud montes Papuanos Arfak).

Now *Aleadryas rufinucha rufinucha* (P.L. Sclater, 1874). See Iredale, 1956: 106–107, Dickinson, 2003: 474, and Boles, 2007: 410–411.

SYNTYPE: **AMNH 659441**, adult male, collected at Hatam (= Atam), 01.05S, 133.58E (Frith and Beehler, 1998: 568, converted to degrees and minutes), Arfak Mountains, Papua Province, Indonesia, in

September 1872, by Luigi M. D'Albertis (no. 469). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: When Sclater named this species, he did not say how many specimens D'Albertis collected. Salvadori (1881: 225) listed two specimens, of which the above syntype is specimen "a," D'Albertis no. 469. The other syntype is not listed by Warren and Harrison (1971) or by Arbocco et al. (1979, 1986) and I have not traced its whereabouts.

The generic name *Aleadryas* was introduced by Iredale (1956: 106), with *rufinucha* as the type species, and was used by Sibley and Monroe (1990: 459). By omitting parentheses around Sclater's name they indicated incorrectly that it was he who introduced the generic name.

Pachycephala rufinucha niveifrons Hartert

Pachycephala rufinucha niveifrons Hartert, 1930b: 57 (Wondiwoi Mountains, Wandammen).

Now *Aleadryas rufinucha niveifrons* (Hartert, 1930). See Dickinson, 2003: 474, and Boles, 2007: 410–411.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 659442**, adult male, collected in the Wondiwoi Mountains, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 11 July 1928, by Ernst Mayr (no. 1465). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Mayr's unique field number of the holotype in the original description, listing one male and two females in his type series. Mayr's expedition was jointly sponsored by Rothschild and L.C. Sanford for AMNH, and the collection and types were divided equally, with a third set of selected specimens sent to MZB (Hartert, 1930a: 19). The Sanford part of the collection came directly to AMNH, and the Rothschild portion came in 1932 with the purchase of that collection. The paratypes are **AMNH 294196** and **AMNH 659443**, both collected in the Wondiwoi Mountains on 16 July 1928 by Mayr (nos. 1548 and 1550, respectively). AMNH 294196 was exchanged to FMNH in the 1960s.

Mayr (1930: 24) landed at Wasior, 02.38S, 134.27E (Times Atlas), on the peninsula that juts into Geelvink Bay to the east of Wandammen Bay, and entered the Wondiwoi Mountains from there.

Pachycephala gamblei Rothschild

Pachycephala gamblei Rothschild, 1897: 22 (Mount Cameron, Owen Stanley Range, 5000 feet).

Now *Aleadryas rufinucha gamblei* (Rothschild, 1897). See Dickinson, 2003: 474, and Boles, 2007: 410–411.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 659465**, female on label (but Hartert added "♂?! E.H.!"), collected on Mt. Cameron, 5000 ft, 08.50S, 147.15E (USBGN, 1943), Owen Stanley Range, Central Province, Papua New Guinea, date illegible, by A.S. Anthony. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the originial description, Rothschild did not say how many specimens he had and did not designate a type. However, of the two Mt. Cameron specimens that came to AMNH, the above specimen is the one described, as the other specimen still has remaining immature feathers, of which no mention is made. It bears the Rothschild type label and the reverse of Anthony's label is annotated "Pachycephala gamblei Rothsch. type" in Rothschild's hand. It is also the one listed as the type by Rothschild and Hartert (1903a: 104). The paratype is **AMNH 659466**, female, Mt. Cameron, 11 August 1896, A.S. Anthony collector; it has the rufous feathers of immaturity on the face and along the sides of the throat and an overall brownish wash to the plumage.

Pachycephala tenebrosa Rothschild

Pachycephala tenebrosa Rothschild, 1911: 20 (Mount Goliath).

Now *Colluricincla tenebrosa tenebrosa* (Rothschild, 1911). See Coates, 1990: 220, Dickinson, 2003: 489, Boles, 2007: 432, and Dumbacher et al., 2008.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 659480**, adult male, collected on Mt. Goliath, 04.40S, 139.52E (USBGN, 1982), Oranje Mountains, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 15 February 1911, by Albert S. Meek (no. 5394). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild cited Meek's unique field number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had nine specimens. Paratypes are: **AMNH 659477–659479**, **659481**, and **659482**, males; and **AMNH 659483–659485**, females, all collected on Mt. Goliath

in January and February 1911 by Meek, whose collection was reported on by Rothschild and Hartert (1913).

Sibley and Monroe (1990: 461) and Dickinson (2003: 489, citing Diamond, 1972), have put both *Pachycephala tenebrosa* Rothschild, 1911, and *Rhectes tenebrosus* Hartlaub and Finsch, 1868 (listed as *Pitohui tenebrosus* by Mayr, 1967: 51), from Palau in the genus *Colluricincla*. When this is done, Rothschild's name being the junior name, the next available name becomes *Melanorhectes umbrinus* Reichenow, 1915; and *Pachycephala tenebrosa* Rothschild is listed by Dickinson as *Colluricincla umbrina* (Reichenow, 1915). This is followed by Boles (2007: 432). However, Diamond (1972: 274–275, 284) did not suggest putting *Pachycephala tenebrosa* in *Colluricincla*, only that *Pitohui tenebrosus* be shifted to *Colluricincla*.

Recent DNA analysis by Dumbacher et al. (2008) has shown quite clearly that *Pitohui tenebrosus* is closely related to *Pachycephala pectoralis* and should be included in *Pachycephala*, the name, confusingly, becoming *Pachycephala tenebrosa* (Hartlaub and Finsch).

The suggestion that *Pachycephala tenebrosa* Rothschild, 1911, be put in *Colluricincla* apparently dates from Sibley and Ahlquist (1982), where such a suggestion was made by Richard Schodde. Dumbacher et al. (2008) did not include *Pachycephala tenebrosa* Rothschild in their DNA analysis, but ongoing molecular phylogenetic investigation within *Colluricincla* confirms the placement in that genus of *Pachycephala tenebrosa* Rothschild through the inclusion of DNA samples from the Schrader Range and from Mt. Stolle (B. Benz, personal commun., 2010).

Pachycephala tenebrosa atra Rothschild

Pachycephala tenebrosa atra Rothschild, 1931: 260 (Gebroeders, 6,000 ft.).

Now *Colluricincla tenebrosa atra* (Rothschild, 1931). See Rand and Gilliard, 1967: 431, Dickinson, 2003: 489, Boles, 2007: 432, and Dumbacher et al., 2008.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 302911**, adult male, collected on Mt. Gebroeders, 6000 ft, 03.39S, 135.56E (USBGN, 1982), Kobowre (= Weyland) Mountains, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 16 August 1930, by Frederick W. Shaw Mayer (no. 318). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild based his description on the specimen collected by Shaw Mayer. The paratype is **AMNH 659486**, male, collected on Mt. Kunupi, Weyland Mountains, by the Pratt Brothers, in November-December 1920. As mentioned by Rothschild, it is tailless. See above for placement of this species in *Colluricincla*.

Pachycephala olivacea tregellasi Mathews

Pachycephala olivacea tregellasi Mathews, 1912a (January): 315 (Victoria).

Now *Pachycephala olivacea olivacea* Vigors and Horsfield, 1827. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 433–435, Boles, 2007: 412, Jønsson et al., 2008, and Dumbacher et al., 2008.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 659405**, female, collected at Olinda, 37.51S, 145.22E (USBGN, 1957), Victoria, Australia, on 11 May 1907, by Thomas H. Tregellas. From the Mathews Collection (no. 4908) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. He cataloged three Tregellas specimens at the same time, but I consider only one of the other two specimens a paratype: **AMNH 659404** (Mathews no. 4909), male, collected 9 May 1908 at Olinda. A second paratype is **AMNH 659427** (Mathews no. 2726), an unsexed specimen collected in Gippsland, Victoria, on 17 July 1886, and received from Ashby.

AMNH 659424, male juvenile, collected 28 December 1908 at Sassafras by Tregellas may also be a paratype; its data do not match the data in Mathews' catalog for the third specimen and I did not find it elsewhere in his catalog, but Mathews frequently did not catalog juvenile specimens. The third specimen, opposite catalog no. 4910, is listed as a male collected on 20 December 1908 and the locality "Olinda" is dittoed from the other two specimens. Probably, a specimen with data matching this entry was once in Mathews' collection and was exchanged to persons unknown; if found, it is a paratype of *tregellasi*. AMNH 659406 and 659407

(no. 11689, only one entry), collected on 6 October 1910 on Mt. Dandenong were collected before he described *tregellasi* but not cataloged by Mathews until November 1912, long after the description was published. The following four specimens were not found entered in Mathews' catalog and are not considered paratypes: AMNH 659408, an undated specimen collected in the Dandenong Range by Chandler; AMNH 659423, male, collected 24 November 1911 at Lorne by J. Ross; AMNH 659425 and AMNH 659426, collected at Lang Lang, but undated.

Gilbertornis rufogularis zanda Mathews

Gilbertornis rufogularis zanda Mathews, 1916a: 59 (Victoria).

Now *Pachycephala rufogularis* Gould, 1841. See Mayr, 1967: 11, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 436, and Boles, 2007: 412.

Holotype: **AMNH 659345**, adult male, collected at Bolton's Crab-hole, Victoria, Australia, on 14 September 1913, by Thomas H. Tregellas. From the Mathews Collection (no. 18294) via the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: In the original description, Mathews said that the type of *zanda* was from Victoria, collected on 14 September 1913, and was paler above and lacked the gray breast band of the nominate race. There are two specimens collected at the same place on this date. The second specimen, AMNH 659346, also a male, bears a Mathews "Figured" label, indicating that it is the specimen illustrated in Mathews (1920, pl. 395, opp. p. 246, text p. 246). The specimen there described and figured was not said to be the type after Mathews' usual practice, so by default AMNH 659345 is the holotype. It bears Tregellas' label, Rothschild Collection and type labels, and a Mathews label with his catalog no. 18294, marked "Type" in Mathews' hand. However, this specimen has a very definite gray breast band, as do all of all of Mathews' specimens of *zanda*. I can therefore only interpret Mathews' description as one of his characteristic flights of fancy. By 1920, Mathews (1920: 248) considered *zanda* a synonym of *rufogularis* and listed the type locality as Bolton's Crab-hole (p. 246), *contra* Mayr (1967: 11), who put it at Gerahmin.

There are four paratypes at AMNH: **AMNH 659346** (Mathews no. 18295), male, Bolton's Crab Hole, 14 September 1913; **AMNH 659347** (18293), male, Bell Bird Bore; **AMNH 659348** (10145) and **AMNH 659349** (10146), males, Ned's Well, SE Boro Hill, 9 November 1911.

Gilbertornis gilberti mallee Mathews

Gilbertornis gilberti mallee Mathews, 1915a: 130 (Victoria).

Now *Pachycephala inornata* Gould, 1841. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 437–438, and Boles, 2007: 412–413.

Lectotype: **AMNH 659364**, adult male, collected at Gerahmin, Victoria, Australia, on 15 September 1912, by Thomas H. Tregellas. From the Mathews Collection (no. 15313) via the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: In the original description, the type of *mallee* was said to be much lighter on the under-surface than the nominate form and to be from Victoria but was not specified by a catalog number. The range given for the subspecies was South Australia and Victoria. Mathews (1920: 249) later restricted the type locality of this paler form to Gerahmin. AMNH 659364 from Gerahmin bears Tregellas' field label, Rothschild Collection and type labels, and a Mathews Collection label bearing his catalog number and "Type" written in his hand. As this was Mathews' intended type, I hereby designate AMNH 659364 as the lectotype of *Gilbertornis gilberti mallee*.

The following specimens were found in Mathews' catalog and are paralectotypes: Gawler Range, collected by S.A. White in 1912, **AMNH 659351**, male, **AMNH 659353**, female (Mathews no. 15016, probably applies to both specimens), 31 August, **AMNH 659352** (15015), immature male, 15 September, **AMNH 659354** (15014), female, 30 August; Lake Gairdner, collected by S.A. White in 1912, **AMNH 659355**, male, **AMNH 659356**, female (15018, probably applies to both specimens); Mannum, collected by E. Ashby in October 1909, **AMNH 659357** (6190), male, **AMNH 659358** (6192) female, **AMNH 659359**, immature; Ward's Soak near Iron Knob, collected by S.A. White, **AMNH 659360** (15017), male, 26 August 1912;

Gerahmin, collected by T. Tregellas on 15 September 1912, **AMNH 659363** (15314), male, **AMNH 659365** (15315), male, **AMNH 659366** (15316), female; Ouyen, collected by Tregellas on 28 August 1911, **AMNH 659375** (10071), male, **AMNH 659376** (10072), female; Victoria, **AMNH 659379** (3773), male. The following specimens are possible paralectotypes, but I did not find them in Mathews' catalog: Murray Flats, collected by Cleland on 30 May 1911, AMNH 659361, female; Kow Plains, collected by Chandler in November 1911, AMNH 659362, male, AMNH 659367, male, AMNH 659368, male, AMNH 659369, male, AMNH 659370, female; Underbool, collected by Cole in September 1910, AMNH 659371, male, AMNH 659372, male, AMNH 659374, female; Walkup, collected by Cole in September 1910, AMNH 659373, female; Sunset, collected by Howe in September 1911, AMNH 659378, female.

Gerahmin (= Gyarrin), is now spelled Nyarrin, 35.23S, 142.41E (USBGN, 1957).

Hyloterpe hypoxantha Sharpe

Hyloterpe hypoxantha Sharpe, 1887: 451 (Kina Balu).

Now *Pachycephala hypoxantha hypoxantha* (Sharpe, 1887). See Smythies, 2000: 562, and Boles, 2007: 417.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 658376**, adult male, collected on Mt. Kinabalu, 06.03N, 116.32E (Times Atlas), Sabah, Malaysia, on 25 February 1887, by John Whitehead (no. 1018). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: All of the descriptions of Whitehead material in Sharpe (1887) were based on Whitehead's 1887 collection, but not all of that collection remained in BMNH, part of it being purchased by Rothschild. In the original description of *H. hypoxantha*, no type was designated, and only the adult male was described. However, two of the three specimens collected by Whitehead in 1887 were marked on Whitehead's field tag as "descr." Whitehead (1893: 185) was in the habit of sending ahead to Sharpe "a pair of most birds that I thought would be new," and the two specimens marked "descr" apparently are those two birds. The specimen that is now AMNH 658376 is also marked on the reverse of the Whitehead Collection label "Type RBS 1018," indicating that this is the specimen Sharpe chose as his type (the description fits, see below). Hartert (1920a: 447) listed this specimen as the type and no type is listed for BMNH (Warren and Harrison, 1971). **AMNH 658380** is here considered the only paratype, female, collected on 20 February 1887 (Whitehead no. 987), Kinabalu, 3000 ft, marked "descr" on Whitehead's field tag.

Later, when Sharpe (1889: 419) had all of Whitehead's 1887 and 1888 collections from Kinabalu in hand, he listed a third 1887 specimen; however, he marked the specimen collected on 25 Feburary as "♂ juv" and a male collected on "20 February" as an adult. The 25th February specimen, listed above as the holotype, shows no rufous feathering and is certainly not a juvenile. However, it does show some signs of plumage not quite adult, and this was mentioned in the original description: "some of the outer [coverts] rusty brown on the outer webs," "the secondaries rusty towards the ends of the outer webs, the innermost almost entirely rusty brown," "reddish tinge on the hinder margin of the [ear-coverts]." These rusty edges on feathers do not occur on the female or on other fully adult specimens. Sharpe's recorded date of collection of the second 1877 male in AMNH, AMNH 658378 (Whitehead field no. 1041), actually collected on 28 February, may represent an error in transcription. The description of the young bird "like the adults, but rather duller in colour, and has several rufous-edged feathers on the back, wings, and breast" fits this specimen exactly. However, I do not consider it a paratype because of Whitehead's habit of sending ahead to Sharpe two specimens of suspected new taxa. That Whitehead's field tag is not marked "descr" indicates that it was not one of those two.

Pachycephala grisola secedens Stresemann

Pachycephala grisola secedens Stresemann, 1913b: 355 (Sirhassen).

Now *Pachycephala cinerea secedens* Stresemann, 1913. See Parkes, 1989: 3, Smythies 2000: 561, Walters, 2003: 106–109, Dickinson, 2003: 475, and Boles, 2007: 415.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 658439**, adult male, collected on Serasan (= Sirhassen) Island, 02.30N, 109.03E (USBGN, 1982), South

Natuna Islands, Indonesia, on 21 September 1893 (not 1898), by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Stresemann, in the original description of *secedens*, designated as holotype the only male specimen collected by Everett on Serasan on 21 September 1893. The collection date of 1898 came about from a misreading of Everett's date and was corrected without comment by Hartert (1920a: 447).

Stresemann's name was based on the five specimens from Serasan plus two from northwest Borneo and one from Lombok that had the color of the upperparts near that of the Serasan birds, which were said to differ from the nominate subspecies by having the top of the head much darker gray and the back much darker brown. There was nothing on the label of Borneo or Lombok birds to indicate which ones Stresemann considered part of his type series of *secedens*, and I was unable to decide which they might be. Paratypes from Serasan Island are: **AMNH 658438**, male collected 20 September; **AMNH 658440**, female collected 21 September, and **AMNH 658441** and **658442**, females collected on 22 September, all in 1893 by Everett. Smythies (2000: 561) recognized *secedens*; Dickinson (2003: 475) and Boles (2007: 415) did not. Comparison of specimens of *secedens* from Serasan with specimens of the nominate race in AMNH indicates that *secedens* is recognizable.

In his recent paper, Walters (2003) argued convincingly for *Pachycephala cinerea* (Blyth, 1847) as the valid name of this species.

Hyloterpe Homeyeri Blasius

Hyloterpe Homeyeri Blasius, 1890a: 143 (Sulu-Inseln).

Now *Pachycephala homeyeri homeyeri* (Blasius, 1890). See Hartert, 1920a: 447, Dickinson et al., 1991: 362, Dickinson, 2003: 475, and Boles, 2007: 415–416.

Holotype: **AMNH 658471**, adult female, collected on Joló Island, Sulu Islands, Philippines, on 15 May 1887, by Carl C. Platen (specimen "a"). From the Adolph Nehrkorn Collection (no. 3034) via the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: The description was based on a single female specimen said to be in Nehrkorn's collection at that time. The Platens collected on Joló Island in the [northern] summer of 1887 (Blasius, 1890a: 138). A note on the reverse of Platen's label, "Hierzu Eier no. 4," indicates an associated egg, but this did not come to AMNH.

When Hinkelmann and Heinze (1990: 624) listed types of bird taxa described by Blasius, they were unaware that some of the Nehrkorn material had gone to the Rothschild Collection. Two later lists by Hevers (2004: 357, 2005: 455) noted the presence of this type in AMNH.

The coordinates of Joló (City) are 06.04N, 121.00E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 420).

Hyloterpe whiteheadi Sharpe

Hyloterpe whiteheadi Sharpe, 1888a (April): 198 (Palawan).

Now *Pachycephala cinerea plateni* (Blasius, 1888 (1 March)). See Dickinson et al., 1991: 361, Walters, 2003, and Boles, 2007: 415.

Lectotype: **AMNH 658452**, adult female, collected at Tagusao (= Taguso), 08.49N, 117.53E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 426), Palawan Island, Philippines, on 21 July 1887, by John Whitehead (no. 1587). From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: In the original description, Sharpe described the female but did not designate a type or say how many specimens he had. Whitehead (1890: 47) said only that it was scarce. Three specimens came to AMNH. AMNH 658452 is the specimen marked "Type 1587" in Sharpe's hand, and it bears a Rothschild type label. Hartert (1920a: 446) added Whitehead's field number, which would usually serve to designate this specimen the lectotype. However, a second female specimen collected on 21 July also bears Whitehead's number 1587. Whitehead's numbers are usually reliably unique and in this case, his original field tag is no longer present, so that the number cannot now be checked. As a result, Hartert's listing does not serve to designate a lectotype. However, because AMNH 658452 is the one intended by Sharpe as the type, matches Sharpe's description, and has a wing that measures 80 mm, closest to that given for the described bird (3.15 inches = ca. 79 mm) I hereby designate AMNH 658452 the lectotype of

Hyloterpe whiteheadi. The second female, paralectotype **AMNH 658453**, is overall browner than the description, particularly on the face and wings and has a wing that measures 83 mm. A second paralectotype is **AMNH 658451**, male, Tagusao, 30 July 1887, collected by Whitehead (no. 1628).

Hyloterpe crissalis J.T. Zimmer

Hyloterpe crissalis J.T. Zimmer, 1918a: 230 (Mount Banahao, 914 meters (3,000 feet), Laguna Province, Luzon, P.I.).

Now *Pachycephala albiventris crissalis* (J.T. Zimmer, 1918). See Parkes, 1989: 4, Dickinson, 2003: 475, and Boles, 2007: 415.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 296352**, adult male, collected on Mt. Banahao, 914 m, 14.04N, 121.29E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 415), Laguna Province, Philippines, on 3 January 1916, by John T. Zimmer (no. 1336).

COMMENTS: Zimmer cited his unique field number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had one paratype, now **AMNH 296351** (Zimmer no. 1326), male from the the same locality, collected 30 December 1915.

Hyloterpe albiventris Ogilvie-Grant

Hyloterpe albiventris Ogilvie-Grant, 1894a: 49 (mountains of Northern Luzon).

Now *Pachycephala albiventris albiventris* (Ogilvie-Grant, 1894). See Dickinson et al., 1991: 362, and Boles, 2007: 415.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 658404** and **AMNH 658405**, adult males, collected in the mountains of north Luzon, Benguet (= Bgt, as on label), Philippines, on 9 and 4 January 1894, respectively, by John Whitehead (nos. 47 and 19, respectively). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The description of *H. albiventris* applied only to specimens collected by Whitehead in the mountains of northern Luzon, Benguet Subprovince, between 1 January and 3 April 1894 (Ogilvie-Grant, 1894b: 502), and Ogilvie-Grant apparently had the entire collection before him. The original description was very brief and no type was designated, but more detail was given in Ogilvie-Grant (1894b: 511–512). Still no type was specified; male and female were described, but the number of specimens was not mentioned. Warren and Harrison (1971: 13) listed two syntypes in BMNH. The above two specimens appear also to be syntypes, although they previously had not been recognized as such. Whitehead's base was at La Trinidad (= La Trinadad, Whitehead, 1899: 82), 16.28N, 120.35E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 421), Benguet Subprovince, Philippines.

A third specimen, AMNH 658403, dated 11 January 1894, is said to be from Mt. Data, Lepanto. If the locality on this specimen is correct, then the date should be 11 January 1895 (Whitehead, 1899: 84–85) and it is not a syntype.

Pachycephala hyperythra reichenowi Rothschild and Hartert

Pachycephala hyperythra reichenowi Rothschild and Hartert, 1911b: 178 (Sattelberg in Kaiser Wilhelms Land).

Now *Pachycephala hyperythra reichenowi* Rothschild and Hartert, 1911. See Coates, 1990: 215, and Boles, 2007: 413.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 658714**, adult male, collected at Sattelberg, 06.29S, 147.46E (Times Atlas), Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea, on 21 November 1909, by Carl Wahnes (no. 62). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Wahnes' number of the holotype was given in the original description. A nest and two eggs (nos. 48 and 49), noted by Wahnes on his label and collected at the same time, did not come to AMNH. According to Rothschild and Hartert (1911b: 178), their type series comprised an additional specimen from Sattelberg collected by Nyman, which they had previously mentioned (Rothschild and Hartert, 1903a: 107) but had refrained from naming on the basis of a single specimen, plus a specimen from Sattelberg about which Reichenow had asked their opinion. The paratype collected by E.O.A. Nyman is **AMNH 658715**. The paratype that Reichenow sent is presumably in ZMB.

[*Pachycephala salvadorii* Rothschild]

Pachycephala salvadorii Rothschild (1897: 22), now *P. hyperythra salvadorii* was provided as a replacement name for *Pachy-*

cephala sharpei Salvadori (1896: 88), preoccupied by *P. sharpei* Meyer, 1885. The type of Salvadori's name is in MSNG (Arbocco et al., 1979: 229). AMNH 658723, male, Mt. Cameron, Owen Stanley Mountains, 3000 ft, 13 August 1896, collected by A.S. Anthony, bears a Rothschild type label and was listed by Hartert (1920a: 447) as the type of *P. salvadorii* in error. Hartert (1920a: 447) refers to Rothschild and Hartert (1903a: 107) where the name *salvadorii* was used as a replacement name for *P. sharpei* Salvadori and the specimen from Mt. Cameron is listed, but there is no indication there that it was considered a type. Because the specimen bears a Rothschild type label and has always been so considered, it remains in the AMNH type collection with a label added to explain its status. Mayr (1967: 14) did not list *Pachycephala sharpei* Salvadori.

Pachycephala moroka Rothschild and Hartert

Pachycephala moroka Rothschild and Hartert, 1903a: 106 (Moroka district).

Now *Pachycephala modesta modesta* (De Vis, 1894). See Mayr, 1967: 14, Coates, 1990: 215–216, and Boles, 2007: 415.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 658818**, unsexed, collected in the Moroka district, 3–6000 ft, Central Province, Papua New Guinea, date unknown, collector unknown. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild and Hartert had the single specimen, which they purchased in London from the dealers McIlwraith and McEacharn. It bears the number "1204" of unknown significance. The Moroka district is shown on an 1899 British New Guinea government map at ca. 09.27S, 147.35E. This species is illustrated in Hartert (1920b: 358 and pl. V).

Pachycephala modesta telefolminensis Gilliard and LeCroy

Pachycephala modesta telefolminensis Gilliard and LeCroy, 1961: 61 (Mt. Ifal, 7300 ft, Victor Emanuel Mountains, Mandated Territory of New Guinea).

Now *Pachycephala modesta telefolminensis* Gilliard and LeCroy, 1961. See Coates, 1990: 215–216.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 708799**, female ?, collected on Mt. Ifal, 7300 ft, northeast of Telefomin, 05.08S, 141.31E (Times Atlas), Victor Emanuel Mountains, West Sepik Province, Papua New Guinea, on 5 May 1954, by E. Thomas and Margaret Gilliard. From the 1953–1954 Gilliard Expedition to New Guinea.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. Paratypes are: Victor Emanuel Mountains, **AMNH 765870–765873**, females, Mt. Ifal, 7300–8300 ft, 5–8 May 1954; Hindenburg Mountains, **AMNH 765874** and **765875**, male and female, Ilkivip, 7300 ft, 31 March, 5 April 1954; **AMNH 765876**, male, Unchemchi, 5800 ft, 11 April 1954.

During the period that Gilliard and LeCroy (1961) was in press, the official spelling of the type locality was changed from Telefolmin to Telefomin, and we failed to catch the outdated spelling of this name, while making the change in the rest of the text.

[*Pachycephala soror octogenarii* Diamond]

Pachycephala soror octogenarii Diamond, 1985: 78 (southern watershed of the Kumawa Mts.).

Now *Pachycephala soror octogenarii* Diamond, 1985. See Dickinson, 2003: 476, and Boles, 2007: 418.

When Diamond (1985: 68) reported on his specimens from the Kumawa Mountains, he noted that specimens were in the American Museum of Natural History. The specimens were at AMNH for study, but have been returned to MZB. A paratype was exchanged to AMNH by MZB: now **AMNH 836525**, male, collected on the southern watershed of the Kumawa Mountains, 4700 ft, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 25 September 1983, by Jared M. Diamond, field no. 118.

Pachycephala soror remota Mayr and Van Deusen

Pachycephala soror remota Mayr and Van Deusen, 1956: 4 ("Top Camp," east slopes of Goodenough Island, D'Entrecasteaux Group, Territory of Papua).

Now *Pachycephala soror remota* Mayr and Van Deusen, 1956. See Coates, 1990: 208–209, and Boles, 2007: 416.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 388847**, adult male, collected at the "Top Camp," east slopes, 1600 m, Goodenough Island, 09.20S, 150.15E (PNG, 1984), D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, on 11 October 1953, by Hobart M. Van Deusen, on the Fourth Archbold Expedition to New Guinea.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. Paratype: **AMNH 658278**, immature male, collected in the mountains of Goodenough Island, by A.S. Meek, in 1913. Dickinson (2003: 476) synonymized *remota* with *bartoni* of southeastern New Guinea, probably based on Galbraith (1956: 196). However, Galbraith would not have seen the description of *remota*, also published in 1956. This is undoubtedly an uncommon bird of the highest mountain on Goodenough. The single adult was collected at 1600 m. We (LeCroy and Peckover, 2000: 42) saw it only once when we were camped at 1060 m in August 1988. Given the considerably larger size of the two Goodenough specimens compared to specimens of *bartoni* from southeastern New Guinea (Mayr and Van Deusen, 1956: 4, and substantiated by my measurements), I believe the subspecies should be recognized, *contra* Dickinson (2003: 476). Further collecting is encouraged.

Rothschild and Hartert (1914a) reported on Meek's collection from Goodenough Island. See Brass (1956) for a summary of the Fourth Archbold Expedition.

Pachycephala grisola riordani Mathews

Pachycephala grisola riordani Mathews: 1912b: 41 (Melville Island, Northern Territory).

Now *Pachycephala simplex simplex* Gould, 1843. See Mayr, 1967: 17, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 439–440, and Boles, 2007: 416.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 658684**, female, collected at Coopers Camp, Apsley Strait, 11.35S, 130.28E (USBGN, 1957), Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, on 1 October 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 2322). From the Mathews Collection (no. 10669) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and said (Mathews, 1912b: 26) that he had received two shipments of Melville Island specimens from Rogers; these included specimens collected in October and November 1911 at Coopers Camp and cataloged by Mathews on 24 February and 20 March 1912. The following specimens are paratypes: **AMNH 658678** (Mathews no. 11627), male; **AMNH 658679** (11629), male; **AMNH 658680** (11628), male; **AMNH 658681** (10670), male; **AMNH 658683** (10672), female; **AMNH 658685** (10671), female; **AMNH 658686** (11625), female; and **AMNH 658687** (11626), female.

Pachycephala griseiceps gagiensis Mayr

Pachycephala griseiceps gagiensis Mayr, 1940: 3 (Gagi Island, west of Waigeu).

Now *Pachycephala simplex gagiensis* Mayr, 1940. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 439–440, and Boles, 2007: 416.

Holotype: **AMNH 658525**, female, collected on Gag (= Gagi) Island, 00.25S, 129.53E (Times Atlas), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 5 March 1863, by Heinrich A. Bernstein. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mayr gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description; he had a single specimen. Rothschild had received this specimen from RMNH.

Pachycephala griseiceps waigeuensis Stresemann and Paludan

Pachycephala griseiceps waigeuensis Stresemann and Paludan (*in* Rothschild, Stresemann and Paludan), 1932: 153 (Waigeu).

Now *Pachycephala simplex waigeuensis* Stresemann and Paludan, 1932. See Dickinson, 2003: 475, and Boles, 2007: 416.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 300911**, adult male, collected on Waigeo (= Waigeu) Island, 00.14S, 130.45E (USBGN, 1982), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 3 June 1931, by Georg Stein (no. 1185).

COMMENTS: Stein's unique field number of the holotype was cited in the original description. Stresemann and Paludan gave measurements for 10 males, one juvenile male, six females, and three juvenile females and noted that they also had two males, two females, and one immature that were in molt, giving a total of 25 specimens. The Waigeo

expedition was sponsored jointly by ZMB and Leonard C. Sanford for AMNH (Stresemann and Paludan, 1932: 13–14). Types came to AMNH and the collection was then divided between the two institutions, with an additional selection going to MZB. Of the paratypes, 14 came to AMNH: **AMNH 300906–300910**, **300912**, **300913**, males; and **AMNH 300914–300920**, females, all collected in May and June 1931. Of these specimens, AMNH 300912 and 300916 were exchanged to FMNH in the 1960s.

Pachycephala griseiceps subflavidior Hartert

Pachycephala griseiceps subflavidior Hartert, 1930b: 56 (Cyclops Mountains).
Now *Pachycephala simplex jobiensis* Meyer, 1874. See Mayr, 1967: 17, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 439–440, and Boles, 2007: 416.

Holotype: **AMNH 294210**, adult female, collected at Cyclop I, Cyclops Mountains, 02.32S, 140.36E (USBGN, 1982), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 23 August 1928, by Ernst Mayr (no. 1959).

Comments: Mayr's unique field number of the holotype was cited in the original description; Cyclop I refers to his first camp at 800 m, described in Mayr (1930: 25). Mayr's expedition was supported jointly by Walter Rothschild and by Leonard C. Sanford for AMNH, and his specimens were shared between the two collections. The Rothschild share came to AMNH in 1932 with the purchase of his collection. Hartert (1930b: 56) noted that his type series comprised nine specimens from the Cyclops Mountains and Hollandia; the eight paratypes are: **AMNH 294207–294209** and **AMNH 658563–658567**.

Pachycephala griseiceps perneglecta Hartert

Pachycephala griseiceps perneglecta Hartert, 1930b: 56 (southern Snow Mountains).
Now *Pachycephala simplex perneglecta* Hartert, 1930. See Dickinson, 2003: 476, and Boles, 2007: 416.

Holotype: **AMNH 658550**, adult male, collected in the Maoke (= Snow) Mountains, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 26 October 1910, by Albert F. Eichhorn for Albert S. Meek (no. 4903). From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Hartert gave Meek's unique field number of the holotype in the original description. There are four paratypes: **AMNH 658551–658554**, all males, collected by Meek or Eichhorn in the southern Snow Mountains in August and October 1910. Rothschild and Hartert (1913) reported that Meek entered the Snow Mountains via the Setekwa River, 04.54S, 137.19E (USBGN, 1982), a tributary to the Utakwa (= Oetakwa) River.

Pachycephala peninsulae Hartert

Pachycephala peninsulae Hartert, 1899e: 33 (Cape York, N.E. Australia).
Now *Pachycephala simplex peninsulae* Hartert, 1899. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 439–440, and Boles, 2007: 416.

Lectotype: **AMNH 658506**, adult male, collected on the Chester River, 13.42S, 143.33E (Parker, 1966), Cape York Peninsula, Queensland, Australia, on 29 July 1898, by collectors for Albert S. Meek (no. 2041). From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: No type was designated in the original description or in Hartert (1899c: 423), but Hartert (1920a: 446) listed Meek's no. 2041 for the type, thereby designating it the lectotype. The specimen bears the original field label, marked "Type," and a Rothschild type label. Hartert did not indicate the number of specimens collected, although measurements for more than one adult were given and the immature described. The following specimens, all collected on Cape York Peninsula by Meek's collectors in July 1898, are paralectotypes: **AMNH 658505** (Meek's no. 1894), male; **AMNH 658507** (1868), slightly immature male; **AMNH 658508** (1879), female.

As noted by Schodde and Mason (1999: 440), *Eopsaltria* (?) *inornata* Ramsay, 1875, type locality Rockingham Bay, north Queensland, was rendered permanently invalid for the northeastern Australian form of *P. simplex* by Mathews' (1912a: 317) provision of a replacement name (ICZN, 1999: 62, Art. 59.3).

[*Pachycephala enidae* Mathews]

Mathews (1912a: 317) provided the replacement name *Pachycephala enidae* for *Eopsaltria* (?) *inornata* Ramsay, 1875, preoccu-

pied in *Pachycephala* by *Pachycephala inornata* Gould, 1841. At this time, Mathews (1912a: 315, 317) considered Ramsay's *inornata* a separate taxon from Hartert's (1899e: 33) *P. peninsulae*. Hartert (1920a: 446) considered them synonymous, and as such, *P. peninsulae* became the next available name, antedating Mathews' replacement name. The syntypes of Mathews' name are the same as those of *Eopsaltria* (?) *inornata* Ramsay: O.32614 and O.18571 in AM (Longmore, 1991: 22).

Pachycephala alberti Hartert

Pachycephala alberti Hartert, 1898c: 9 (Sudest Island).

Now *Pachycephala simplex sudestensis* (De Vis, 1892). See Coates, 1990: 213–215, and Boles, 2007: 416.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 658629**, adult male, collected on Tacuta (= Tagula or Sudest) Island, 11.30S, 153.30E (PNG, 1984), Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, on 8 April, 1898, by Albert S. Meek (no. 1693). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description. Hartert (1920a: 446) listed as type Meek's specimen no. 1693, thereby designating it the lectotype. Hartert (1898b: 523) discussed his new form and noted that Meek collected nine specimens. In addition to the lectotype, seven paralectotypes came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, all collected by Meek on Tacuta in April 1898: **AMNH 658630–658632**, males, and **AMNH 658633–658636**, females.

Based on De Vis' published description Hartert (1898b: 523) decided De Vis' form, *Eopsaltria sudestensis*, was not the same as his *Pachycephala alberti*. However, Mayr (1941: 151) listed *alberti* as a synonym of *sudestensis*, the holotype of which, in QM, has not been found (Ingram, 1987: 251).

Pachycephala orpheus wetterensis Hellmayr

Pachycephala orpheus wetterensis Hellmayr, 1914: 35 (Wetter Isl.).

Now *Pachycephala orpheus wetterensis* Hellmayr, 1914. See Mayr, 1967: 19, and below.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 658646**, adult female, collected on Wetar (= Wetter) Island, 07.48S, 126.18E (White and Bruce, 1986: 491), Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, on 9 October 1902, by Heinrich Kühn (no. 5725). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hellmayr gave Kühn's unique field number of the holotype in the original description and listed a type series of four males and four females, including the holotype. The seven paratypes, all collected on Wetar in 1902 by Kühn, are: **AMNH 658642–658645** and **658647–658649**.

Two additional specimens of this form collected by Kühn on Wetar in 1902 are not paratypes: AMNH 454274, a partial albino not mentioned by Hellmayr in his description of *wetterensis*, and AMNH 295114, a specimen purchased from the dealer Rosenberg by Leonard C. Sanford for AMNH.

White and Bruce (1986: 378) synonymized *wetterensis* with nominate *orpheus*, and this was followed by Dickinson (2003: 476) and by Boles (2007: 417). Nevertheless, a comparison of 20 specimens of nominate *orpheus* in AMNH with Hellmayr's type series confirms that the head and back are consistently more brownish gray and the rump and upper tail coverts more rusty gold in *wetterensis*, supporting Mayr's (1967: 19) recognition of *wetterensis*.

Pachycephala everetti Hartert

Pachycephala everetti Hartert, 1896b: 170 (Djampea).

Now *Pachycephala fulvotincta everetti* Hartert, 1896. See Dickinson 2003: 476, and Boles, 2007: 421.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 657442**, adult male, collected on Tanahjampea (= Djampea) Island, 07.05S, 120.42E (White and Bruce, 1986: 491), Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, in December 1895, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description nor was the number of specimens in the type series indicated. Hartert (1920a: 449) listed as type a male collected on Djampea by Heinrich Kühn in December 1895; however, this did not serve to designate a lectotype as there are seven male specimens among the 10 collected by Kühn in December 1895 on Djampea. AMNH 657442, bearing a Rothschild type label, is the specimen Hartert

intended as the type. Everett's field label is also marked "Type." In order to remove the ambiguity and confirm Hartert's intended type, I hereby designate AMNH 657442 the lectotype of *Pachycephala everetti* Hartert, 1896. Paralectotypes are: **AMNH 657443–657451**.

Dickinson (2003: 476) separated the "*fulvotincta* group" of subspecies as a separate species; Boles (2007: 421) retained the broad species *P. pectoralis*.

Pachycephala pectoralis javana Hartert

Pachycephala pectoralis javana Hartert, 1928b: 88 (Mt. Ardjuno, East Java).

Now *Pachycephala fulvotincta javana* Hartert, 1928. See Dickinson, 2003: 476, and Boles, 2007: 421.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 657363**, adult male, collected on Mt. Ardjuna (= Ardjuno), 07.45S, 112.32E (Times Atlas), Java, Greater Sunda Islands, Indonesia, on 8 December 1927, by J.J. Menden. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert designated as type a male collected by Menden on Mt. Ardjuno on 8 December 1927, and noted that he had six male, one female and one male immature specimens. There are, in fact, six male, two female, and one immature male specimens collected by Menden on Mt. Ardjuna in 1927 that are now in AMNH, two males of which bear the date 8 December. This form was named too late to have been included in any of Hartert's lists of Rothschild types. AMNH 657363 bears a Rothschild type label and Menden's label is marked "Type." This specimen is undoubtedly Hartert's chosen type specimen; it was so cataloged when the Rothschild Collection came to AMNH and has always been considered the type. In order to remove the ambiguity, I hereby designate AMNH 657363 the lectotype of *Pachycephala pectoralis javana* Hartert. All of the remaining specimens would have been in Hartert's hand when the form was described and they are paralectotypes: **AMNH 657364–AMNH 657371**.

Hartert (1928b: 89) specifically excluded from *javana* two juvenile specimens collected by Doherty and by Stresemann on Bali. He also mentioned that specimens had been collected by Robinson "some time ago" on Java. These specimens are not in AMNH.

I follow Dickinson (2003: 476) by including *javana* in the species *P. fulvotincta*.

Pachycephala fulviventris Hartert

Pachycephala fulviventris Hartert, 1896f: 47 (Sumba).

Now *Pachycephala fulvotincta fulviventris* Hartert, 1896. See Dickinson, 2003: 476, and Boles, 2007: 421.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 657374**, adult male, collected on Sumba Island, 10.00S, 120.00E (White and Bruce, 1986: 491), Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, in February 1896, by William Doherty. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert did not designate a type in the original description, but described both male and female. In his later account of the entire Doherty collection from Sumba, Hartert (1896d: 583–584) said only that he had a "good series." Hartert (1920a: 449) listed the type as a male in the Rothschild Collection collected by Doherty in February 1896; however, there are five males from the Rothschild Collection with those data. AMNH 657374 bears the Rothschild type label and Doherty's label, marked "Type." In order to remove any ambiguity and confirm Hartert's chosen specimen as the type, I hereby designate AMNH 657374 the lectotype of *Pachycephala fulviventris* Hartert. The paralectotypes are: **AMNH 657375–657384**, four males and six females collected by Doherty on Sumba in February 1896. One additional specimen of Hartert's original series is in RMNH (Dekker and Quaisser, 2006: 7). Two AMNH specimens collected by Everett on Sumba in September 1896 were collected after *P. fulviventris* was published in June.

Information on Doherty's collecting localities is found in Hartert (1896d: 579), and Doherty (1891) published an article on his earlier butterfly collecting on Sumba, with much information on the island.

Pachycephala melanura arthuri Hartert

Pachycephala melanura arthuri Hartert, 1906a: 299 (Wetter).

Now *Pachycephala macrorhyncha calliope* Bonaparte, 1850. See Galbraith, 1956: 202, Dickinson, 2003: 476, and Boles, 2007: 421.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 657408**, adult male, collected on Wetar (= Wetter) Island, 07.48S, 126.18E (White and Bruce, 1986: 491), Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, on 14 September 1902, by Heinrich Kühn (no. 5498). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Kühn's unique field number of the holotype in the original description. Earlier, in his report on Kühn's complete Wetar collection, Hartert (1904a: 210), under *Pachycephala calliope*, listed six males and one female, giving Kühn's field numbers for them. Four male and one female paratypes came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection: **AMNH 657409** (Kühn no. 5497), **AMNH 657410** (5500), **AMNH 657411** (5499), **AMNH 657412** (5634), and **AMNH 657413** (5517). AMNH 295113, male, collected by Kühn on Wetar, was purchased from the dealer W.F.H. Rosenberg by Leonard C. Sanford for AMNH; it has no Kühn field number on the label, and so there is no way of knowing whether this is the potential fifth male paralectotype, specimen no. 5496 listed by Hartert.

Pachycephala melanura tepa Hartert

Pachycephala melanura tepa Hartert, 1906a: 299 (Tepa, Babber Island).

Now *Pachycephala macrorhyncha sharpei* A.B. Meyer, 1885. See Hartert, 1920a: 448, Dickinson, 2003: 476, and Boles, 2007: 421.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 657420**, adult male, collected at Tepa, 07.52S, 129.35E (Times Atlas), Babar (= Babber) Island, Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, on 15 September 1905, by Heinrich Kühn (no. 6644a). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert gave Kühn's unique field number of the holotype in the original description and said that he had 20 specimens collected in August and September 1905. An additional ten specimens came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection and are paratypes: **AMNH 657421** (Kühn no. 6621), **AMNH 657422** (6729), **AMNH 657423** (6645), **AMNH 657424** (6672), **AMNH 657425** (6702), **AMNH 657426** (6774), **AMNH 657427** (6651), **AMNH 657428** (6642), **AMNH 657429** (6896), and **AMNH 657430** (6897). Leonard C. Sanford purchased for AMNH the following two specimens from W.F.H. Rosenberg, which are also paratypes because they retain Rothschild labels with Kühn field numbers: **AMNH 295111** (6808) and **AMNH 295112** (6676). Specimens bearing the following Kühn field numbers are also paratypes, if found: 6660, 6733, 6739, 6757, 6804, 6820, 6830, and 6889.

Hartert (1920a: 448) himself recognized that *P.melanura tepa* was a junior synonym of A.B. Meyer's name, *P. sharpei*.

Pachycephala melanura dammeriana Hartert

Pachycephala melanura dammeriana Hartert, 1900a: 17 (Dammer Island in the Banda Sea).

Now *Pachycephala macrorhyncha dammeriana* Hartert, 1900. See Dickinson, 2003: 476, and Boles, 2007: 421.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 657414**, adult male, collected at Wulur, 07.09S, 128.39E (Times Atlas), Damar (= Dammer) Island, Moluccas, Indonesia, on 27 November 1898, by Heinrich Kühn (no. 1092). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert did not designate a type in the original description; later he (Hartert, 1920a: 448) listed Kühn's specimen number 1092 as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype. It bears a Rothschild type label and Kühn's label, marked "Type." In the original description, Hartert did not say how many specimens he had, only that he had a single female; Hartert (1906a: 299) gave measurements for five males. Six specimens came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, but four are marked as males and two as females. It is possible that Hartert considered one of the females to be an immature male, as its wing measurement, 90 mm, falls within those he gave for males (Hartert, 1906a: 299). The second female is smaller and shows signs of immaturity. The five paratypes are: **AMNH 657415–657419**, collected on Damar by Kühn in November and December 1898.

Pachycephala par Hartert

Pachycephala par Hartert, 1904a: 211 (Roma).

Now *Pachycephala macrorhyncha par* Hartert, 1904. See Dickinson, 2003: 476, and Boles, 2007: 421.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 658655**, adult male, collected on Romang (= Roma) Island, 07.35S, 127.26E (White and Bruce, 1986: 491), Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, on 9 August 1902, by Heinrich Kühn (no. 5339). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Kühn's unique field number of the holotype in the original description, noted that he had four male and four female specimens collected on Romang in July and August 1902, and gave Kühn's field numbers. The three male and four female paratypes are: **AMNH 658656** (Kühn no. 5340), **AMNH 658657** (5316), **AMNH 658658** (5369), **AMNH 658659** (5376), **AMNH 658660** (5226), **AMNH 658661** (5317), and **AMNH 658662** (5176).

Pachycephala par compar Hartert

Pachycephala par compar Hartert, 1904a: 212 (Letti).

Now *Pachycephala macrorhyncha compar* Hartert, 1904. See Dickinson, 2003: 476, and Boles, 2007: 421.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 658663**, adult male, collected on Leti (= Letti) Island, 08.12S, 127.41E (White and Bruce, 1986: 490), Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, on 4 November 1902, by Heinrich Kühn (no. 6033). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Kühn's unique field number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range as Leti and Moa islands. He noted that he had two males and five females from Leti and three males and one female from Moa, giving Kühn's numbers for them. The following nine paratypes came to AMNH: Leti, male, **AMNH 658664** (Kühn no. 6031), females, **AMNH 658665** (6438), **AMNH 658666** (6032), **AMNH 658667** (6439), **AMNH 658668** (6030); Moa, males, **AMNH 658669** (6250), **AMNH 658670** (6251), **AMNH 658671** (6344), and female, **AMNH 658672** (6204). Kühn's specimen no. 6437 did not come to AMNH, but is a paratype, if found.

Pachycephala pectoralis alfurorum Stresemann

Pachycephala pectoralis alfurorum Stresemann, 1914a: 132 (Gunung Sofia (Mittel-Seran), 4800 f.).

Now *Pachycephala macrorhyncha macrorhyncha* Strickland, 1849. See Galbraith, 1956: 202, White and Bruce, 1986: 479–481, Dickinson, 2003: 476, and Boles, 2007: 421.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 657506**, adult male, collected on Mt. Sofia, 4800 ft, Seram Island, Moluccas, Indonesia, on 14 June 1911, by Erwin Stresemann (no. 614) on the Second Freiburger Molukken-Expedition. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Stresemann designated as holotype his specimen no. 614, giving measurements of 10 males and 10 females from Seram; in addition, there were a number of immatures that were probably not measured. Twelve of Stresemann's specimens came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection; the 11 paratypes in AMNH are: **AMNH 657501–657505**, **AMNH 657507–657510**, **AMNH 657512**, and **AMNH 657513**, from Manusela, Mt. Sofia, Wahai, Mt. Hoale, and Orangebirge. There are 11 paratypes in NNM (Dekker and Quaisser, 2006: 6–7), and Stresemann (1914: 133) also listed specimens collected by Stalker on Seram that are probably in BMNH.

Pachycephala melanura buruensis Hartert

Pachycephala melanura buruensis Hartert, 1899d: 32 (Buru).

Now *Pachycephala macrorhyncha buruensis* Hartert, 1899. See White and Bruce, 1986: 379–381, Dickinson, 2003: 476, and Boles, 2007: 421.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 657483**, adult male, collected on Kapalatmada (= Mount Madang or Mada, as on label), 3000 ft, 03.15S, 126.09E (USBGN, 1982), Buru Island, Moluccas, Indonesia, in August or September 1898, by J.M. Dumas. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert did not designate a type in the original description, based on specimens collected by Dumas; nor did he (Hartert, 1900b: 237) provide information on a type in his paper on the birds of Buru, which also included a collection made by Doherty. Hartert (1920a: 448) listed as the type of *buruensis* an adult male collected on "Mt. Mada," 3000 ft, August–September 1898, by J. Dumas. There are three specimens now in AMNH with identical data, but AMNH 657483 bears a Rothschild type label

and a field label marked "Type" and is Hartert's intended type. In order to confirm Hartert's intent and to remove any ambiguity created by additional specimens with identical data, I hereby designate AMNH 657483 the lectotype of *Pachycephala melanura buruensis* Hartert.

Although Hartert described adult male and female and immature male in the original description, he did not enumerate his specimens. The following paralectotypes are Dumas specimens now in AMNH: **AMNH 657484–657486**, adult males; and **AMNH 657487**, immature male. Other specimens, including at least one adult female, may have been exchanged by Rothschild before his collection came to AMNH.

The field label on Dumas' specimens is printed with A. Everett's name. Dumas was Everett's assistant in the field and arrangements had been made for him to collect on Buru shortly before Everett's death in 1898.

Stresemann (1914b: 361) noted that Kapala Madang was an equivalent name for Mt. Fogha and Mt. Mada; I think this refers to Kapalatmada, 03.15S, 126.09E (USBGN, 1982), although Rothschild and Hartert (1923: 118) listed Mount Fogha = Mount Tomahu, 03.14S, 126.04E (USBGN, 1982).

Pachycephala pectoralis interjecta Mathews

Pachycephala pectoralis interjecta Mathews, 1920: 222 (Stirling Ranges).

Now *Pachycephala pectoralis occidentalis* Ramsay, 1878. See Mayr, 1954: 22, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 441–444, Boles, 2007: 421, and Jønsson et al., 2008.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 657723** (Mathews no. 10596), adult male, 31 August 1911; **AMNH 657724** (10593), immature male, 30 August 1911; **AMNH 657725** (10595), 4 October 1911; **AMNH 657726** (6127), nonbreeding female, 19 October 1910; **AMNH 657727** (6128), female, 9 September 1910; **AMNH 657728** (10592), female, 8 September 1911; **AMNH 657729** (10594), [unsexed], 22 August 1911; and **AMNH 657730** (6129), female, Lake Balikup, 10 September 1910; all collected in the Stirling Range, Western Australia, Australia, by F. Lawson Whitlock. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews made no mention of a type for this name; therefore, all of his specimens from the Stirling Range must be considered syntypes (see also Mayr, 1954: 12). AMNH 657724, 657725, and 657728 bear labels printed "Collection of H.L. White"; however, they were all entered in Mathews catalog as having come directly from Whitlock.

Mayr (1954: 22) recognized *P. p. occidentalis* and considered *interjecta* a synonym of it. Schodde and Mason (1999: 441–444) considered *occidentalis* a synonym of *fuliginosa* with reservations, and Schodde (personal commun., 2009), with additional material, has found that *occidentalis* should be recognized.

Pachycephala pectoralis myponga Mathews

Pachycephala pectoralis myponga Mathews, 1920: 222 (Myponga).

Now *Pachycephala pectoralis fuliginosa* Vigors and Horsfield, 1827. See Mayr, 1967: 22, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 441–444, and Boles, 2007: 421.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 657671** (Mathews no. 12840, S.A. White no. 611), male, 21 March; **AMNH 657672** (15841, 612), male, 22 March; **AMNH 657673** (12838, 614), female, 21 March; **AMNH 657674** (12837, 613), female, 23 March; **AMNH 657675** (12839, 622), female, 24 March; and **AMNH 657676** (12836, 623), female, 20 March, all collected at Myponga, 35.24S, 138.27E (USBGN, 1957), Fleurieu Peninsula, South Australia, Australia, in 1912 by Samuel A. White. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews did not designate a type for *myponga*, therefore all of the S.A. White specimens from Myponga are syntypes. There are perhaps additional syntypes in SAMA.

Pachycephala pectoralis bettingtoni Mathews

Pachycephala pectoralis bettingtoni Mathews, 1920: 222 (Bellbird Bore, Victorian Mallee).

Now *Pachycephala pectoralis fuliginosa* Vigors and Horsfield, 1827. See Mayr, 1967: 22, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 441–444, and Boles, 2007: 421.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 657608** (Mathews no. 18292), male; and **AMNH 657609**

(18291), female, collected at Bellbird Bore, northwest Victoria, Australia, on 24 September 1913, by Thomas H. Tregellas. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: In the original description, Mathews said only that the "type" of *bettingtoni* was from Bellbird Bore. Only two specimens from this locality came to AMNH; as there is no way of distinguishing between these specimens, both must be considered syntypes. Mathews mentioned that he had other specimens from Lingerande and Kow Plains, but these are not from the specified type locality.

Pachycephala gutturalis youngi Mathews

Pachycephala gutturalis youngi Mathews, 1912a: 313 (Victoria).

Now *Pachycephala pectoralis youngi* Mathews, 1912. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 441–444, Boles, 2007: 421, and Jønsson et al., 2008.

Holotype: **AMNH 657627**, adult [male], collected at Lal Lal, 37.41S, 144.02E (USBGN, 1957), Victoria, Australia, in May 1886, from the Edwin Ashby Collection. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2635) via the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. It is not clear whether Ashby collected this specimen himself or only had it in his collection. The following numbers appear on Ashby's label: "113," "2" within a circle, "no. 35" (which has been crossed out), and "667A" (which refers to the number of this species in Mathews, 1908); also present is the following notation: "Pachycephala intermedia North/examined by A.J. North/16.6.03." The holotype also bears a Mathews Collection label and a Mathews type label, with Mathews' catalog number. Victorian specimens that were cataloged by Mathews before the publication of *youngi* are paratypes: Blackburn, **AMNH 657575** (Mathews no. 3781), male, 9 July 1910; Ringwood, **AMNH 657576** (5051), male, 25 April 1910, **AMNH 657577**, male, 14 June 1911, **AMNH 657578** (5052), female, 28 March 1910, **AMNH 657579** (8646), female, 25 February 1911, **AMNH 657580** (8647), female, 25 February 1911, all collected by T. Tregellas; Black Spur, **AMNH 657605** (2634), male, May 1886, Ashby; Mitcham, **AMNH 657630** (5943), male, 6 August 1910, by T. Tregellas. Three specimens, AMNH 657628 and AMNH 657629, males, Lang Lang, 10 March 1908; and AMNH 657661, male, Hawthorne, 7 August 1906, collected by C.F. Cole before the publication of *youngi* are not considered paratypes as I did not find them in Mathews' catalog, and Whittell (1954: 158) noted that Cole sent Mathews a large collection of birdskins later, in 1914. I have no information about when the following four specimens came into Mathews' collection: AMNH 657574, female, Grantville, Gippsland, 1903; AMNH 657604, female, Beaconsfield, 11 June 1910; AMNH 657631, immature male, Myrniong, 10 January 1897, Robert Hall; and AMNH 657635, female, Seville, 1884, H. Mills. Specimens from Selby and Olinda collected in December 1911 and January 1912 by Tregellas were not cataloged until March and May 1912, after the publication of *youngi*.

Pachycephala gutturalis ashbyi Mathews

Pachycephala gutturalis ashbyi Mathews, 1912a: 313 (Blackall Ranges, Queensland).

Now *Pachycephala pectoralis pectoralis* Latham, 1801. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 441–444, and Boles, 2007: 421.

Holotype: **AMNH 657823**, male, collected in the Blackall Range, 26.42S, 152.53E (USBGN, 1957), Queensland, Australia, on 29 September 1903, from the Edwin Ashby Collection. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2633) via the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. There are no other Mathews specimens from southern Queensland in AMNH that were collected before the publication of *ashbyi*.

Galbraith (1956: 200) synonymized *ashbyi* with *queenslandica*; Mayr (1967: 23) recognized both *queenslandica* and *ashbyi*, but see Schodde and Mason (1999: 443–444) for a summary of subsequent treatments. Schodde and Mason (1999: 444) designated a neotype for *Pachycephala pectoralis* Latham, 1801.

[*Pachycephala temporalis*]

Mathews (1915b: 128) used this name in error for *P. pectoralis* in an article concerning the "admission of colour-genera" with no intent to introduce it. Later, he (Mathews, 1920: 210 and 1930: 665) referred to this error.

Pachycephala contempta Hartert

Pachycephala contempta Hartert, 1898d: 15 (Lord Howe Island).

Now *Pachycephala pectoralis contempta* Hartert, 1898. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 441–444, and Boles, 2007: 421.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 658048**, [adult male], collected on Lord Howe Island, Tasman Sea, Australia, purchased from H.H. Travers. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description. Three adult male specimens [by plumage] collected on Lord Howe Island and purchased from Travers came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Hartert (1920a: 448) did not further distinguish among the three specimens, but AMNH 658048 bears, in addition to the Travers label and a small metal tag with the number 0.1444, a Rothschild type label, indicating that this was the specimen Hartert intended as the type, and it was so cataloged when the Rothschild Collection came to AMNH. In order to confirm Hartert's intent and prevent misinterpretation of earlier literature, I hereby designate AMNH 658048 the lectotype of *Pachycephala contempta* Hartert, 1898. The paralectotypes are **AMNH 658049** and **AMNH 658050**.

Pachycephala melanura bynoei Mathews

Pachycephala melanura bynoei Mathews, 1918a: 136 (Port Hedland).

Now *Pachycephala melanura melanura* Gould, 1843. See Galbraith, 1956: 199, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 445–446, and Boles, 2007: 427.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 657830**, adult male, collected at Port Hedland, 20.24S, 118.36E (Times Atlas), Western Australia, Australia, on 22 October 1914, by F. Lawson Whitlock for Henry L. White. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews described only the male and said that his type was collected at Port Hedland on 22 October 1913. AMNH 657830 is the only Port Hedland specimen from the Mathews Collection. The H.L. White label is marked "Type of bynoei" by Mathews, and the specimen bears in addition a Mathews and a Rothschild type label. Mathews did not catalog specimens collected as late as 1914.

Mayr (1967: 23–24) recognized *bynoei* and included it in *P. pectoralis*. See Schodde and Mason (1999: 445–446) for a discussion of species and subspecies limits.

Pachycephala gutturalis violetae Mathews

Pachycephala gutturalis violetae Mathews, 1912c: 76 (West Northern Territory).

Now *Pachycephala melanura robusta* Masters, 1876. See Galbraith, 1956: 199, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 445–446, Boles, 2007: 427, and Jønsson et al., 2008.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 657875**, adult male, collected on the Daly River, 13.38S, 132.37E (Times Atlas), Northern Territory, Australia, 10 September 1894, by Knut Dahl (no. 757). From the Mathews Collection (no. 11020) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. Only one AMNH specimen of *violetae* is a paratype: **AMNH 657876** (Mathews no. 11019), female, collected on the Daly River on 1 September 1894 by Dahl.

Both Galbraith (1956: 199) and Mayr (1967: 24) recognized *violetae*. See Schodde and Mason (1999: 445–446) for a discussion of species and subspecies limits.

Pachycephala gutturalis consobrina Mathews

Pachycephala gutturalis consobrina Mathews, 1912c: 76 (Buchanan Island, Northern Territory).

Now *Pachycephala melanura robusta* Masters, 1876. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 445–446, Boles, 2007: 427, and Jønsson et al., 2008.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 657882**, adult male, collected on Buchanan Island, 11.49S, 130.39E (Storr, 1977: 106), entrance to Apsley Strait, Tiwi Islands, Northern Territory, Australia, on 17 February 1912, by John P. Rogers (no. 2889). From the

Mathews Collection (no. 11859) via the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: In the original description, Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype but did not say how many specimens he examined. The holotype was the only specimen Mathews cataloged (as *P. melanura*) on 7 May 1912; he published *P. g. consobrina* on 28 June 1912. All other Buchanan Island specimens that Mathews received from Rogers were cataloged 17 August 1912, after the publication of the name.

Galbraith (1956) did not list *consobrina*; Mayr (1967: 24) synonymized it with *violetae*. See Schodde and Mason (1999: 445–446) for a discussion of species and subspecies limits.

Pachycephala robusta borroloola Mathews

Pachycephala robusta borroloola Mathews, 1918a: 137 (McArthur River, Eastern Northern Territory to Normanton).

Now *Pachycephala melanura robusta* Masters, 1876. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 445–446, Boles, 2007: 427, and Jønsson et al., 2008.

Lectotype: **AMNH 657894**, adult male, collected at Borroloola, 16.00S, 136.15E (Times Atlas), lower McArthur River, Northern Territory, Australia, on 23 June 1913, by Harry G. Barnard (no. 78) for Henry L. White. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Mathews did not designate a type in the original description or say how many specimens he examined, but he described only the male. AMNH 657894 bears in addition to the H.L. White label and a Rothschild Collection label printed "Ex. coll. G.M. Mathews," a "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1920, pl. 462, opp. p. 224, text p. 225). There he noted that the figured male, collected at Borroloola on 23 June 1913, was the type of *borroloola*, thereby designating it the lectotype. It had not previously been included in the AMNH type collection.

The female, **AMNH 657895**, bearing the same data and a "Figured" label, was pictured with the above male, but no type status for it was indicated in Mathews' text. It is a paralectotype of *borroloola*. Neither of these specimens was entered in Mathews' catalog.

Mayr (1967: 24) considered *borroloola* a synonym of *P. pectoralis violetae*; see Schodde and Mason (1999: 445–446) for a discussion of species and subspecies limits.

Pachycephala robusta intercedens Mathews

Pachycephala robusta intercedens Mathews, 1920: 227 (Normanton, Queensland).

Now *Pachycephala melanura robusta* Masters, 1876. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 445–446, and Boles, 2007: 427.

Syntypes: **AMNH 657896** (Kemp no. 4194), adult male, 21 March 1914; **AMNH 657897** (4003), adult male, 18 February 1914; **AMNH 657898** (4252), adult male, 1 April 1914; **AMNH 657899** (4356), adult male, 15 April 1914; **AMNH 657900** (3579), male immature, 5 December 1913; **AMNH 657901** (4254), male immature, 1 April 1914; **AMNH 657902** (4208), female, 24 March 1914; **AMNH 657903** (4190), female?, 21 March 1914; **AMNH 657904** (4357), female, 16 April 1914, all collected at Normanton, 17.40S, 141.05E (Times Atlas), Queensland, Australia, by Robin Kemp.

Comments: Mathews did not indicate a type; therefore, all of the specimens collected by Kemp at Normanton must be considered syntypes. AMNH 657901, immature male, was described in Mathews (1920: 225–226) but was not figured, and no statement was made as to its type status; its label is marked "described."

Mayr (1967: 24) listed *intercedens* as a synonym of *P. pectoralis violetae*; see Schodde and Mason (1999: 445–446) for a discussion of species and subspecies limits.

Pachycephala pectoralis balim Rand

Pachycephala pectoralis balim Rand, 1940: 8 (Balim River, altitude 1600 meters; Snow Mts., Netherland [sic] New Guinea).

Now *Pachycephala pectoralis balim* Rand, 1940. See Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 460, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 443, and Boles, 2007: 421.

Holotype: **AMNH 305652**, female, collected on the Baliem (= Balim) River, 1600 meters, 04.25S, 138.59E (USBGN, 1982), Maoke (= Snow) Mountains, Papua Province (= Netherlands New Guinea),

Indonesia, on 12 December 1938, by R. Archbold, A.L. Rand, and W.B. Richardson on the 1938–1939 Archbold Expedition to New Guinea (no. 8631).

COMMENTS: In the original description, the AMNH number of the holotype and measurements for 14 males and eight females were given. The type series from the Baliem and Ibele (= Bele, as on label) rivers comprised 16 males, eight females (including the holotype), one sex ?, and one female nestling; the 25 paratypes are **AMNH 341477–341501**. The 1938–1939 expedition was a joint expedition with the Netherlands New Guinea government, known as the Indisch-Amerikaansche Expeditie, and a share of the specimens was sent to MZB in May 1957, including three specimens of this form: AMNH 341480, 341486, and 341494. AMNH 341492 and 341499 were exchanged to FMNH in the early 1960s.

Sibley and Monroe (1990: 460) suggested that *balim* might be considered a species separate from *P. pectoralis*, but most authors have retained it as a subspecies, e.g. Beehler and Finch (1985: 43), Schodde and Mason (1999: 443), Dickinson (2003: 476), and Boles (2007: 421).

Pachycephala pectoralis fergussonis Mayr

Pachycephala pectoralis fergussonis Mayr, 1936: 2 (Fergusson Island, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago).

Now *Pachycephala melanura dahli* Reichenow, 1897. See Galbraith, 1956: 207, Coates, 1990: 211–212, and Boles, 2007: 427.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 330000**, adult [male], collected on Fergusson Island, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, on 19 January 1929, on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 36615).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. It was sexed as a female on the original label but is in full adult male plumage. There is one paratype: **AMNH 330001** (36616), collected on Fergusson Island on 18 January 1929.

Hannibal Hamlin, leader of the Whitney South Sea Expedition, noted in his journal (vol. T, p. 36, unpublished journal of the Whitney South Sea Expedition in the archives of the Department of Ornithology, AMNH) that he was not present when the expedition vessel, *France*, made its stop on Fergusson. The information on collecting localities and dates available to Hamlin were derived from the logbook of the *France* and there are some discrepancies. Charlie and Teora, who were the collectors, reversed the sex symbols, but Hamlin noted "When I went over the collection I found that in every case, without exception, the male sign had been substituted for the female, and vice versa." He later changed all of these.

Prior to 18 January, the *France* was anchored off Fergusson, near the mission station at Salamo, ca. 09.40S, 150.47E. On the 18th, they received fuel that had been brought them by the mission vessel and sailed the same day. The holotype of *fergussonis* is the only specimen listed as having been collected on the 19th, when the *France* was at sea. The label, written later by Hamlin, originally gave the date as "Jan 1915," an obvious slip of the pen. 1915 has been crossed out and replaced by 1929 with the 19 and the 29 separated by the crossed out date. This was interpreted as 19 January '29. I think it was probably collected on the 15 January, as according to Hamlin's journal, collecting took place from the ship between 14 and 17 January, probably at Salamo or on one of the small islands offshore. The holotype and paratype of *fergussonis* are the only two specimens referred to on Hamlin's list as "white-bib thickhead." All other thickheads are listed either as "thickhead" or "white-breast thickhead" (*Pachycephala simplex*).

Pachycephala pectoralis misimae Rothschild and Hartert

Pachycephala pectoralis misimae Rothschild and Hartert, 1918: 311 (St. Aignan or Misima Island).

Now *Pachycephala citreogaster collaris* E.P. Ramsay, 1878. See Galbraith, 1956: 203, 206–209, Coates, 1990: 209–211, Dickinson, 2003: 476–477, and Boles, 2007: 421.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 657996**, adult male, collected on Kimuta Island, 10.50S, 152.55E (PNG, 1984), Renard Group, Louisiade Archipelago, Milne Bay Province, Papua

New Guinea, on 29 November 1897, by A.S. Meek (no. 1044). From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: In the original description, Rothschild and Hartert designated Meek's specimen no. 1044 as holotype, collected on 29 November 1897. All of Meek's specimens from this collection were labeled as coming from "St. Aignan" (= Misima) Island; however, as shown by LeCroy and Peckover (1998: 230), Meek's collectors were on Kimuta Island, not Misima, from 26 November to 28 December 1897, and may have been on both islands during the period 5–11 September. The type of *P. p. misimae* was collected on Kimuta on 29 November and the type locality should be corrected accordingly. Meek apparently did not collect *Pachycephala* on Misima, nor has anyone else collected or reported it from there. Another of his specimens in AMNH was collected on 10 September and was probably also collected on Kimuta. One was collected on 31 July, perhaps in the Engineer Group. Specimens from Meek's collection in other museums confirm this (LeCroy and Peckover, 1998).

Hartert (1899b: 207) reported on Meek's collection from "St. Aignan" and listed this form as *Pachycephala rosseliana*, saying only that Meek sent a "good series" of specimens. Paratypes are the specimens that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection; the additional specimens in other museums are not considered paratypes as there is no indication that Rothschild and Hartert studied them before they were sent to the dealer E. Gerrard for sale (LeCroy and Peckover, 1998: 231–232). Paratypes of *misimae* are: **AMNH 657993** (Meek no. 1208), male, 20 December; **AMNH 657994** (1087), male, 3 December; **AMNH 657997** (1031), female, 26 November; **AMNH 657998** (1116), female, 4 December, all collected on Kimuta in 1897; and **AMNH 657995** (721), male, 31 July 1897, probably collected in the Engineer Group. This last specimen was exchanged to FMNH in the early 1960s and should be checked for subspecific identity. AMNH 156437 (Meek no. 1126) was obtained directly from J.H. Fleming (no. 20404). There is no indication it was ever in the Rothschild Collection and Fleming undoubtedly obtained it directly from Gerrard, as he did his other specimens of this form that are now in ROM (LeCroy and Peckover, 1998: 227). I do not consider it a paratype.

Meek's specimens from Kimuta have the olive green coloration on wings and tail of *Pachycephala pectoralis* and were put in that species by Galbraith (1956) with *misimae* synonymized with *collaris*. Coates (1990: 209–210) grouped together subspecies from the Louisiades but retained them in *P. pectoralis*, as did Boles (2007: 421), although still stating that the form occurred on Misima as well as the Renard Group. Dickinson (2003: 476–477) separated the populations from islands southeast of New Guinea, the Louisiade Archipelago, and the Bismarck Archipelago as *P. citreogaster*.

Pachycephala rosseliana Hartert

Pachycephala rosseliana Hartert, 1898c: 8 (Rossel Island).

Now *Pachycephala citreogaster rosseliana* Hartert, 1898. See Galbraith, 1956: 203, Coates, 1990: 209–211, Dickinson, 2003: 476–477, and Boles, 2007: 421.

Lectotype: **AMNH 658007**, adult male, collected on Yela (= Rossel) Island, 11.20S, 154.10E (PNG, 1984), Louisiade Archipelago, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, on 8 February 1898, by Albert S. Meek (no. 1405). From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: No type was designated in the original description, nor was a type mentioned in Hartert's (1899a: 78) report on the entire Rossel Island collection. Hartert (1920a: 448) listed the type as Meek's specimen no. 1405, thereby designating it the lectotype. The type series comprises only those specimens from the Rothschild Collection collected by Meek on Rossel in 1898. Paralectotypes are: **AMNH 658008–658015**, three adult males, one immature male, and four females. Two of these, AMNH 658011 and 658013, have tags initialed by O[tto] F[insch], who apparently compared a male and a female specimen from Meek's collection with specimens of *Pachycephala littayei* from the Loyalty Islands.

Galbraith (1956: 203) synonymized *rosseliana* with *P. pectoralis collaris*; Coates (1990:

211) and Boles (2007: 421) recognized *rosseliana* as a subspecies of *P. pectoralis*; and Dickinson (2003: 476–477) considered *rosseliana* a subspecies of *P. citreogaster*.

Pachycephala pectoralis sexuvaria Rothschild and Hartert

Pachycephala pectoralis sexuvaria Rothschild and Hartert, 1924: 50 (St. Matthias Island).

Now *Pachycephala citreogaster sexuvaria* Rothschild and Hartert, 1924. See Galbraith, 1956: 203, Coates, 1990: 209–211, Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 395, Dickinson, 2003: 476–477, Boles, 2007: 421, and Jønsson et al., 2008.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 657990**, adult female, collected on Mussau Island, 01.30S, 149.40E (PNG, 1984), Saint Matthias Group, New Ireland Province, Papua New Guinea, on 9 June 1923, by Albert F. Eichhorn (no. 8527). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Rothschild and Hartert noted that the type was collected on 9 June 1923; as the only specimen of *sexuvaria* collected on that date, AMNH 657990 is thus the holotype. Hartert (1928a: 212) gave Eichhorn's unique field number, confirming its identity. In his report on the entire collection from Mussau, Hartert (1924: 274) listed four adult males, one immature male, and three adult females collected by Eichhorn. The seven paratypes are: **AMNH 657985–657989**, **AMNH 657991**, and **AMNH 657992**.

Galbraith (1956: 203) considered *sexuvaria* a synonym of *P. pectoralis citreogaster*; Coates (1990: 209–211), Mayr and Diamond (2001: 395), and Boles (2007: 421) recognized it as a valid subspecies of *P. pectoralis*; Dickinson (2003: 476–477) and Jønsson et al. (2008) listed it as a valid subspecies of *P. citreogaster*.

Pachycephala pectoralis goodsoni Rothschild and Hartert

Pachycephala pectoralis goodsoni Rothschild and Hartert, 1914b: 296 (Manus).

Now *Pachycephala citreogaster goodsoni* Rothschild and Hartert, 1914. See Galbraith, 1956: 203, Coates, 1990: 209–211, Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 395, Dickinson, 2003: 476–477, and Boles, 2007: 421.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 657973**, adult male, collected at Lorengau, 02.01S, 147.15E (Times Atlas), Manus Island, Admiralty Islands, Manus Province, Papua New Guinea, on 5 September 1913, by Albert F. Eichhorn for A.S. Meek (no. 5970). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild and Hartert did not designate a type in the original description; Hartert (1920a: 448) listed as type Meek's specimen no. 5970, thereby designating it the lectotype. Six adult males, two immature males, and three females, with their Meek field numbers, were listed in the original description. All of the specimens originally listed are now in AMNH, plus an additional two adult males that no longer have an original Meek label. I have considered all of these specimens paralectotypes as the Rothschild Museum label is printed with a reference to the original description, indicating they were in the Rothschild collection when the description was published: adult males, **AMNH 657972**, **AMNH 657974** (Meek no. 5982), **AMNH 657975** (5974), **AMNH 657976** (5983), **AMNH 657977** (5958), **AMNH 657978** (5981); immature males, **AMNH 657979** (6015), **AMNH 657980** (5961); adult male, **AMNH 657981**; females, **AMNH 657982** (6036), **AMNH 657983** (5964), and **AMNH 657984** (5959).

Meek was unable to make the scheduled trip to Manus himself, and instead sent his collectors, apparently headed by Albert F. Eichhorn, judging by the handwriting on the labels. Rothschild and Hartert (1914b: 282) noted that Meek's collectors worked near the recently opened German settlement on Manus. In the draft annual report of German New Guinea for 1913–1914 (Sack and Clark, 1980: 61), the following appears: "An Australian spent the period from September to October near the Imperial Station, engaged in collecting birds and butterflies for the Tring Museum (Rothschild) in London (sic)." The Manus station was opened in October 1911, on Seeadler Harbour (Firth, 1983: 103) and is now known as Lorengau.

Galbraith (1956: 203), Coates (1990: 209–211), Mayr and Diamond (2001: 395), and Boles (2007: 421) recognized *goodsoni* as a valid subspecies of *P. pectoralis*; Dickinson

(2003: 477) included it as a subspecies in the Bismarck Archipelago species *P. citreogaster*.

Pachycephala pectoralis tabarensis Mayr

Pachycephala pectoralis tabarensis Mayr, 1955: 35 (Tabar Island, Tabar group).

Now *Pachycephala citreogaster tabarensis* Mayr, 1955. See Galbraith, 1956: 203, Coates, 1990: 209–211, Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 395, Dickinson, 2003: 477, and Boles, 2007: 421.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 335560**, adult female, collected on Tabar Island, 02.58S, 152.07E (Times Atlas), Tabar Group, New Ireland Province, Papua New Guinea, on 14 January 1935, by William F. Coultas on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 45262).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and gave measurements for seven adult males, two adult females, and three immature females. There are seven male and four female paratypes: **AMNH 335552–335558** and **335559**, **335561–335563**, collected between 14 and 29 January 1935. The Coultases base camp on Tabar was at Lumburu (Coultas, vol. Y, unpublished journals of the Whitney South Sea Expedition, archives, Department of Ornithology, AMNH), ca. 02.57S, 152.00E.

Galbraith (1956: 203), Coates (1990: 209–211), Mayr and Diamond (2001: 395), and Boles (2007: 421) considered *tabarensis* a subspecies of *P. pectoralis*; Dickinson (2003: 477) included *tabarensis* in *P. citreogaster*.

Pachycephala pectoralis whitneyi Hartert

Pachycephala pectoralis whitneyi Hartert, 1929: 14 (Whitney Island).

Now *Pachycephala melanura whitneyi* Hartert, 1929. See Mayr, 1932a: 6–10, Galbraith, 1956: 199, 208, Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 395, Dickinson, 2003: 477, and Boles, 2007: 427.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 219999**, adult male, collected on "Whitney Island," Solomon Islands, on 9 December 1927 by Hannibal Hamlin on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 29865).

COMMENTS: As noted by Galbraith (1956: 199), the type designation and discussion of this form was attached in error to the description of *Pachycephala implicata*. However, Hartert gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. It is confirmed by the fact that Hartert has so labeled it and marked the end of the Whitney Expedition label in red. The specimen also bears an AMNH type label. In the original description, Hartert gave measurements for three males and three females, apparently all that were sent to him for study. In addition, he gave the Whitney Expedition numbers for the three males that he described in detail (including the holotype), and wrote *Pachycephala pectoralis whitneyi* on the label. I consider only these six specimens as Hartert's type series. The five paratypes are: **AMNH 219997** (Whitney no. 29813), **AMNH 219998** (29814), males; **AMNH 220001** (29827), **AMNH 220002** (29825), and **AMNH 220004** (29821), females, all collected on 8 December 1927. Other specimens collected on "Whitney Island" or on the nearby small islands of Momalufu and Akiki are not considered paratypes.

The subspecies *whitneyi* is considered to be of hybrid origin (Mayr, 1932a: 6–10). Most recently, it has been included in the species *P. melanura* (Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 395, and Dickinson, 2003: 477).

The "Whitney Islands" were named by the Whitney South Sea Expedition personnel, but never officially; the islets that make up the "Whitney" group are described as follows: Dec. 8 [1927]. "Stopped at a small island without a name on the chart, so named the group of four or five on two reefs four or five miles to the NW of Momalufu Island the Whitney Islands on suggestion of the Doctor [Frederick P. Drowne, M.D.] and Captain." Dec. 9. "Moved across to easternmost of Whitney Islands...." and then the *France* sailed on the same day to Momalufu Island. (Beck's unpublished journal, vol. D, archives, Department of Ornithology). Momalufu and Akiki were said by Mayr (1932a: 9) to be "two and a half miles west of Shortland Island, 07.05S, 155.45E (Times Atlas), and eight and a half miles south of Bougainville."

Pachycephala pectoralis bougainvillei Mayr

Pachycephala pectoralis bougainvillei Mayr, 1932a: 10 (Bougainville Island, Solomon Islands).

Now *Pachycephala orioloides bougainvillei* Mayr, 1932. See Galbraith, 1956: 197, Schodde, 1977: 75, Coates, 1990: 211, Mayr and Diamond,

2001: 395, Dickinson, 2003: 477, and Boles, 2007: 421.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 222852**, adult female, collected on Bougainville Island, North Solomons Province, Papua New Guinea, on 26 January 1928, by Frederick P. Drowne (no. 533), on the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and listed 36 specimens of *bougainvillei*, including the type, from Bougainville, Shortland, and Buka islands; there are, however, a total of 37 specimens. The 36 paratypes are: **AMNH 219973–219976**, **222821–222842**, **222856**, **222859**, **222860**, **222997–222999**, and **223001–223004**. AMNH 222822 and AMNH 222830 were exchanged to ZMB in 1936.

On Bougainville in January 1928, the Whitney Expedition personnel went inland from Kieta and set up a base camp near the village of Kupei, 06.19S, 155.33E (USBGN, 1956d), at about 2300 ft. Hamlin wrote (vol. S, unpublished journal, archives, Department of Ornithology, AMNH) that the "Black-bibbed Thickhead" occurred from the shore to 3000 ft, where it was replaced by the "Mountain Thickhead," *P. implicata*.

Galbraith (1956: 197), Mayr and Diamond (2001: 395), and Boles, 2007: 421 considered *bougainvillei* a valid subspecies of *P. pectoralis*; Schodde (1977: 75) and Coates (1990: 211) considered *bougainvillei* a synomym of *P. pectoralis orioloides*; Dickinson (2003: 477) recognized *bougainvillei* as a subspecies of the species *P. orioloides*.

Pachycephala sanfordi Mayr

Pachycephala sanfordi Mayr, 1931b: 23 (Malaita Island, British Solomon Islands).

Now *Pachycephala orioloides sanfordi* Mayr, 1931. See Galbraith, 1956: 197, Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 395, Dickinson, 2003: 477, and Boles, 2007: 421.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 227316**, adult male, collected on Malaita Island, 3000 feet, Solomon Islands, on 21 March 1930, by William F. Coultas, Walter J. Eyerdam, and Hannibal Hamlin on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 39633).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description, but did not give the number of specimens in his type series. Paratypes are: **AMNH 227301–227346**; of these AMNH 227305 and 227332 were exchanged to ZMB in July 1936, and AMNH 227310 was exchanged to J. Berlioz in October 1932 and should now be in MHNP. I did not find AMNH 227304, and 227320 in the collection, and they were perhaps exchanged to other institutions without the catalog having been marked.

Mayr (1931b) published on the birds collected on Malaita by the Whitney Expedition and listed the various collecting localities and dates (p. 2 and map). When the holotype of *sanfordi* was collected, the expedition personnel were camped on Mt. Torombusu (variously spelled in the journals and = Mt. Kolovrat on charts of the period), now called Mt. Ire, 09.10S, 161.05E (USBGN, 1974a).

There is little known about the altitudinal distribution of *Pachycephala* on islands (Galbraith, 1956: 189–190). Hamlin (vol. T, unpublished journals of the Whitney South Sea Expedition, archives, Department of Ornithology, AMNH) noted that when he was collecting ashore on Malaita in early February, he "did not hear any thickheads calling." On 15 February "thickheads" were collected between 1400 and 3400 ft. Other specimen records extend the altitudinal range of *sanfordi* to 4000 ft on Mt. Torombusu.

Galbraith (1956: 197), Mayr and Diamond (2001: 395) and Boles (2007: 421) have considered *sanfordi* a subspecies of *P. pectoralis*. Dickinson (2003: 477) included it in *P. orioloides*.

Pachycephala pectoralis pavuvu Mayr

Pachycephala pectoralis pavuvu Mayr, 1932a: 15 (Banika Island, Pavuvu or Russel [sic] group, British Solomon Islands).

Now *Pachycephala orioloides pavuvu* Mayr, 1932. See Galbraith, 1956: 197, Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 395, Dickinson, 2003: 477, and Boles, 2007: 421.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 218101**, adult female, collected on Mbanika (= Banika) Island, 09.10S, 159.10E (Times Atlas), Russell Group, Solomon Islands, on 1 August 1927,

by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 27161).

Comments: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description and 40 specimens, including the type, were said to have been collected on Mbanika, Pavuvu, and Moie islands in the Russell Group. I found only 39 specimens cataloged from those three islands. The 38 paratypes are: **AMNH 218095–218100**, **218102**, **218103**, **219934–219939**, **222806–222815**, and **222861–222874**. Of these, AMNH 218103 was exchanged to ZMB in July 1936. There are two specimens of *pavuvu* from Keome Island in the Russell Group, but I do not consider them paratypes as this island was not mentioned as a locality in the original description. On Mbanika, the expedition schooner "*France*" was anchored at Lifola Plantation.

Galbraith (1956: 197) considered *pavuvu* a synonym of *Pachycephala pectoralis orioloides*, Mayr and Diamond (2001: 395) and Boles (2007: 421) recognized it as a valid subspecies of *P. pectoralis*, and Dickinson (2003: 477) included it as a valid subspecies of the Solomons species *P. orioloides*.

Pachycephala pectoralis centralis Mayr

Pachycephala pectoralis centralis Mayr, 1932a: 15 (Vangunu Island, central Solomon Islands).

Now *Pachycephala orioloides centralis* Mayr, 1932. See Galbraith, 1956: 198, Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 395, Dickinson, 2003: 477, Boles, 2007: 421, and Jønsson et al., 2008.

Holotype: **AMNH 222899**, adult female, collected on Vangunu Island, Solomon Islands, on 26 July 1928, by Hannibal Hamlin on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 34847).

Comments: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. A total of 98 specimens from the four islands of Vangunu, Gatukai, New Georgia, and Kolombangara (= Kulambangra) were collected in September and October 1927 and June and July 1928. The 97 paratypes are: **AMNH 219951–219957**, **222875–222898**, **222900–222954**, **222976–222985**, and **226363**. Of these AMNH 219955 and 222980 were exchanged to ZMB in July 1936. I did not find AMNH 222918, 222926, and 222927 in the collection; they were perhaps exchanged to other museums without the catalog having been marked.

On Vangunu, the expedition schooner "*France*" had anchored at Emma Point, 08.42S, 158.04E (USBGN, 1974), and personnel moved inland to camp at 2100 ft, working upward from there to about 3500 ft. The exact altitude where the type was collected was not noted, but Hamlin (vol. S, unpublished journals, Whitney South Sea Expedition, archives, Department of Ornithology, AMNH) commented that the "thickheads" were expected above about 2500 ft and "It is an odd specimen of this tribe that fools around below 1000 feet."

Galbraith (1956: 198), Mayr and Diamond (2001: 395), and Boles (2007: 421) retained *centralis* in *P. pectoralis*, while Dickinson (2003: 477) and Jønsson et al. (2008) separated Solomon Island subspecies in the species *Pachycephala orioloides*.

Pachycephala feminina Mayr

Pachycephala feminina Mayr, 1931a: 25 (Rennell Island).

Now *Pachycephala orioloides feminina* Mayr, 1931. See Galbraith, 1956: 198, Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 395, Dickinson, 2003: 477, Boles, 2007: 421, and Jønsson et al., 2008.

Holotype: **AMNH 226275**, adult male, collected on Rennell Island, Solomon Islands, on 30 August 1928, by Hannibal Hamlin on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 35365).

Comments: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description, Mayr adding that his series was collected on Rennell in August 1928 and May 1930. Paratypes are: **AMNH 226269–226274**, **226276–226296**, **226504**, and **226505**. AMNH 226278 and 226293 were exchanged to ZMB in July 1936.

On both visits to Rennell by the Whitney Expedition, its schooner "*France*" was anchored in Lughu Bay, 11.40S, 160.17E (= Kanggava Bay, USBGN, 1974, or Kungava Bay, Mayr and Hamlin, 1931: 3).

Galbraith (1956: 198), Mayr and Diamond (2001: 395), and Boles (2007: 421) considered *feminina* a subspecies of *P. pectoralis*, while Dickinson (2003: 477) and Jønsson et al.

(2008) considered it a subspecies of a Solomon Island species, *P. orioloides*.

Pachycephala pectoralis melanoptera Mayr

Pachycephala pectoralis melanoptera Mayr, 1932a:18 (Tetipari, central Solomon Islands).

Now *Pachycephala orioloides melanoptera* Mayr, 1932. See Galbraith, 1956: 198, Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 395, Dickinson, 2003: 477, and Boles, 2007: 421.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 226318**, adult male, collected on Tetepare (= Tetipari) Island, 08.43S, 157.33E (USBGN, 1974), Solomon Islands, on 4 August 1928, by Hannibal Hamlin on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 35026).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and gave measurements of 30 specimens from Tetepare and Rendova islands. In fact, 34 specimens of *melanoptera* were collected by the Whitney Expedition; the 33 paratypes are **AMNH 226297–226313** from Rendova, and **AMNH 226314–226317** and **226319–226330** from Tetepare. Of these, AMNH 226321 and 226329 were exchanged to ZMB in July 1936. Rendova specimens that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection in 1932 were not part of Mayr's type series.

Galbraith (1956: 198), Mayr and Diamond (2001: 395), and Boles (2007: 421) considered *melanoptera* a subspecies of *P. pectoralis*, while Dickinson (2003: 477) considered it a subspecies of the Solomon Island species *P. orioloides*.

Pachycephala melanonota Hartert

Pachycephala melanonota Hartert, 1908: 106 (Vella Lavella I., Central Group of the Solomon Islands).

Now *Pachycephala orioloides melanonota* Hartert, 1908. See Galbraith, 1956: 197, Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 395, Dickinson, 2003: 477, and Boles, 2007: 421.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 658153**, adult male, collected on Vella Lavella Island, 07.45S, 156.40E (USBGN, 1974), Solomon Islands, on 23 February 1908, by collectors for A.S. Meek (no. 3834). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Meek's unique field number of the holotype in the original description; Rothschild and Hartert (1908: 358) listed the specimens in Meek's collection, giving his field numbers. The following seven specimens are paratypes: **AMNH 658154** (Meek no. 3897), male; **AMNH 658155** (3846), male; **AMNH 658156** (3896), sexed as a male but considered a female juv. by Rothschild and Hartert; **AMNH 658157** (3946), male; **AMNH 658158** (3964), female; **AMNH 658159** (3953), sexed as a female but considered a male juv. by Rothschild and Hartert; and **AMNH 658160** (3765), female. Rothschild and Hartert (1908: pl. 13) illustrated the adult male of *melanonota*.

Galbraith (1956: 197), Mayr and Diamond (2001: 395), and Boles (2007: 421) considered *melanonota* a subspecies of *P. pectoralis*; Dickinson (2003: 477) included *melanonota* in a Solomon Islands species, *P. orioloides*, in the *pectoralis* complex.

Pachycephala pectoralis banksiana Mayr

Pachycephala pectoralis banksiana Mayr, 1932b: 6 (Vanua Lava, Banks Islands).

Now *Pachycephala caledonica intacta* Sharpe, 1900. See Galbraith, 1956: 201, 208, Mayr, 1967, 28–29, Dickinson, 2003: 477, and Boles, 2007: 421.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 216029**, adult female, collected on Vanua Lava, 13.50S, 167.28E (USBGN, 1974), Banks Islands, Vanuatu, on 10 November 1926, by Virginia Correia on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 23684).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of the subspecies as Vanua Lava, Bligh, and Gaua islands in the Banks Islands, and Aurora and Pentecost islands in Vanuatu (= New Hebrides). The following specimens are paratypes: Gaua, **AMNH 214313–214318**, Bligh, **AMNH 215979–215983**, Vanua Lava, **AMNH 215984**, **215984 bis**, **215985**, **215986**, Gaua, **AMNH 215987–215989**, **AMNH 216017–216020**, Pentecost, **AMNH 215993–215997**, **216009–216016**, Bligh, **AMNH 216021–216028**, Vanua Lava, **AMNH 216030–216039**, and Aurora, **AMNH 218011–218019**. I did not find AMNH 215993 in the collection.

Galbraith (1956: 201) considered *banksiana* a synonym of *P. pectoralis chlorura*;

Mayr (1967: 28) and Boles (2007: 421) recognized *chlorura* as a valid subspecies and considered *banksiana* a synonym of *P. pectoralis intacta*; Dickinson (2003: 477) combined subspecies from the southern Santa Cruz Islands to New Caledonia in the species *P. caledonica* including *intacta*.

Pachycephala pectoralis brunneipectus Mayr

Pachycephala pectoralis brunneipectus Mayr, 1932b: 4 (Epi Island).

Now *Pachycephala caledonica intacta* Sharpe, 1900. See Galbraith, 1956: 201, 208, Mayr, 1967: 28–29, Dickinson, 2003: 477, and Boles, 2007: 421.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 212778**, adult female, collected on Epi Island, 16.43S, 168.15E (USBGN, 1974), Vanuatu (= New Hebrides), on 5 August 1926, by Jose Correia on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 21813).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description, and gave the range of the subspecies as Mai, Tongariki, Epi, Lopevi, Pauuma, and Ambrym islands in the Epi Group, Vanuatu. The paratypes are: Tongariki, **AMNH 212726**; Epi, **AMNH 212727–212732**, **212774–212777**, **212779–212783**, **213679–213681**, **215990**, **216008**, **224035**; Pauuma, **AMNH 212733**, **212734**; Ambrym, **AMNH 212735**, **213682**; Lopevi, **AMNH 212738**, **212739**, **213677**, **213678**, **213716**, **213717**; and Mai, **AMNH 212740–212745**. AMNH 212732 and 212777 were exchanged to ZMB in July 1936. I did not find AMNH 212729 in the collection.

Galbraith (1956: 201) considered *brunneipectus* a synonym of *P. pectoralis chlorura*; Mayr (1967: 128–129) and Boles (2007: 421) listed it as a synonym of *P. pectoralis intacta*; and Dickinson (2003: 477) combined subspecies from the southern Santa Cruz islands to New Caledonia, including *intacta*, in the species *P. caledonica*.

Pachycephala pectoralis efatensis Mayr

Pachycephala pectoralis efatensis Mayr, 1938a: 2 (Efate Island, New Hebrides).

Now *Pachycephala caledonica intacta* Sharpe, 1900. See Galbraith, 1956: 201, Mayr, 1967: 28–29, Dickinson, 2003: 477, and Boles, 2007: 421.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 212746**, adult male, collected on Efate Island, Vanuatu (= New Hebrides), on 14 June 1926, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 21068).

COMMENTS: Mayr gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and the range of *efatensis* as Efate and Nguna islands, Vanuatu. Mayr's (1932b: 3–6) measurements of 29 Efate specimens included those that would later (Mayr, 1938a: 2) become part of his type series of *efatensis*. Paratypes are: Efate, **AMNH 212747–212773**, **214327**, **216000**, **224034**, and **224037**; Nguna, **AMNH 212736** and **212787**. Of these, I did not find 212748 and 212760 in the collection, and they may have been exchanged to other institutions without the catalog having been marked. On 14 June 1926, Beck was in Port Vila (Beck, unpublished journal D, archives, Department of Ornithology, AMNH), 17.44S, 168.19E (USBGN, 1974).

Galbraith (1956: 201) considered *efatensis* a synonym of *P. pectoralis chlorura*; Mayr (1967: 28–29) recognized *chlorura* as a valid subspecies, but included *efatensis* as a synonym of *P. pectoralis intacta*, as did Boles (2007: 421); Dickinson (2003: 477) included subspecies from the Santa Cruz Islands to New Caledonia, including *intacta*, in a separate species *Pachycephala caledonica*.

Pachycephala pectoralis utupuae Mayr

Pachycephala pectoralis utupuae Mayr, 1932b: 8 (Utupua, Santa Cruz Islands).

Now *Pachycephala vitiensis utupuae* Mayr, 1932. See Galbraith, 1956: 204, Mayr, 1967: 29, Dickinson, 2003: 477, and Boles, 2007: 421.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 214308**, adult female, collected on Utupua Island, 11.16S, 166.29E (USBGN, 1974), Santa Cruz Islands, Solomon Islands, on 29 September 1926, by Jose Correia on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 23012).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description but did not say how many specimens he examined. Paratypes are: **AMNH 214253–214264**, **214297–214307**, **214309–214312**, **215978**, **216060–216062**, and **224048**. I did not find AMNH 214302, 214311, or 215978

in the collection and they may have been exchanged to other museums without the catalog having been marked.

Galbraith (1956: 204), Mayr (1967: 29), and Boles (2007: 421) included *utupuae* in the species *P. pectoralis*, and Dickinson (2003: 477) included Santa Cruz and Fijian subspecies in the species *P. vitiensis*.

Pachycephala pectoralis ornata Mayr

Pachycephala pectoralis ornata Mayr, 1932b: 8 (Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Islands).

Now *Pachycephala vitiensis ornata* Mayr, 1932. See Galbraith, 1956: 204, Mayr, 1967: 29, Dickinson, 2003: 477, and Boles, 2007: 421.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 218022**, adult male, collected on Nendo (= Santa Cruz) Island, 10.45S, 165.54E (USBGN, 1974), Santa Cruz Islands, Solomon Islands, on 24 February 1927, by Frederick P. Drowne on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 21774).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and gave as the range of *ornata* the Northern Santa Cruz Group: Santa Cruz I., Nupani (= Nepani) in the Swallow Islands, Lomlom and Fenualoa in the Reef Islands, and Treasurers Island and Disappointment Island in the Duff Islands. Paratypes are: Santa Cruz I., **AMNH 214265**, **214293–214296**, **218020**, **218021**, **218023–218043**, **224017**, **224028**; Nupani I., **AMNH 214339**, **214340**, **215971**, **215972**, **216056–215058**; Lomlom I., **AMNH 214341–214357**, **215962–215969**, **216049–216055**; Fenualoa I., **AMNH 214358**, **215970**, **216059**; Treasurers I., **AMNH 214359–214362**, **214388**, **214389**, **215955–215959**, **216042–216048**; and Taumako I. (= Disappointment I.), **AMNH 214363–214387**, **215960**, **215961**, **216040**, **216041**, **224020**, and **224021**. Of these paratypes, AMNH 214356, 215964, and 218030 were exchanged to ZMB in July 1936; AMNH 214366 and 214388 were exchanged to J. Berlioz in October 1932 and are probably now in MHNP; AMNH 218020 was exchanged to BMNH in July 1936. I did not find the following specimens in the collection, and they may have been exchanged to other institutions without the catalog having been marked: AMNH 214346 (Lomlom), AMNH 214368, 214370, and 214376 (Disappointment).

On 24 February 1926, the expedition vessel, *France*, was anchored in a small bay south of Cape Byron (unpublished journals of Beck, vol. D, and Drowne, archives, Department of Ornithology, AMNH). Note Kanenggo (= Cape Byron) is at 10.41S, 166.05E (USBGN, 1974).

In the original description, Mayr noted that the specimens of *ornata* appeared to be closely related to Fijian forms. Galbraith (1956: 204), Mayr (1967: 29), and Boles, (2007: 421) placed *ornata* as a subspecies of *P. pectoralis*, and Dickinson (2003: 477) included *ornata* with the Fijian group of populations in the species *P. vitiensis*.

Pachycephala pectoralis lauana Mayr

Pachycephala pectoralis lauana Mayr, 1932b: 12 (Ongea Levu Island, Lau Archipelago, Fiji Islands).

Now *Pachycephala vitiensis lauana* Mayr, 1932. See Galbraith, 1956: 204, Watling, 2001: 160–161, Dickinson, 2003: 477, and Boles, 2007: 421.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 252695**, adult male, collected on Ongea Levu Island, 19.08S, 178.24W(USBGN, 1974), Lau Archipelago, Fiji, on 28 July 1924, by Jose Correia on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 13201).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of the subspecies as the southern Lau Archipelago: Ongea Levu, Vulaga (= Fulanga), and Vuanggava (= Wangava) islands. Paratypes are: Ongea Levu, **AMNH 224022–224024**, **252675–252694**, **252696–252701**, and **252714–252717**; Vulaga, **AMNH 252702**, **252703**; Vuanggava, **AMNH 252704–252713** and **252718–252728**. Of these, AMNH 252677 and 252680 were exchanged to ZMB in July 1936; I did not find AMNH 252685, 252697, and 252714 in the collection, and they may have been exchanged to other institutions without the catalog having been marked.

Galbraith (1956: 204), Watling (2001: 160–161), and Boles (2007: 421) considered *lauana* a subspecies of *P. pectoralis*; Dickinson (2003: 477) separated the Fijian group of populations as the species *P. vitiensis*.

Pachycephala pectoralis bella Mayr

Pachycephala pectoralis bella Mayr, 1932b: 14 (Vatu vara Island).

Now *Pachycephala vitiensis bella* Mayr, 1932. See Galbraith, 1956: 204, Watling, 2001: 160–161, Dickinson, 2003: 477, and Boles, 2007: 421.

Holotype: **AMNH 224036**, adult male, collected on Vatu Vara Island, 17.26S, 179.32W (USBGN, 1974), Northern Lau Group, Fiji, on 2 October 1924, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 14978).

Comments: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description, and the range of *bella* given as Vatu Vara. Paratypes are: **AMNH 224038** and **252740**.

Galbraith (1956: 204), Watling (2001: 160–161), and Boles (2007: 421) considered *bella* a subspecies of *P. pectoralis*, but Dickinson (2003: 477) separated the Fijian group of populations as the species *P. vitiensis*.

Pachycephala pectoralis koroana Mayr

Pachycephala pectoralis koroana Mayr, 1932b: 15 (Koro Island, Fiji Islands).

Now *Pachycephala vitiensis koroana* Mayr, 1932. See Galbraith, 1956: 198, Watling, 2001: 160–161, Dickinson, 2003: 477, and Boles, 2007: 421.

Holotype: **AMNH 252809**, adult male, collected on Koro Island, 17.20S, 179.25E (Times Atlas), Fiji, on 20 December 1924, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 16400).

Comments: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description and the range of *koroana* given as Koro Island. Paratypes are: **AMNH 224045**, **252778–252788**, **252807**, **252808**, and **252810–252814**. I did not find AMNH 252787 and 252808 in the collection.

Galbraith (1956: 198), Watling (2001: 160–161), and Boles (2007: 421) considered *koroana* to be a synonym of *torquata* in the species *P. pectoralis*; Dickinson (2003: 477) recognized *koroana* and included it with the other Fijian forms in the species *P. vitiensis*.

Pachycephala pectoralis ambigua Mayr

Pachycephala pectoralis ambigua Mayr, 1932b: 16 (Rambi Island, Fiji Islands).

Now *Pachycephala vitiensis ambigua* Mayr, 1932. See Galbraith, 1956: 198, Watling, 2001: 160–161, Dickinson, 2003: 477, and Boles, 2007: 421.

Holotype: **AMNH 252825**, adult male, collected on Rabi (= Rambi) Island, 16.30S, 179.59E (USBGN, 1974), Fiji, on 4 December 1924, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 15872).

Comments: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description and the range of the subspecies given as Rambi and Kio islands and Thakaundrove Peninsula of Vanua Levu Island. The Whitney Expedition visited the Thakaundrove Peninsula, 16.44S, 179.47W (USBGN, 1974), just across the strait from Kio Island, only on 8 December 1924 (Beck's unpublished journal, vol. D, archives, Department of Ornithology, AMNH); and only those Vanua Levu specimens collected on that date are paratypes of *ambigua*. Paratypes are: Rambi, **AMNH 224049**, **252753–252763**, **252815–252824**, **252826–252828**, and **252857**; Kio, **AMNH 252789–252795**; Thakaundrove Peninsula, **AMNH 252764–252766**, **252829**. I did not find AMNH 252754, 252817, and 252827 in the collection; they were perhaps exchanged to other institutions without the catalog having been marked.

Galbraith (1956: 198) and Watling (2001: 160–161) considered *ambigua* to be a synonym of *P. pectoralis aurantiiventris*; Dickinson (2003: 477) recognized *ambigua* and included it with the other Fijian forms in the species *P. vitiensis*; Boles (2007: 421) recognized *ambigua* in the species *P. pectoralis*.

Pachycephala implicata Hartert

Pachycephala implicata Hartert, 1929: 13 (Guadalcanar).

Now *Pachycephala implicata implicata* Hartert, 1929. See Mayr, 1932a: 2, Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 395, and Boles, 2007: 419.

Lectotype: **AMNH 218045**, immature male, collected on Guadalcanal (= Guadalcanar) Island, Solomon Islands, on 25 July 1927, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 27052).

Comments: When this species was originally described, part of the description was omitted and the listing of the type of

Pachycepala pectoralis whitneyi, the next form discussed by Hartert, was placed so that it appeared to refer to the type of *implicata*, as noted by Mayr (1932a: 2). Thus, no type was designated for *P. implicata*, although Hartert listed his four specimens, referring to them by their Whitney Expedition field number. Hartert, however, did write "*implicata*" and "Type" on the label of the lectotype and color the end of the label red. Mayr (1932a: 2), noting that Hartert had intended this specimen as his type, designated AMNH 218045 as the lectotype of *P. implicata*. Hartert had considered the specimen an almost adult male, but a fully adult male specimen received after the publication of Hartert's description showed that the lectotype was an immature male. Mayr (1932a: 2) then described the adult male, but Hartert's type series comprises only the four specimens that he saw. Paratypes are: **AMNH 218044** (Whitney no. 26855), immature male, collected 22 July 1927; **AMNH 218046** (27055), immature (sexed as male, but perhaps female), 27 July 1927; and **AMNH 218048** (27053), female, 25 July 1927. On 14 July 1927, the expedition vessel, *France*, anchored in a bay near Cape Hunter and the collecting party went eastward to the "big river," spending 20–28 July inland, ascending to over 4000 ft. The river is the Itina (sometimes spelled Ithina) River, 09.48S, 159.51E (USBGN, 1974).

Pachycephala implicata richardsi Mayr

Pachycephala implicata richardsi Mayr, 1932a: 3 (Bougainville Island, Solomon Islands).

Now *Pachycephala implicata richardsi* Mayr, 1932. See Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 395, and Boles, 2007: 419.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 226339**, adult male, collected on Bougainville Island, North Solomons Province, Papua New Guinea, on 5 January 1928, by Hannibal Hamlin (no. 138) on the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description and the range of *richardsi* given as "the mountains of Bougainville Island." The following specimens are paratypes: **AMNH 222816–222820**, **222843–222851**, **222853–222855**, **222857**, **222858**, **226331–226338**, **226340–226344**, **226344a**, and **226345–226361**. Of these, AMNH 226331 was exchanged to ANSP and AMNH 226334 was exchanged to ZMB in July 1936. AMNH 226359 was marked in the catalog as exchanged to Cleveland on 6 January 1932; however, that specimen is in the collection and I failed to find AMNH 226357. It is possible that the wrong specimen was marked. Other cataloged specimens that I failed to find in the collection are: AMNH 222845, 222849, 226341, 226351, and 226353.

On 5 January 1928, Whitney Expedition personnel were at Kupei, 2300 ft, 06.19S, 155.33E (USBGN, 1956d), inland from Kieta on Bougainville Island. Hamlin (unpublished journal, vol. S, archives, Department of Ornithology, AMNH) noted that they collected between 1500 and 5200 ft and that the "Black-bib thickhead was replaced by the drabber mountain variety."

Pachycephala nudigula Hartert

Pachycephala nudigula Hartert, 1897c: 171 (Flores meridionalis).

Now *Pachycephala nudigula nudigula* Hartert, 1897. See White and Bruce, 1986: 381, and Boles, 2007: 417–418.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 659487**, adult male, collected on south Flores, above 3000 ft, Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, in October 1896, by a native collector for Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description, but male and female were both described. Hartert (1897e: 522–523, pl. 3) repeated his initial Latin description in English and added a description of the young male, but still did not designate a type or say how many specimens he examined. Later, he (Hartert, 1920a: 445) listed as type the only male collected "above 3,000 feet, October 1896," thereby designating it the lectotype. See illustration on cover. Paralectotypes are: **AMNH 659488**, male, 3500 ft, October; **AMNH 659489**, male, above 3500 ft, November; **AMNH 659490**, male, 4000 ft, October; **AMNH 659491**, immature male, above 3500 ft, November; **AMNH 659492**, immature male, above 3500 ft, November; **AMNH 659493**, immature male, above

3500 ft, November; **AMNH 659494**, immature female, above 3500 ft, November; **AMNH 659495**, female, above 3000 ft, October; and **AMNH 659496**, female, 3500 ft, October, all collected by Everett on south Flores in 1896. There is also a paralectotype in NNM (Dekker and Quaisser, 2006: 6).

Hartert (1897e) reported on Everett's collection and (Hartert, 1897e: 513) gave his collecting locality as Nanga Ramau or Nanga Roma in the district called Manggarai, 08.30S, 120.15E (USBGN, 1982). Manggarai is not in south Flores; rather, it is in central western Flores, more like the "Flores meridionalis" given as the type locality by Hartert in the original description. I have not found either Nanga Ramau or Nanga Roma; however, "Nanga" refers to a stream. There is a stream known as Nanga Ramah at 08.20S, 120.41E (USBGN, 1982), which may correspond to the type locality.

Pachycephala schlegelii cyclopum Hartert

Pachycephala schlegelii cyclopum Hartert, 1930b: 54 (Cyclops Mountains).

Now *Pachycephala schlegelii cyclopum* Hartert, 1930. See Boles, 2007: 419.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 294236**, adult female, collected in the Cyclops Mountains, 02.32S, 140.36E (USBGN, 1982), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 31 August 1928, by Ernst Mayr (no. 2123).

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert gave Mayr's unique field number of the holotype. Mayr's collecting in New Guinea was jointly sponsored by Leonard C. Sanford for AMNH and Walter Rothschild. Hartert studied Mayr's entire Cyclops collection, not saying how many specimens of this form he examined but giving measurements for 13 males and 11 females, presumably including the type. After study, the collection was divided between AMNH and Rothschild, with a sample set sent to MZB. Sanford's share came directly to AMNH and those specimens are stamped with an "S" within a circle; the remainder, except for any that may have gone to MZB, came to AMNH with the purchase of the Rothschild Collection in 1932. It is also possible that some specimens were exchanged by Rothschild before 1932. Paratypes cataloged in AMNH are: males, **AMNH 294230–294234**, **658317–658321**; females, **AMNH 294235**, **294237**, **294238**, **658322–658326**. Of these, AMNH 294234 and 658325 were exchanged to FMNH in the early 1960s. Perhaps some of the three males and two females that are unaccounted for are in MZB.

Pachycephala schlegeli (sic) *obscurior* Hartert

Pachycephala schlegeli (sic) *obscurior* Hartert (*in* Rothschild and Hartert), 1896a: 15 (The southeastern representative form).

Now *Pachycephala schlegelii obscurior* Hartert, 1896. See Coates, 1990: 206–208, and Boles, 2007: 419.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 658327**, adult male, collected in the Eafa district, between mounts Alexander, 09.15S, 147.40E (USBGN, 1943) and Bellamy, 09.00S, 147.45E (USBGN, 1943), 5000–6000 ft, Central Province, Papua New Guinea, in October 1895, by A.S. Anthony (no. 17). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert did not designate a type in the original description but said that he had two males, one from the Eafa district (collected by Anthony in October 1895) and one from the Victoria district (purchased in London, Rothschild and Hartert, 1896a: 8). Rothschild and Hartert (1903a: 103) listed the Eafa district male as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype. The second specimen in the type series was from the Victoria district. There is no specimen now in AMNH labeled "Victoria district"; AMNH 658345, [male] collected on Mt. Victoria in April–June 1896 by a native collector is the only Mt. Victoria specimen of this form to come to AMNH. If the date on that specimen is correct, it could not have been part of the type series, as the article in which the description of *obscurior* appeared was published in March 1896. There is no reason to doubt the date, because a spot check of Mt. Victoria specimens in AMNH revealed specimens collected there in 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898, indicating multiple purchases by Rothschild from a London dealer. It is more reasonable to assume that Rothschild exchanged the Mt. Victoria specimen before the Rothschild Collection came to AMNH. Dekker and Quaisser (2006:9) listed a syntype (= paralectotype) of *obscurior* in

RMNH, collected on Mt. Victoria in 1895 and obtained from BMNH, but that specimen could only be a paralectotype of *obscurior* if it had been exchanged to BMNH by Rothschild and later exchanged by BMNH to RMNH.

Rothschild and Hartert (1903a: 103) listed a male from the "Moroka district" as "Purchased in London"; this specimen is not in AMNH. It may be that this was the second specimen of the original description, as Moroka (ca. 09.25S, 147.35E), while considerably south of Mt. Victoria (08.52S, 147.32E, Times Atlas), is closer to the collecting locality of the lectotype.

Pachycephala schlegelii viridipectus Hartert and Paludan

Pachycephala schlegelii viridipectus Hartert and Paludan (*in* Hartert et al.), 1936: 203 (Kunupi).
Now *Pachycephala schlegelii obscurior* Hartert, 1896. See Mayr, 1967: 32, and Boles, 2007: 419.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 302264**, adult female, collected on Mt. Kunupi, Kobowre (= Weyland) Mountains, 03.50S, 135.55E (USBGN, 1982), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 3 October 1931, by Georg Stein (no. 2292).

COMMENTS: Stein's unique field number of the holotype was given in the original description. According to Hartert and Paludan in the original description, the Steins collected 21 male and 13 female specimens on mounts Kunupi and Sumuri between 21 August and 13 October [1931]. The Steins' field work was supported jointly by Rothschild, Leonard C. Sanford for AMNH, and ZMB. After purchase of the Rothschild Collection by AMNH, three–fourths of the collection came to AMNH and one–fourth remained in ZMB (Hartert et al., 1936: 166). Paratypes in AMNH are: Mt. Kunupi, **AMNH 302249–302263**, **302265**; Mt. Sumuri, **AMNH 302266–302274**. Of these AMNH 302252 and 302269 were exchanged to FMNH in the 1960s; I did not find AMNH 302274 in the collection.

Stein (1933, 1936) published two papers concerning this expedition.

Pachycephala tianduana Hartert

Pachycephala tianduana Hartert, 1901d: 53 (Tiandu, west of the Key Islands).
Now *Pachycephala monacha tianduana* Hartert, 1901. See White and Bruce, 1986: 381, Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 461, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 448, Dickinson, 2003: 478, and Boles, 2007: 429.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 659272**, adult male, collected on Tayandu (= Tiandu or Tiandoe) Island, 05.37S, 132.18E (White and Bruce, 1986: 491), Moluccas, Indonesia, on 19 December 1900, by Heinrich Kühn (no. a.). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description, but three males and a female were collected. Hartert (1903c: 248) listed as the type of *tianduana* the Kühn specimen marked "a.," thereby designating it the lectotype. Paralectotypes, all collected on Tayandu Island in December 1900, are: **AMNH 659273**, male, Kühn (no. b); **AMNH 659274**, female, Kühn (no. d); and **AMNH 659275**, unsexed but annotated "male ad. E.H.," Kühn (no. c). By the time Hartert (1903c: 248) published a full account of Kühn's collections from the Key and Southeast islands, he had in his possession a second female specimen. AMNH 659276, female, collected on Heniar Island, "Tiandoe Islands" on 17 July 1899 by Kühn (no. 1307); it had not been included in Hartert's type series and was perhaps purchased later by Rothschild.

White and Bruce (1986: 381) treated *tianduana* as a subspecies of *P. leucogastra*, with the caveat that *P. rufiventris*, *P. leucogastra*, *P. griseonota*, *P. monacha*, and *P. arctitorquis* might be better treated as allospecies of the superspecies *P.* [*rufiventris*]. Sibley and Monroe (1990: 461) followed the latter suggestion, as did Schodde and Mason (1999: 448) and Boles (2007: 429). Mayr (1967: 32–35) included *tianduana* as well as 19 other subspecies in the very broad species *P. rufiventris*. Dickinson (2003: 478) did not consider *arctitorquis* an allospecies separate from *P. monacha*.

Pachycephala rufiventris colletti Mathews

Pachycephala rufiventris colletti Mathews, 1912b: 41 (Parry's Creek, North-west Australia).
Now *Pachycephala rufiventris falcata* Gould, 1843. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 447–449, and Boles, 2007: 428.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 659143**, adult male, collected 5 miles west of Trig Station HJ9, Parry Creek, 10 ft, 15.36S, 128.17E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 512), East Kimberley, Western Australia, Australia, on 9 September 1908, by John P. Rogers (no. 82). From the Mathews Collection (no. 2679) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews did not designate a type or say how many specimens he examined, nor did he add information later (Mathews, 1920: 235–244). AMNH 659143 bears a Mathews type label with "*Pachycephala rufiventris colletti*" written on it by Mathews. In order to confirm Mathews' intent, I hereby designate AMNH 659143 the lectotype of *P. rufiventris colletti*. In addition, the specimen bears a Mathews Collection label and a J.P. Rogers field label.

Mathews cataloged 28 specimens (under the name *P. falcata*) from Parry Creek and all 28 came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Paralectotypes are: **AMNH 659135–659142** and **659144–659162** (Mathews numbers 2666–2678, 2680–2693).

Lewinornis rufiventris dulcior Mathews

Lewinornis rufiventris dulcior Mathews, 1920: 244 (Watson River, Cape York Peninsula, North Queensland).

Now *Pachycephala rufiventris pallida* Ramsay, 1878. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 447–449, and Boles, 2007: 428.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 659047**, adult male, and **AMNH 659048**, female, collected on the Watson River, 13.20S, 141.50E (Storr, 1984: 189), Cape York Peninsula, Queensland, Australia, on 5 July 1914 and 6 June 1914, respectively, by William R. McLennan. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The entire description of *dulcior* reads: "Differs from *L.r. pallidus* in being darker above and lighter below, with a much smaller and slenderer bill. Type from Watson River, Cape York Peninsula, North Queensland." This does not distinguish between the two Mathews specimens from the Watson River that came to AMNH and they must be considered syntypes. The male specimen bears a Rothschild type label, but it has been filled in with pencil in hand unknown, and neither specimen has any indication that it was selected by Mathews to serve as the type. Mathews did not catalog these specimens. Neither specimen bears a Mathews Collection label, both having only an unsigned collector's field label and a Rothschild Museum label, printed "Ex. Coll. G.M. Mathews." AMNH type labels have been added to the two syntypes.

McLennan was collecting for W.D.K. Macgillivray on the Watson River in June and July 1914 and, judged by the handwriting on the field labels, the syntypes of *dulcior* were collected by him.

Lewinornis rufiventris didimus Mathews

Lewinornis rufiventris didimus Mathews, 1918b: 159 (South-west Australia).

Now *Pachycephala rufiventris rufiventris* (Latham, 1801). See Whittell and Serventy, 1948: 65, Mayr, 1967: 34, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 447–449, and Boles, 2007: 428.

SYNTYPES: Collected at Broomehill, 33.51S, 117.38E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 504), Western Australia, by Thomas Carter: **AMNH 659205** (Mathews no. 2700), adult male, 13 October 1907; **AMNH 659207** (2699), adult male, 9 May 1906; **AMNH 659208** (2698), adult female, 24 May 1908. Collected at Beverley, 32.07S, 116.66E (USBGN, 1957), Avon (= Dale, as on label) River, Western Australia, by G.C. Shortridge and J.W. Bill: **AMNH 659210** (12626), adult male, 19 December 1905. Collected at Perth, 31.57S, 115.52E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004, 512), Western Australia: **AMNH 659212** (2696) adult male, May 1906; **AMNH 659214** (2695), unsexed, 16 January 1909. Collected at South Perth by "E.F.F.": **AMNH 695215** (5348), juvenile male, 25 November 1901. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The original description reads: "Differs from *L. r. rufiventris* in being darker above and below: Type South-west Australia." There are seven AMNH specimens from the Mathews Collection that were cataloged by him prior to the publication of *didimus*; these are the syntypes listed above. Mathews obtained AMNH 659210 from BMNH with Reg. no. 1905.12.26.42, presented by W.E. Balstrom, and AMNH 659215 from WAM

with WAM no. 4468. None of these specimens had been previously recognized as types; AMNH type labels have been attached.

I have not considered the following specimens from southwest Australia to be syntypes of *didimus*: AMNH 659206, male, collected at Broomehill on 5 September 1910 by Carter, was taken before the publication of the name, but I did not find it in Mathews' catalog and have no way of knowing when it came into his possession. AMNH 659209, 659211, and 659213 were not from the Mathews Collection. The following specimen was cataloged by Mathews but did not come to AMNH: Mathews no. 2697, collected at Broomehill on 5 January 1908 by Carter; if found, it would be a syntype of *didimus*.

Lewinornis rufiventris gawlerensis Mathews

Lewinornis rufiventris gawlerensis Mathews, 1920: 244 (Wataker, Gawler Ranges).

Now *Pachycephala rufiventris rufiventris* (Latham, 1801). See Mayr, 1967: 34, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 447–449, and Boles, 2007: 428.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 659220**, male, and **AMNH 659221**, female, collected at Wartaka station on the southeast side of Lake Gairdner (= Wataker, White, 1913: 21), 32.30S, 136.56E (USBGN, 1957), Gawler Ranges, South Australia, Australia, on 15 September 1912, by Samuel A. White (nos. 1040 and 949, respectively). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews said only that the type was from "Wataker," Gawler Ranges and cited no number. The above two specimens from his collection are the only two from "Wataker" that came to AMNH. There are two specimens of *Pachycephala rufiventris*, collected on 15 September 1912 by White and listed in Mathews' catalog as nos. 15019 and 15020, that I believe refer to these specimens, but both are entered as males. White's field label of AMNH 659220 had been marked "Type of gawlerensis" by Mathews and a Rothschild type label attached, but the name and the reference to the description were added in pencil by hand unknown. An AMNH type label has been added to both, indicating that they are syntypes of *gawlerensis*. There is a third syntype in SAMA, a male collected at Wartaka on 15 September 1912 (P. Horton, personal commun.).

White (1913: 25) reported on his trip to the Gawler Ranges and noted this species without giving further information on the number of specimens collected.

Lewinornis rufiventris waddelli Mathews

Lewinornis rufiventris waddelli Mathews, 1920: 244 (Warunda Creek, Eyre's Peninsula, S.A.).

Now *Pachycephala rufiventris rufiventris* Latham, 1801. See Mayr, 1967: 34, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 447–449, and Boles, 2007: 428.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 659223**, adult male, collected on Warunda Creek, 34.26S, 135.38E (USBGN, 1957), Eyre Peninsula, South Australia, Australia, on 27 August 1911, by S.A. White (no. 33). From the Mathews Collection (no. 9621) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews said only that the type was from Warunda Creek. Three S.A. White specimens from Warunda Creek came to AMNH with the Mathews Collection. AMNH 659223 bears a green Mathews type label with "*Pachycephala waddelli*" written in Mathews' hand and his catalog number, a Mathews Collection label, and White's field label. Because this is the specimen Mathews intended as his type specimen, I hereby designate AMNH 659223 the lectotype of *Lewinornis rufiventris waddelli* and have added an AMNH type label. The two additional specimens from Warunda Creek are paralectotypes: **AMNH 659222** (Mathews no. 9637, White no. 63) adult male, 24 August 1911; and **AMNH 659224** (9638, 75) female, 24 August 1911. An additional specimen was cataloged by Mathews as no. 9639, with data as for the lectotype. It is not clear whether Mathews cataloged the lectotype twice or whether he had a fourth specimen that did not come to AMNH.

White (1912) published the results of this expedition to the Eyre Peninsula and noted (on p. 1) that he had presented the entire collection to Mathews but did not say how many specimens of this species he collected. There are no specimens of this population in

the S.A. White Collection at SAMA (P. Horton, personal commun.).

Pachycephala johni Hartert

Pachycephala johni Hartert, 1903a: 12 (Obi Major).

Now *Pachycephala griseonota johni* Hartert, 1903. See White and Bruce, 1986: 382, Dickinson, 2003: 478, and Boles, 2007: 427–428.

Holotype: **AMNH 658809**, adult "female" (= male, E.H[artert]), collected on Obi [Major] Island, 01.30S, 127.45E (White and Bruce, 1986: 491), Moluccas, Indonesia, on 25 March 1902, by Johannes (= John) Waterstradt (no. O.129). From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: In the original description, Hartert cited Waterstradt's unique field number of the holotype. His type series comprised one specimen collected by Doherty and four collected by Waterstradt on Obi. The four paratypes are: Doherty, **AMNH 658810**, male, September 1897; Waterstradt, **AMNH 658811**, sexed as a male but noted on the label by E. M(ayr) as a female or juv. male, June 1902; **AMNH 658812**, female, 28 April 1902; **AMNH 658813**, female, 21 April 1902.

Mayr (1967: 34) considered *johni* a subspecies of the broad species *P. rufiventris*; whereas, White and Bruce (1986: 382), Dickinson (2003: 478), and Boles (2007: 427) considered it a subspecies of the allospecies *griseonota* in the superspecies *rufiventris*.

Pachycephala examinata Hartert

Pachycephala examinata Hartert, 1898d: 14 (Buru).

Now *Pachycephala griseonota examinata* Hartert, 1898. See White and Bruce, 1986: 382, Dickinson, 2003: 478, and Boles, 2007: 427–428.

Lectotype: **AMNH 658780**, adult male, collected at Kayeli, 03.23S, 127.06E (BirdLife International, 2001: 2604), Buru Island, Moluccas, Indonesia, in March 1897, by William Doherty. From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: No type was designated in the original description, nor was the number of specimens given; and no further information was given by Hartert (1900b: 236) either. Doherty collected nine specimens of *examinata*, all at Kayeli in March 1897, and Hartert's (1920a: 446) list of types in the Rothschild Collection did not further distinguish the type. However, AMNH 658780 bears a Rothschild type label and "Type" has been written by Hartert on Doherty's field label, indicating that it was his intent that this specimen be the type. In order to confirm Hartert's intent, I hereby designate AMNH 658780 the lectotype of *P. examinata*. Paralectotypes are: **AMNH 658781–658788**, six males, one female, and one unsexed specimen, all collected by Doherty. Specimens collected by J.M. Dumas on Buru were not part of Hartert's type series.

Mayr (1967: 35) considered *examinata* a subspecies of the broad species *P. rufiventris*; whereas, White and Bruce (1986: 382), Dickinson (2003: 478), and Boles (2007: 427) considered it a subspecies of the allospecies *griseonota* in the superspecies *rufiventris*.

Pachycephala kuehni Hartert

Pachycephala kuehni Hartert, 1898d: 14 (Little Key Island).

Now *Pachycephala griseonota kuehni* Hartert, 1989. See White and Bruce, 1986: 382, Dickinson, 2003: 478, and Boles, 2007: 427–428.

Lectotype: **AMNH 658775**, adult male, collected on Tual (= Toeal, as on label) Island, 07.14S, 131.23E (White and Bruce, 1986: 491), Kai Islands, Moluccas, Indonesia, on 11 November 1897, by Heinrich Kühn (no. 281). From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: No type was designated in the original description, Hartert saying that Kühn sent "a small series of both sexes, adult and young, of this new species." Later, he (Hartert, 1901a, 1903c) published on Kühn's collection and (Hartert, 1903c: 248) gave a type series of eight specimens with their Kühn field numbers, listing Kühn specimen no. 287 as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype. Hartert (1920a: 446), in his list of Rothschild types, gave the number of this lectotype as "281." An examination of AMNH 658775 shows that only one specimen is involved. Kühn's original number, written in pencil appears to be "287"; but when the number was

written on the same label in ink, it can be interpreted as "281." No other field number (see below) is similar, and all eight of the specimens came to AMNH. The seven paralectotypes, all collected on Tual in 1897, are: **AMNH 658772** (Kühn no. 193), male, 15 October; **AMNH 658773** (13), male, 24 August; **AMNH 658774** (495), male, 20 December; **AMNH 658776** (386), female, 15 December; **AMNH 658777** (469), female, 22 December; **AMNH 658778** (82), female, 16 September; and **AMNH 658779** (50), unsexed but considered a female by Hartert, 22 August.

AMNH 658776 also bears a Rothschild type label and has previously been included in the AMNH type collection. I can find no reason for this inclusion but have left it with the types and added a label calling attention to the apparent error.

Kei Kecil (= Little Key) Island is actually two islands, the smaller of which is Tual (= Toeal or Kei Doelah, on older maps), on which the town of Tual is situated.

Mayr (1967: 35) considered *kuehni* a subspecies in the broad species *P. rufiventris*; White and Bruce (1986: 382), Dickinson (2003: 478), and Boles (2007: 427) listed it as a subspecies of the allospecies *P. griseonota* in the superspecies *rufiventris*.

Pachycephala meeki Hartert

Pachycephala meeki Hartert, 1898d: 15 (Rossel Island, Louisiade Archipelago).

Now *Pachycephala monacha meeki* Hartert, 1898. See Coates, 1990: 217, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 448–449, Dickinson, 2003: 478, and Boles, 2007: 428–429.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 659235**, adult male, collected on Yela (= Rossel) Island, 11.20S, 154.10E (PNG, 1984), Louisiade Archipelago, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, on 27 January 1898, by Albert S. Meek (no. 1299). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert did not designate a type in the original description or say how many specimens he examined, nor was additional information provided when he reported on Meek's entire 1898 Rossel Island collection (Hartert, 1899a: 77). Later, in his list of Rothschild types, Hartert (1920a: 445) listed as the type of *P. meeki* the specimen bearing Meek's unique field number 1299, thereby designating it the lectotype. Paralectotypes in AMNH are **AMNH 659233**, **659234**, **659236–659250**. AMNH 156436, collected by Meek on Rossel on 12 March, 1898, and exchanged to AMNH by J.H. Fleming (no. 20352) of Toronto, is possibly also a paralectotype of *meeki*. Because the Rothschild Collection was never cataloged by Rothschild and because Hartert in this case did not list or give the number of specimens in his type series, it is impossible to know whether Hartert actually had this specimen in hand when he described *meeki*. Fleming purchased his specimens from the dealer Gerrard, and it is not clear whether Rothschild selected his Meek specimens and sent the remainder to Gerrard to sell (for Meek) before or after they were studied by Hartert. See LeCroy and Peckover (1998: 227) for a discussion of this problem with regard to Meek's Misima Island specimens.

Mayr (1967: 35) included *meeki* as a subspecies of his very broad species *P. rufiventris*. Coates (1990: 217) and Boles (2007: 428) treated it as a subspecies of the species *P. leucogastra*, keeping *P. monacha* as a separate species. See Schodde and Mason (1999: 448–449) for a discussion of species limits in the superspecies *rufiventris*. Dickinson (2003: 478) included *meeki* as a subspecies in the allospecies *P. monacha* (including *leucogastra*).

Alisterornis lanioides carnarvoni Mathews

Alisterornis lanioides carnarvoni Mathews, 1913c: 75 (Carnarvon, Mid-west Australia).

Now *Pachycephala lanioides carnarvoni* (Mathews, 1913). See Mees, 1964a: 93–94, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 450–451, and Boles, 2007: 429.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 659285**, adult male, collected at Carnarvon, 24.53S, 113.40E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 505), Western Australia, Australia, on 29 September 1913, by Thomas Carter. From the Mathews Collection (no. 18016) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews noted that the type was collected on 29 September 1913 by Carter; these data are unique to the above specimen. It bears a

Carter field label with "Type" written on it by Mathews, a Rothschild Museum label printed "Ex. coll. G.M. Mathews," and a Rothschild type label with the name of this taxon written in pencil. The number "680" that appears on Carter's label refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908). A second specimen, **AMNH 659286**, female, collected at Carnarvon on 1 October 1913 by Carter was not cataloged by Mathews but probably came to him at the same time; I consider it a paratype.

This subspecies was mistakenly spelled "*carnavoni*" by Mayr (1954: 8) and "*carnaroni*" by Mayr (1967: 35), but was spelled *carnarvoni* in the original description.

Pachycephala lanioides bulleri Mayr

Pachycephala lanioides bulleri Mayr, 1954: 8 (De Grey River, Western Australia).

Now *Pachycephala lanioides carnarvoni* Mathews, 1913. See Mees, 1964a: 93–94, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 450–451, Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 206–209, and Boles, 2007: 429.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 702488**, adult female, collected at the mouth of the De Grey River, 19.58S, 119.09E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 506), Western Australia, Australia, on 5 July 1947, by Kenneth Buller (no. 348).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description, and Mayr noted that he had nine adult males, six adult females, and two juveniles, some of which were labeled Port Hedland. Only eight adult males, six adult females, and two juveniles were cataloged and all are present in AMNH. Paratypes collected by Buller on the De Grey River in July 1947 are: males, **AMNH 702478–702483**; and females, **AMNH 702484–702487**, **702489**. Paratypes collected at Port Hedland in October 1914 by F. Lawson Whitlock for H.L. White, from whom they went to the Mathews Collection and via the Rothschild Collection to AMNH: adult males, **AMNH 659287**, **659288**; and juveniles, **AMNH 659289**, **659290**.

Johnstone and Storr (2004: 206–209) did not recognize subspecies in *P. lanioides*; Schodde and Mason (1999: 450–451) provided a summary of treatments of this species and considered *bulleri* a synonym of *P. l. carnarvoni*, as did Boles (2007: 429).

Pachycephala lanioides buchanani Mathews

Pachycephala lanioides buchanani Mathews, 1912c: 77 (Buchanan Island, Northern Territory).

Now *Pachycephala lanioides fretorum* De Vis, 1889. See Mees, 1964a: 94, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 450–451, and Boles, 2007: 429.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 659324**, adult male, collected on Buchanan Island, 11.49S, 130.39E (Storr, 1977: 106), entrance to Apsley Strait, Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, on 17 February 1912, by J.P. Rogers (no. 2890). From the Mathews Collection (no. 11858) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and stated that the range of *buchanani* was Buchanan Island. It was the only specimen from Buchanan Island cataloged at that time. Mathews (1912b: 26) had noted that he had received two shipments of Melville Island specimens from Rogers, and these he cataloged on 24 February 1912 and 7 May 1912, the latter including the holotype of *buchanani*, the name of which was published 28 June 1912. On 8 July 1912, a third shipment was cataloged, including one additional specimen of *buchanani* from Buchanan Island, collected on 28 February (AMNH 659325, Mathews no. 12464). Mathews was usually very prompt in cataloging specimens, and so I do not consider this specimen a paratype. Another specimen cataloged on 8 July 1912 was collected at Coopers Camp, Melville Island on 12 March 1912 (AMNH 659344) but could not be a paratype because Buchanan Island was specified as the range of *buchanani* in the original description. Other specimens collected in April–June were cataloged on 17 August 1912 and were certainly not in Mathews' hands when the name was published.

[*Pinarolestes megarhynchus batantae* Meise]

Pinarolestes megarhynchus batantae Meise, 1929: 18 (Batanta).

Now *Colluricincla megarhyncha batantae* (Meise, 1929). See Eck and Quaisser, 2004: 279, and Boles, 2007: 431.

The female holotype of *batantae* from Batanta Island, 00.50S, 130.40E (USBGN,

1982), Papua Province, Indonesia, in SMTD, was destroyed during WWII (Eck and Quaisser, 2004: 279). Five paratypes from Batanta mentioned in the original description as being in the Rothschild Collection, are now in AMNH: **AMNH 657016**, male, 26 July 1875, coll. Beccari, Salvadori's "z'"; **AMNH 657017**, male, July 1875, coll. Bruijn, Salvadori's "v'"; **AMNH 657018**, male, 20 October 1883, coll. ?; **AMNH 657020**, female, 20 October 1883, coll?; **AMNH 657021**, sex?, 20 October 1883, coll. Powell. Of these, AMNH 657018 was exchanged to FMNH in the 1960s. AMNH 657020, the only female paratype (the holotype was a female), has been added to the AMNH type specimens with a label to explain its presence.

AMNH 657021, listed above as collected by Powell, had a printed label "E. Museo C.T. Kettlewell," with Kettlewell's name crossed out and "Powell" written above. C.T. Kettlewell was owner and Captain of the yacht *Marchesa*, and Lt. R.ff. Powell was among personnel aboard when it visited "Marchesa Bay," a large bay on the east coast of Batanta Island, on the four or five days prior to 23 October 1883 (See Guillemard, 1889: 364–365). The other two specimens collected on the same day, but with no information on the collector, were undoubtedly collected by the same party. They are perhaps additional to the male, two females, and one sex? reported by Guillemard (1885: 637) as they do not have Guillemard labels nor are they labeled "a–d" as indicated by him.

Meise also mentioned in the original description that Salvadori's specimens labeled "n'" and "o'" (now AMNH 657019 and 657022), the collecting locality of which had been questioned by Salvadori, were found to be specimens of the nominate subspecies, and thus were excluded from his type series.

Myiolestes megarhynchus ferrugineus Hartert and Paludan

Myiolestes megarhynchus ferrugineus Hartert and Paludan (*in* Hartert et al.), 1936: 206 (Unterer Menoo, 300 m.).

Now *Colluricincla megarhyncha ferruginea* (Hartert and Paludan, 1936). See Ford, 1979, Dickinson, 2003: 489, and Boles 2007: 431.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 302312**, adult male, collected on the lower Menoo River, 300 m, Kobowre (= Weyland) Mountains, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 7 August 1931, by Georg Stein (no. 2549).

COMMENTS: Stein's unique field number of the holotype was cited in the original description and the type series was said to comprise 12 males and eight females from Wanggar, Unterer Menoo and Mt. Kunupi. Stein's field work was supported by Rothschild, L.C. Sanford for AMNH, and ZMB. During the period that this collection was being studied, the Rothschild Collection was purchased by AMNH and later, when the collection was divided, three–fourths of the specimens came to AMNH and one–fourth remained in ZMB (Hartert et al., 1936: 166). Fourteen paratypes of *ferrugineus* came to AMNH: **AMNH 302301–302303**, two males and one female from Mt. Kunupi; **AMNH 302304–302308**, three males, one female, and one sex? from Wanggar; **AMNH 302309–302311** and **302313–302315**, three males and three females from Unterer Menoo. Of these, AMNH 302302 was exchanged to FMNH in the 1960s. The remaining paratypes are probably in ZMB.

Stein (1933, 1936) published notes on this collection. The Menoo River is shown on the map in Hartert et al. (1936: 168) as a tributary of the Wanggar River, 03.24S, 135.20E (USBGN, 1982), emptying into Geelvink Bay.

Pinarolestes megarhynchus goodsoni Hartert

Pinarolestes megarhynchus goodsoni Hartert, 1930b: 59 (Merauke, in south New Guinea).

Now *Colluricincla megarhyncha goodsoni* (Hartert, 1930). See Mees, 1982: 141–143, Dickinson, 2003: 489, and Boles, 2007: 431.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 657072**, adult male, collected at Merauke, 08.28S, 140.20E (USBGN, 1982), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 4 June 1910, by collectors for Albert S. Meek. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert had a single specimen when he described *goodsoni*. Mees (1982: 141–143) synonymized *goodsoni*, *wuroi*, and *palmeri* with nominate *megarhyncha* and reviewed previous treatments. Dickinson (2003: 489) and Boles (2007: 431) recognized *goodsoni*.

Myiolestes megarhynchus wuroi Mayr and Rand

Myiolestes megarhynchus wuroi Mayr and Rand, 1936: 247 (Wuroi, Oriomo Fluss, Western Division, Territory of Papua).

Now *Colluricincla megarhyncha goodsoni* (Hartert, 1930). See Mees, 1982: 141–143, Coates, 1990: 220–224, Dickinson, 2003: 489, and Boles, 2007: 431.

Holotype: **AMNH 422144**, adult female, collected at Wuroi, 08.50S, 143.07E (Deignan, 1964: 234), Oriomo River, Western Province, Papua New Guinea, on 4 February 1934, by Richard Archbold and Austin L. Rand on the 1933–1934 Archbold Expedition to New Guinea (no. 2733).

Comments: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. Mayr and Rand had four males, four immature males, four females, and one immature from Wuroi and one male from Dogwa, all 14 of which came to AMNH. The 13 paratypes are: Wuroi, eight males, **AMNH 422133–422140**, four females, **AMNH 422141–422143**, **422145**; Dogwa, one male, **AMNH 422146**. Of these, AMNH 422138 and 422146 were exchanged to FMNH in the 1960s; I did not find AMNH 422137 in the collection.

Archbold and Rand (1935) provided a summary of the expedition, and Mayr and Rand (1937) reported on the birds. Mees (1982: 141–143) and Coates (1990: 224) synonymized *wuroi* with the nominate subspecies; Dickinson (2003: 489) and Boles (2007: 431) included it in the range of *goodsoni*.

Myiolestes megarhynchus palmeri Rand

Myiolestes megarhynchus palmeri Rand, 1938: 10 (Palmer River, two miles below the junction with Black River, south New Guinea).

Now *Colluricincla megarhyncha palmeri* (Rand, 1938). See Mees, 1982: 141–143, Coates, 1990: 220–224, Dickinson, 2003: 489, and Boles, 2007: 431.

Holotype: **AMNH 427259**, adult male, collected on the Palmer River, 2 miles below the junction with the Black River, 05.45S, 141.45E (PNG, 1984), Western Province, Papua New Guinea, on 18 July 1936, by Richard Archbold, Austin L. Rand, and George H.H. Tate on the 1936–1937 Archbold Expedition to New Guinea (no. 4536).

Comments: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description and the range of *palmeri* was given as the Fly River area from the headwaters to Lake Daviumbu on the west bank and to the mouth at Gaima on the east bank. Paratypes are: **AMNH 427255–427258**, **427260–427297**. Of these, AMNH 427255 and 427268 were exchanged to FMNH in the 1960s, and AMNH 427263 was sent to PNGM.

A summary of this expedition was provided by Rand and Brass (1940) and a report on the birds by Rand (1942a). Mees (1982: 141–143) and Coates (1990: 220–224) considered *palmeri* a synonym of nominate *megarhyncha*, while Dickinson (2003: 489) and Boles (2007: 431) recognized *palmeri*.

Pinarolestes megarhynchus despectus Rothschild and Hartert

Pinarolestes megarhynchus despectus Rothschild and Hartert, 1903a: 100 (Milne Bay, British New Guinea).

Now *Colluricincla megarhyncha despecta* (Rothschild and Hartert, 1903). See Ford, 1979, Coates, 1990: 220–224, Dickinson, 2003: 489, and Boles, 2007: 431.

Holotype: **AMNH 657073**, adult male, collected at Milne Bay, 10.25S, 150.30E (PNG, 1984), Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, on 14 February 1899, by Albert S. Meek (no. 2323). From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Rothschild and Hartert cited Meek's unique field number of the holotype in the original description and listed a type series of 16 specimens. The 15 paratypes, all in AMNH, are: **AMNH 657074** (Meek no. 2465), male, 12 April 1899, **AMNH 657075** (2227), female, 1 February 1899, **AMNH 657076** (2434), female, 1 April 1899, all from Milne Bay collected by Meek; **AMNH 657086**, female, 13 August 1896, **AMNH 657088**, female, 20 August 1896, **AMNH 657089**, **AMNH 657090**, **AMNH 657091**, sex ?, August–September 1896, all from Mt. Cameron collected by A.S. Anthony; **AMNH 657087**, male, 30 July 1895, Mailu District collected by Anthony; **AMNH 657092**, Sogeri, collected by H.O. Forbes;

AMNH 657093, **AMNH 657094**, Eafa District, purchased in 1898 from McIlwraith and McEacharn; **AMNH 657095**, **AMNH 657096**, Low country near Port Moresby (probably Brown River) by Emil Weiske, purchased in 1898 from McIlwraith and McEacharn; and **AMNH 657125**, British New Guinea, collected by A. Goldie. These 15 do not quite correspond to the list given by Rothschild and Hartert: there are five rather than four specimens in AMNH collected in August–September 1896 by A.S. Anthony on Mt. Cameron, and a specimen listed as collected by Weiske between the Laloki (= Laroki, as published) and Vanapa rivers did not come to AMNH.

Pinarolestes megarhynchus superfluus Rothschild and Hartert

Pinarolestes megarhynchus superfluus Rothschild and Hartert, 1912: 205 (Kumusi River).

Now *Colluricincla megarhyncha superflua* (Rothschild and Hartert, 1912). See Ford, 1979, Coates, 1990: 220–224, Dickinson, 2003: 489, and Boles, 2007: 431.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 657097**, adult male, collected on the Kumusi River, 08.30S, 148.10E (PNG, 1984), Oro Province, Papua New Guinea, on 17 May 1907, by Albert S. Meek (no. 2962). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Meek's unique field number of the holotype was cited in the original description and a type series of six specimens listed. The five paratypes, all in AMNH and collected on the Kumusi River in May and June 1907 by A.S. Meek, are: males, **AMNH 657098** (Meek no. 2975), **AMNH 657099** (3006), **AMNH 657100** (3166), females, **AMNH 657101** (2961), and **AMNH 657102** (3000). AMNH 657098, labeled "male" by Meek and marked "imm" by Hartert, is the specimen listed in the description as "female imm."

Myiolestes megarhynchus idenburgi Rand

Myiolestes megarhynchus idenburgi Rand, 1940: 9 (7 [sic] km. southwest Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, altitude 850 meters, Netherland [sic] New Guinea).

Now *Colluricincla megarhyncha idenburgi* (Rand, 1940). See Ford, 1979, Dickinson, 2003: 489, and Boles, 2007: 431.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 305658**, adult male, collected 4 km (not 7 km) southwest of Bernhard Camp, 850 m, ca. 03.30S, 139.15E (Archbold et al., 1942, map), Taritatu (= Idenburg) River, Papua Province (= Netherlands New Guinea), Indonesia, on 30 March 1939, by Richard Archbold, Austin L. Rand, and William B. Richardson on the 1938–1939 Archbold Expedition to New Guinea (no. 10370).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description and specimens from 850 and 1200 m on the mountain slopes just south of the Idenburg River were included in the type series. Rand (1942b: 490), in his record of the birds obtained on this expedition, listed the specimens obtained at these two localities as eight adult males, one immature male, and three adult females. The 11 paratypes are: **AMNH 341693–641703**. Of these, AMNH 641695 was sent to MZB in May 1957; and AMNH 641698 and 641701 were exchanged to FMNH in the mid-1960s.

The 1938–1939 Archbold Expedition was a joint expedition with the Netherlands East Indies government and was known as the Indisch-Amerikaansche Expeditie. Archbold et al. (1942) provided a summary of the expedition with an itinerary and maps of collecting localities.

Pinarolestes megarhynchus hybridus Meise

Pinarolestes megarhynchus hybridus Meise, 1929: 17 (Tana Mera, Nordostküste von Holländisch-Neuguinea).

Now *Colluricincla megarhyncha hybridus* (Meise, 1929). See Ford, 1979, Dickinson, 2003: 489, and Boles, 2007: 431.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 657132**, adult male, collected at Tanahmerah Bay (= Tana Mera), 02.24S, 140.20E (USBGN, 1982), Papua Province (= Holländisch-Neuguinea), Indonesia, in October 1896, by William Doherty. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Apparently, Meise had a single specimen; the type with the above data was said to be in the Rothschild Collection, and it bears a red type label in Meise's hand. The sex of this specimen was incorrectly noted as "female" on the Rothschild Museum label, but is given as "male" on the

original field label and is so published by Meise. This description appeared after the last of Hartert's lists of types in the Rothschild Collection. See David and Gosselin (2002: 36) for spelling "*hybridus*."

Pachycephala fortis trobriandi Hartert

Pachycephala fortis trobriandi Hartert (*in* Rothschild and Hartert), 1896b: 236 (Kiriwina, Trobriands).

Now *Colluricincla megarhyncha trobriandi* (Hartert, 1896). See Ford, 1979, Coates, 1990: 220–224, Dickinson, 2003: 489, and Boles, 2007: 431.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 657154**, adult male, collected on Kiriwina Island, 08.30S, 151.05E (PNG, 1984), Trobriand Islands, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, on 16 March 1895, by Albert S. Meek (no. 7). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert did not designate a type in the original description but noted that he had a male and a female specimen. Later, Rothschild and Hartert (1903a: 108) listed Meek's specimen no. 7 as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype. The paralectotype is **AMNH 657155**, female, collected on Kiriwina Island, on 11 March 1895, by Meek.

For a discussion of previous treatments of Australian forms of *Colluricincla*, see Schodde and Mason (1999: 456).

Caleya megarhynchus normani Mathews

Caleya megarhynhus normani Mathews, 1914: 100 (Norman River, Queensland).

Now *Colluricincla megarhyncha normani* (Mathews, 1914). See Ford, 1979, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 454–457, and Boles, 2007: 431.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 657005**, adult female, collected on the Norman River, 17.28S, 140.49E (USBGN, 1957), Queensland, Australia, on 16 April 1914, by Robin Kemp (no. A355). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews listed as his type a specimen collected by Kemp on the Norman River on 16 April 1914. The above Mathews specimen is the only one of this species in AMNH from the Norman River and the only one from Queensland collected as late as 1914. The date was incorrectly copied onto the Rothschild Collection label as 15 April, but 16 April is shown on the original label. The specimen bears only an AMNH type label in addition to the Mathews and Rothschild collection labels.

Because Mathews gave the range of *normani* vaguely as "north Queensland" in the original description and because he frequently changed his mind concerning the populations of *C. megarhyncha* in Queensland, I have been unable to decide which, if any, of the specimens now in AMNH might be considered paratypes. Mathews usually used "Cape York" when he intended that geographical area. By the time he (Mathews, 1923a: 314) treated *megarhyncha* in *Birds of Australia* he was "inclined to the opinion" that the subspecies *rufogaster* (spelled "*rufigaster*") from New South Wales, *cerviniventris* from south Queensland, and *normani* presumably from north Queensland, were a species separate from *C. m. gouldii* from mid-Queensland and *C. m. griseata* from northeast Queensland. No characters were given to separate the two supposedly different north Queensland birds. By the time he published his *Systema Avium Australasianarum*, Mathews' (1930: 648) opinion had apparently inclined in a different direction and he treated *normani* as a synonym of "*Caleya megarhyncha cerviniventris*."

Colluricincla parvula alligator Mathews

Colluricincla parvula alligator Mathews, 1912b: 46 (Alligator River).

Now *Colluricincla megarhyncha parvula* Gould, 1845. See Ford, 1979, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 454–457, and Boles, 2007: 431.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 656891**, adult male, collected at Kapalga (= Koparlgoo, as on label), South Alligator River, 12.15S, 132.24E (USBGN, 1957), Northern Territory, Australia, on 5 October 1903, by J.T. Tunney (no. 1575). From the Mathews Collection (no. 4218) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of *alligator* as western Northern Territory. According to his catalog, he originally acquired the type specimen from the Rothschild Collection and

cataloged it on 28 February 1910; Mathews apparently removed the original Rothschild label, as the only Rothschild label now on the specimen is printed "Ex. coll. G.M. Mathews." The name was published on 2 April 1912. Mathews (1912b: 25) mentioned that he had recently received specimens collected by Dahl in Northern Territory. These specimens had been sent on loan to him by Prof. Collett in Oslo, and were later acquired by Mathews; they were cataloged by Mathews on 25 February 1912 and are paratypes: Daly River, **AMNH 656885** (Mathews no. 11002), male, 13 August 1894, **AMNH 656886** (11003), male, 15 August 1894, **AMNH 656887** (11004), female, 27 July 1894; Katherine River, **AMNH 656888** (11005), male, 10 July 1895. A second Tunney specimen (no. 1603), female, collected on the South Alligator River on 26 September 1903 was probably also acquired by Mathews from Rothschild, but I did not find it in Mathews' catalog; I consider it a probable paratype, AMNH 656894. AMNH 656884, male, collected on Anson Bay in 1910, was acquired from Ashby and not cataloged until 16 July 1912 (no. 12620), after the publication of the name; I do not consider it a paratype. Ashby had written "Return" on his label, but for some reason Mathews never did. Melville Island specimens are not paratypes.

Storr (1966: 64) noted that from 5 to 10 October 1903, Tunney collected in monsoon forest at Koparlgoo, "a former pastoral lease between the West and South Alligator Rivers extending from the coast to 32 miles inland." CSIRO had a research station on this property from the mid 1970s until the 1990s, and it is now part of Kakadu National Park and is known as Kapalga (R. Schodde, personal commun.).

Colluricincla parvula omissa Mathews

Colluricincla parvula omissa Mathews, 1913b: 68 (Melville Island).

Now *Colluricincla megarhyncha parvula* Gould, 1845. See Ford, 1979, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 454–457, and Boles, 2007: 431.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 656895**, adult male, collected at Coopers Camp, Apsley Strait, 11.35S, 130.28E (USBGN, 1957), Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, on 25 October 1911 by J.P. Rogers (no. 2265). From the Mathews Collection (no. 10813) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews said only that the type was collected on Melville Island on 25 October 1911; there are two such specimens from the Mathews Collection in AMNH, and although his catalog number appears on his type label, he did not cite it in the original description. AMNH 656895 bears a Mathews type label with the name *Colluricincla parvula omissa* written by Mathews, confirming that this specimen was his intended type; in order to remove any ambiguity, I hereby designate AMNH 656895 the lectotype of *C. p. omissa*. In addition to Mathews' type label, the specimen bears a Rothschild type label and Rogers' original field label.

By the time Mathews published *C. p. omissa* on 23 October 1913, he had cataloged all of Rogers' specimens from Melville Island; and, while I did not find in his catalog three of the specimens now at AMNH, I consider all of the Melville Island specimens paralectotypes. Paralectotypes from Coopers Camp: **AMNH 656896** (Mathews no. 10812, Rogers no. 2201), male, 17 October 1911; **AMNH 656897** (10814, 2238), male, 21 October 1911; **AMNH 656898** (10815, 2278), male, 26 October 1911; **AMNH 656899** (–, 2925), male, 19 February 1912; **AMNH 656900** (11468, 2438), male, 10 November 1911; **AMNH 656901** (10809, 2268), male, 25 October 1911; **656902** (11467, 2514), female, 25 November 1911; **AMNH 656903** (11466, 2343), female, 3 November 1911; **AMNH 656904** (10811, 2069), female, 30 September 1911; **AMNH 656905** (10810, 2241), unsexed, 21 October 1911. Paralectotypes from 10 miles southeast of Gordon Point: **AMNH 656906** (13414, 3408), male, 9 May 1912; **AMNH 656907** (–, 3464), female, 15 May 1912); **AMNH 656908** (13413, 3450), female, 13 May 1912; **AMNH 656909** (13686, 3563), male, 29 May 1912; **AMNH 656910** (13687, 3559), male, 29 May 1912. Paralectotype from Medina Inlet, **AMNH 656911** (11465, 2563), male, 2 December 1911; from 10 miles southeast of Snake Bay, **AMNH 656912** (–, 2709), female, 31 December 1911. It is possible that AMNH

656907 is the specimen cataloged by Mathews as no. 13685, a female, dated by him as 25 May 1912; otherwise, I did not find any Melville Island specimens in Mathews' catalog that are not now in AMNH. AMNH 656902 bears a "Figured" label and is illustrated in Mathews (1923a: pl. 480, upper figure, opp. p. 302, text p. 307).

Colluricincla parvula conigravi Mathews

Colluricincla parvula conigravi Mathews, 1912d: 94 (Admiralty Gulf, North-west Australia).

Now *Colluricincla parvula parvula* Gould, 1845. See Ford, 1979, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 454–457, and Boles, 2007: 431.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 656879**, adult male, collected on the southeast corner of Admiralty Gulf, 14.20S, 125.50E (USBGN, 1957), Western Australia, Australia, on 22 November 1911, by Charles P. Conigrave (no. 175). From the Mathews Collection (no. 13048) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and cataloged five specimens from Admiralty Gulf received from Conigrave. The four paratypes are **AMNH 656880** (Mathews no. 13044), male, 17 November 1911; **AMNH 656881** (13046), female, 22 November 1911; **AMNH 656882** (13045), female, 17 November 1911; and **AMNH 656883** (13047), female, 22 November 1911.

For details of Conigrave's expedition, see Anonymous (1912).

Bowyeria boweri kuranda Mathews

Bowyeria boweri kuranda Mathews, 1916a: 61 (Kuranda, North Queensland).

Now *Colluricincla boweri* Ramsay, 1885. See Ford, 1979, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 452–453, and Boles, 2007: 431.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 656923**, unsexed, collected at Kuranda, 16.46S, 145.37E (Times Atlas), Queensland, Australia, on 20 May 1910, by A.P. or F.P. Dodd (no. 1). From the Mathews Collection (no. 5015) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews apparently had this single specimen from Kuranda, which he had cataloged under *Pinarolestes* "*rufigaster*"; no range was mentioned. I was unable to determine the significance of the number "844" that appears on Dodd's label in pencil. This specimen was probably collected by Alan P. Dodd; it may have been his first specimen; he was 14 years old at the time (b. 1896, Whittell, 1954: 203).

Colluricincla brunnea roebucki Mathews

Colluricincla brunnea roebucki Mathews, 1912d: 94 (Roebuck Bay, North-west Australia).

Now *Colluricincla harmonica brunnea* Gould, 1841. See Whittell and Serventy, 1948: 66, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 458–462, Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 214–217, and Boles, 2007: 431–432.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 656797**, adult male, collected at Roebuck Bay, 18.04S, 122.17E (USBGN, 1957), Western Australia, Australia, on 25 November 1895, by Knut Dahl (no. 1445). From the Mathews Collection (no. 10998) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype of *roebucki* in the original description. He had four specimens from Roebuck Bay, cataloged as having been received from Dahl, but they came to Mathews from Professor Collett at ZMUO. The three paratypes are: **AMNH 656798** (Mathews no. 10999, Dahl no. 1471), male, collected 3 December 1895; **AMNH 656799** (10997, 1551), female, collected 18 December 1895; and **AMNH 656800** (11000, ?), female, collected 9 November 1895. AMNH 656800 was exchanged to George E. Sutton at OMNH in March 1963 and now has OMNH no. 15601 (Tamaki Yuri, personal commun.). Mathews considered Roebuck Bay to be in "North-west" Australia (see type locality) but gave the range of *roebucki* as "Mid-Westralia." Because Mathews gave the range of *parryi* (Mathews, 1912b: 46) as "North-west Australia" (see below), I consider as paratypes of *roebucki* only the specimens from Roebuck Bay.

During the dates recorded on the labels of these specimens, Dahl (1927: 272–306) was collecting at Hill Station, some miles north of Broome, 17.58S, 122.14E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 504).

Colluricincla brunnea parryi Mathews

Colluricincla brunnea parryi Mathews, 1912b: 46 (Parry's Creek, North-west Australia).

Now *Colluricincla harmonica brunnea* Gould, 1841. See Whittell and Serventy, 1948: 66, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 458–462, Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 214–217, and Boles, 2007: 432–433.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 656759**, adult male, collected 5 miles west of Trig. Station HJ 9, Parry Creek, alt. 10 ft, 15.36S, 128.17E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 512), East Kimberley, Western Australia, Australia, on 29 August 1908, by J.P. Rogers (no. 33). From the Mathews Collection (no. 2502) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype of *parryi* in the original description. It bears, in addition to Rogers' original label, a Mathews Collection label, Mathews and Rothschild type labels, and a "Figured" label indicating that the specimen was illustrated in Mathews (1923a: pl. 479, opp. p. 290, text p. 291), where it is confirmed as the type of *parryi*. The number "638" on the Mathews Collection label refers to this species in Mathews (1908). Mathews received five Parry Creek specimens of this form from Rogers, four of which came to AMNH. The three AMNH paratypes are: **AMNH 656760** (Mathews no. 2501), male, 24 August 1908; **AMNH 656761** (2503), female, 13 August 1908; and **AMNH 656762** (2504), female 29 August 1908. AMNH 656761 was also illustrated in Mathews (1923a: pl. 479, opp. p. 290, text p. 291). The specimen that did not come to AMNH was Mathews no. 2505, female, 5 August 1908, and if located is also a paratype. Mathews gave the range of *parryi* as northwest Australia, and the name was published on 2 April 1912. There are three additional specimens at AMNH that were in Mathews hand at that time and are also paratypes: **AMNH 656756** (Mathews no. 5613), male, and **AMNH 656758** (5614), female, both collected on Napier Broome Bay by C.F. Hill and cataloged 31 October 1910; **AMNH 656765** (10384), male, collected on the Forrest River on 2 September 1911 and cataloged by Mathews on 24 February 1912. Three specimens collected by Conigrave on Napier Broome Bay and the Barton River in October 1911 were not cataloged by Mathews until 6 August 1912, long after *parryi* was published, and are not considered paratypes.

Colluricincla brunnea caloola Mathews

Colluricincla brunnea caloola Mathews, 1913a: 10 (Caloola, Leichhardt River, Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland).

Now *Colluricincla harmonica brunnea* Gould, 1841. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 458–462, and Boles, 2007: 432–433.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 656794**, adult male, collected 14 miles downriver from Caloola Station, Leichhardt River, Queensland, Australia, on 12 June 1910, by William R. McLennan for William D.K. Macgillivray. From the Mathews Collection (no. 17304) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave the date and collecting locality of the type. AMNH 656794 is the only Mathews specimen with those data; it bears the original label, marked "Type" by Mathews, and both Mathews and Rothschild type labels. The Mathews catalog number of the type was not given in the original description, and the catalog number that appears on the Rothschild type label is incorrectly written as "17309"; the correct catalog number is 17304, a specimen obtained from Macgillivray and cataloged on 2 June 1913. Mathews at this time no longer wrote localities in his catalog; however, Macgillivray (1914: 133) under 11 June 1910 noted that McLennan was camped 14 miles down the river (north) from Caloola. Caloola Station was reached by traveling west from Donaldson, 19.52S, 140.22E (Times Atlas), to the Leichhardt River.

Mathews cataloged a second male specimen at no. 17303 with a date of 22 July 1910, also obtained from Macgillivray and also without a locality in the catalog. From Macgillivray (1914: 134–135), it appears that McLennan was moving north on the Gregory River at this time. Macgillivray (1914: 173) noted the following: "Colluricincla brunnea. Brown Shrike-Thrush.–Mr. M'Lennan collected two specimens in the Gulf country, both of which Mr. Mathews refers to this species. They differ very considerably from one another, and until a larger series of skins is examined and more observations made in a state of nature I would not consider the matter settled." This specimen is a paratype of *caloola* and is now **AMNH 656723**,

[immature] male, collected at Fiery Downs, Gregory River, on 22 July 1910 by McLennan.

Colluricincla brunnea tachycrypta Rothschild and Hartert

Colluricincla brunnea tachycrypta Rothschild and Hartert, 1915: 60 (Milne Bay).

Now *Colluricincla harmonica superciliosa* Masters, 1876. See Coates, 1990: 224–225, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 460–462, and Boles, 2007: 432–433.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 656738**, adult male, collected at Milne Bay, 10.25S, 150.30E (PNG, 1984), Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, on 19 April 1899, by Albert S. Meek (no. 2484). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild and Hartert gave Meek's unique field number of the holotype in the original description. They did not say how many specimens they had but referred to an earlier paper (Rothschild and Hartert, 1903a: 99) in which they listed them. There are four paratypes: **AMNH 656739** (Meek no. 2456), male, Milne Bay, 11 April 1899; **AMNH 656740** (2186), female, Milne Bay, 18 January 1899; **AMNH 656741** (2519), female [male], Collingwood Bay, 27 May 1899; and **AMNH 656742**, unsexed, Port Moresby, no date, purchased from the dealer E. Gerrard and noted as perhaps collected by A. Goldie. This last specimen has a dull blackish throat and blackish patch over the left eye; there is a white eyestripe over the right eye and white lores on the left. Rothschild and Hartert (1903a: 99) mentioned this peculiarity. Coates (1990: 225) recognized *tachycrypta*, Schodde and Mason (1999: 461) discussed *tachycrypta* and included it within *superciliosa*, and this was followed by Boles (2007: 433).

Colluricincla harmonica pallescens Mathews

Colluricincla harmonica pallescens Mathews, 1912a: 369 (Queensland (Cairns)).

Now *Colluricincla harmonica harmonica* (Latham, 1801). See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 458–462, and Boles, 2007: 432–433.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 656702**, adult male, collected on the Barron River, Queensland, Australia, on 7[?] June 1911 by [A.P.] Dodd (no. 26). From the Mathews Collection (no. 9306) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype and the above specimen has, in addition to Dodd's label, Mathews and Rothschild type labels bearing the catalog number; it is also marked "Type" by Mathews in his catalog. On Dodd's collecting label, the locality is given as "Barron River," and while the Barron River flows into the ocean near Cairns, it is much more likely that this specimen was collected on the Barron River near Kuranda, 16.46S, 145.37E (Times Atlas), where the Dodds lived. The day of collection has been overwritten and could either be read as a "7" or a "1."

The following specimens, cataloged by Mathews before the publication of *pallescens* on 31 January 1912, are paratypes: Barron River, **AMNH 656705** (Mathews no. 5014), male, collected 6 June 1910 by [A.P.] Dodd (no. 14); **AMNH 656718** (9305), unsexed, on 12 July 1910 by Dodd. AMNH 656724 (10288), male collected on 5 October 1911 by Dodd and not cataloged until 13 February 1912, may have been in Mathews hand before the publication of the name and is a possible paratype. Four specimens from the Mathews Collection, AMNH 656719–656722, were collected by E. Olive at Cooktown in 1896–1900 and purchased from Robinson, but I did not find them in Mathews' catalog, and AMNH 656725 (11238) collected by Schrader at Tolga, on the Atherton Tableland, was not cataloged by Mathews until March 1912; I do not consider them paratypes. Three specimens from the Mathews Collection, AMNH 656727–656729, collected by Bowyer-Bower in 1885 at Cairns, were not cataloged by Mathews until May 1913, after the publication of *pallescens*. Other specimens in AMNH either were never in the Mathews Collection or were collected after the name was published.

Colluricincla harmonica oblita Mathews

Colluricincla harmonica oblita Mathews, 1912a: 369 (Queensland (Inkerman)).

Now *Colluricincla harmonica harmonica* (Latham, 1801). See Mayr, 1967: 43, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 458–462, and Boles, 2007: 432–433.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 656654**, adult male, collected near Mt. Abbot, 20.08S, 147.40E (Times Atlas), Queensland, Australia, on 21 October 1907, by Wilfred Stalker (no. 369). From the Mathews Collection (no. 2493), via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description, but carelessly gave the collecting locality as Inkerman. Stalker's collection, mostly from the vicinity of Inkerman Station (19.45S, 147.29E, USBGN, 1957), was made for Sir William Ingram and reported on by his son Collingwood Ingram (1908a), who noted that Stalker also collected on mounts Elliot and Abbot. The above specimen is clearly labeled Mount Abbot, and so listed by Ingram (1908a: 472). It bears Stalker's original label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels. Stalker collected the single specimen.

Mathews gave the range of *oblita* as south Queensland, contrary to the site of collection of its holotype in northeast Queensland. Specimens collected by Lumholtz at Gracemere and Mackay in central east Queensland in 1881 and 1882, were not cataloged by Mathews until 2 November 1912, after the publication of *oblita*.

Colluricincla harmonica victoriae Mathews

Colluricincla harmonica victoriae Mathews, 1912a: 369 (Victoria).

Now *Colluricincla harmonica harmonica* (Latham, 1801). See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 458–462, and Boles, 2007: 432–433.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 656615**, female, collected at Olinda, 37.51S, 145.22E (USBGN, 1957), Victoria, Australia, on 15 April 1911, by Thomas H. Tregellas. From the Mathews Collection (no. 9046) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to Tregellas' original label, the holotype bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels; the number "636" that appears on Tregellas' label refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908).

Mathews gave the range of *victoriae* as "Victoria, South Australia." Because Mathews, at that time and later, considered South Australian birds to be *Colluricincla rufiventris* Gould, I have not considered any of Mathews' South Australian specimens to be part of the type series of *C. harmonica victoriae*. Paratypes are thus restricted to the following specimens: Bayswater, **AMNH 656595** (Mathews no. 8068), **AMNH 656596** (8069); Blackburn, **AMNH 656597** (4235), **AMNH 656598** (4236), **AMNH 656599** (5059); Olinda, **AMNH 656611** (9045), **AMNH 656612** (8531), **AMNH 656618** (4961), **AMNH 656619** (8532), **AMNH 656620** (8067); Ringwood, **AMNH 656621** (8533), **AMNH 656622** (5935). Two specimens collected by C.F. Cole long before publication of *victoriae* on 31 January 1912 are not considered paratypes, as Whittell (1954: 158) noted that Cole did not send his collection to Mathews until 1914. AMNH 656625 was collected early enough for inclusion but was not cataloged until 7 March 1912 (Mathews no. 11153), over a month after the publication of *victoriae*; AMNH 656608, 656609, 656617 were also collected early enough, but I have not considered them paratypes as I did not find them listed in Mathews' catalog. All other Victorian specimens of this species in AMNH were either collected after the publication date of *victoriae* or were never in the Mathews Collection.

Colluricincla harmonica kingi Mathews

Colluricincla harmonica kingi Mathews, 1923a: 289 (King Island).

Now *Colluricincla harmonica strigata* Swainson, 1837. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 458–462, and Boles, 2007: 432–433.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 656733**, immature male, and **AMNH 656734**, female, collected on King Island, 39.50S, 144.00E (USBGN, 1957), Tasmania, Australia, on 3 and 2 May 1914, respectively, by Thomas H. Tregellas. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews' comment, "Type, King Island," does not distinguish between his two specimens from that locality; therefore, they both must be considered syntypes. Mathews did not catalog these specimens. That they were collected by Tregellas is evident from the handwriting on the field labels; and proof that he was on King Island

in May 1914 is supplied by one entry in Mathews' catalog, specimen no. 18482, *Amaurodryas kingi* (= *Petroica vittata*), collected on 2 May 1914 by Tregellas. The number "636" that appears on Tregellas' field labels of the syntypes refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908).

Colluricincla harmonica zamba Mathews

Colluricincla harmonica zamba Mathews, 1912b: 46 (Kangaroo Island, South Australia).

Now *Colluricincla harmonica harmonica* (Latham, 1801). See Mayr, 1967: 44, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 458–462, and Boles, 2007: 432–433.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 656591** adult male, collected at Waterfall Creek, Kangaroo Island, 35.50S, 137.06E (USBGN, 1957), South Australia, Australia, on 4 December 1911, by Samuel A. White (no. 389). From the Mathews Collection (no. 10183) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. The specimen bears, in addition to White's field label, Mathews and Rothschild type labels and a "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1923a: pl. 478, opp. p. 278, text p. 280), where it is confirmed as the type of *zamba*. Only one additional Kangaroo Island specimen cataloged by Mathews before the name was published on 2 April 1912 came to AMNH: paratype **AMNH 656593** (Mathews no. 10182), female, collected on 1 December 1911 by S.A. White (no. 388). There are perhaps additional specimens in SAMA.

Colluricincla rufiventris whitei Mathews

Colluricincla rufiventris whitei Mathews, 1912a: 370 (South Australia (Eyre's Peninsula)).

Now *Colluricincla harmonica rufiventris* Gould, 1841. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 458–462, and Boles, 2007: 432–433.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 656849**, adult male, collected on the Koppio (= Copio, as on label) Hills, 34.25S, 135.51E (USBGN, 1957), southern Eyre Peninsula, South Australia, Australia, on 13 October 1909, by Samuel A. White (no. 8). From the Mathews Collection (no. 9304) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. The specimen bears, in addition to White's label, Mathews and Rothschild type labels. *C. r. whitei* was published on 31 January 1912, and specimens from Eyre Peninsula cataloged by Mathews before that date are paratypes: **AMNH 656850** (Mathews no. 9570), male, Arno Bay, 8 September 1911; **AMNH 656851** (9569), male, Warunda Creek, 26 August 1911; **AMNH 656852** (9571), male, Lake Greenly; **AMNH 656856** (9970), male, 5 October 1911, **AMNH 656857** (9969), male, 8 October 1911, and **AMNH 656858** (9971), female, 5 October 1911, all three from nw Port Augusta. AMNH 656869 and 6568870 were collected by Arthur H. Mattingley at Warunda on 10 October 1900, but I did not find them in Mathews catalog and have no way of knowing when they came into his possession. I have not considered them paratypes.

Colluricincla rufiventris murchisoni Mathews

Colluricincla rufiventris murchisoni Mathews, 1912d: 94 (East Murchison, Westralia).

Now *Colluricincla harmonica rufiventris* Gould, 1841. See Whittell and Serventy, 1948: 66, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 458–462, and Boles, 2007: 432–433.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 656809**, adult male, collected at Milly Pool, East Murchison River drainage, Western Australia, Australia, on 17 October 1909, by F. Lawson Whitlock. From the Mathews Collection (no. 3896) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of *murchisoni* as East Murchison. In addition to Whitlock's label, the holotype bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. Whitlock (1910: 186–187) was at Milly Pool, ca. 20 miles northwest of Wiluna, 26.37S, 120.12E (Times Atlas), from mid-September to 6 November 1909, and the type locality of *murchisoni* is hereby restricted to Milly Pool. Four additional Mathews specimens at AMNH are paratypes: **AMNH 656810** (Mathews no. 3897), male, and **AMNH 656811** (3898), female, 25 September 1909 (noted in Mathews' catalog as a pair); **AMNH 656812** (3899), 20 September 1909, and **AMNH 656813** (2901), 21 October 1909, juveniles,

all collected in East Murchison by Whitlock. Whitlock (1910: 207) did not mention how many specimens of "*Collyriocincla*" *rufiventris* he collected, but another specimen was cataloged by Mathews as no. 3900, juvenile, collected on 20 September 1909 and, if found, is also a paratype of *murchisoni*.

Colluricincla rufiventris carteri Mathews

Colluricincla rufiventris carteri Mathews, 1923c: 35 (near Albany, South-west Australia).

Now *Colluricincla harmonica rufiventris* Gould, 1841. See Whittell and Serventy, 1948: 66, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 458–462, and Boles, 2007: 432–433.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 656835** (Mathews no. 2513), adult male, collected at "Tor Bay, Albany," 35.02S, 117.53E (USBGN, 1957), southwestern Western Australia, Australia, 22 April 1905; **AMNH 656836** (2511), immature male, collected at Albany, 11 February 1905, by Thomas Carter; **AMNH 656837** (5203), immature male, collected at Albany, 9 January 1905, by Thomas Carter. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Only three specimens from the Mathews Collection are labeled Albany, but none are indicated as the type; accordingly, all are considered syntypes. AMNH 656835 has no original label, only a Mathews Collection label with data supplied by Mathews; the locality probably should be Torbay Bay, near Albany. His catalog number is also written on it, but there is no further information concerning its provenance. The other two specimens are immatures but the original description is characteristically too vague to exclude them as types.

Colluricincla woodwardi Hartert

Colluricincla woodwardi Hartert, 1905a: 228 (10 miles east of South Alligator River).

Now *Colluricincla woodwardi* Hartert, 1905. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 463, and Boles, 2007: 432–433.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 656875**, adult male, collected 10 miles east of South Alligator River, Northern Territory, Australia, on 15 August 1903, by John T. Tunney (no. 1545). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Tunney's field number of the holotype in the original description; it is illustrated in Hartert, 1906b: pl. I, fig. 2. Hartert, in addition to the holotype, had three female specimens in his type series, one of which came to AMNH: paratype, **AMNH 656876**, adult female, South Alligator River, mountain country, 15 August 1903, Tunney no. 1546. Tunney's collection was divided between the WAM and Walter Rothschild (Hartert, 1905a: 194) and presumably the remaining paratypes are in WAM. The Tunney numbers of these two specimens are given by Hartert (1905a: 228) as nos. 1544 and 1545, the latter being a duplication of the number on the holotype, and it may be a typographical error.

Storr (1966) discussed Tunney's itinerary in northern Australia in 1901–1903 and (p. 63) gave his locality from 13–16 August as Margaret River, a mile west of Grove Hill, 13.29S, 131.33E (Times Atlas). However, Schodde (personal commun.) has pointed out that the Margaret River is 50–100 miles *west* of the South Alligator River, in open country with rounded quartzite outcrops, an area completely unsuitable for *C. woodwardi*, and that the locality on the label and cited by Hartert is an area of sandstone outcrops that skirt the *east* flood plain of the South Alligator River, an area to which *C. woodwardi* is confined.

Alphacincla woodwardi didimus Mathews

Alphacincla woodwardi didimus Mathews, 1916b: 83 (McArthur River, Northern Territory).

Now *Colluricincla woodwardi* Hartert, 1905. See Mayr, 1967: 14, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 463, and Boles, 2007: 432–433.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 656877**, immature male, collected at McArthur Station, 16.27S, 136.06E (Storr, 1977:110), McArthur River, Northern Territory, Australia, on 5 September 1913, by H.G. Barnard. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave the place and date of collection of the type as McArthur River on 5 September 1913. The above specimen is the only such specimen that came to AMNH and is the holotype. It bears a Mathews Collec-

tion label, marked "Type" by Mathews and a Rothschild type label. In addition there is an H.L. White Collection label (no. 145), filled in by Barnard, a Rothschild Collection label printed "Ex. coll. G.M. Mathews" and a "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1923a, pl. 480, opp. p. 302, text p. 302), where it is confirmed as the type of *didimus*. The wing measurement of 114 mm given for this specimen is correct, but the specimen is a very worn juvenile. There is one paratype: **AMNH 656878**, female, collected on the McArthur River, on 29 August 1913, by Barnard and also from the H.L. White Collection (no. 145). These specimens were probably acquired from White during Mathews' 1914 trip to Australia; neither was cataloged by Mathews.

[*Colluricincla woodwardi assimilis* Mathews]

Mathews (1914: 100) described *assimilis* from "Northern Territory [East]" and designated as type a specimen collected at Napier Broome Bay, North-west Australia on 20 July 1910. There is no specimen of *Colluricincla* in AMNH collected on 20 July 1910 from either Northern Territory or Western Australia.

Pitohui dohertyi Rothschild and Hartert

Pitohui dohertyi Rothschild and Hartert, 1903a: 95 (Ron).

Now *Pitohui kirhocephalus dohertyi* Rothschild and Hartert, 1903. See Dickinson, 2003: 490, and Boles, 2007: 433–434.

Holotype: **AMNH 656286**, adult male, collected on Roon (= Ron) Island, 02.24S, 134.32E (Times Atlas), Teluk Cenderawasih (= Geelvink Bay), Papua Province, Indonesia, in June 1897, by William Doherty (no. 969). From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: In the original description, the type was listed as Doherty specimen no. 769 from Ron Island, collected in June 1897. This was apparently a lapsus, as Hartert (1920a: 454) listed the type as no. 969, without comment. The above specimen is marked "Type of P. dohertyi" on Doherty's label and bears a Rothschild type label. It is the only Roon Island specimen of Doherty's that has a number.

Rothschild and Hartert listed a type series of three males and two females collected in June 1897 and seven males and two females collected in July 1897. Seven of the males and two of the females collected by Doherty at that time on Roon came to AMNH, and it is not clear whether there is an error in the list of specimens or whether there were additional specimens that were not kept by Rothschild. The eight paratypes in AMNH are: **AMNH 656287**, **AMNH 656288**, males, July; **AMNH 656289**, male, June; **AMNH 656290**, male, July; **AMNH 656291**, **AMNH 656292**, males, June; **AMNH 656293**, **AMNH 656294**, females, July.

Pitohui jobiensis brunneivertex Rothschild

Pitohui jobiensis brunneivertex Rothschild, 1931: 262 (Mt. Derimapa).

Now *Pitohui kirhocephalus brunneivertex* Rothschild, 1931. See Dickinson, 2003: 490, and Boles, 2007: 433–434.

Holotype: **AMNH 302921**, adult male, collected on Mt. Derimapa, 5000 ft, Gebroeders Range, 03.40S, 135.55E (USBGN, 1943), Kobowre (= Weyland) Mountains, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 24 June 1930, by Frederick Shaw Mayer (no. 42).

Comments: In the original description, male number 42 from Mt. Derimapa was designated as the holotype. This specimen bears only an AMNH type label, which was incorrectly marked "syntype." A second AMNH type label has been added, indicating that it is a holotype. Shaw Mayer's collecting in the Gebroeders was supported jointly by Leonard C. Sanford for AMNH and Walter Rothschild and was to be divided between the two museums. However, before this division occurred, Rothschild sold his collection to AMNH and Shaw Mayer's specimens all came directly to AMNH. Rothschild's type series comprised two males from Mt. Derimapa and one female from the Siriwo River. The two paratypes are: **AMNH 302922** (Shaw Mayer no. 83), male, Mt. Derimapa, 28 June 1930; **AMNH 302923** (4), female, Siriwo River, 30 miles above mouth, 9 June 1930.

Pitohui meyeri Rothschild and Hartert

Pitohui meyeri Rothschild and Hartert, 1903a: 96 (Takar).

Now *Pitohui kirhocephalus meyeri* Rothschild and Hartert, 1903. See Dickinson, 2003: 490, and Boles, 2007: 433–434.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 656319**, adult male, collected at Takar, 02.02S, 139.08E (USBGN, 1982), Papua Province, Indonesia, in October 1896, by William Doherty (no. 1011). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, the type was said to bear the unique number 1011, thereby designating it the holotype. Rothschild and Hartert (1903a: 96) also listed their specimens, all of which came to AMNH. The paratypes are: **AMNH 656320**, female, Takar, October 1896; **AMNH 656321**, female, Takar, November 1896; **AMNH 656340**, unsexed, N.E. Coast, Tana Mera; **AMNH 656341**, female, Tana Mera, October 1896. The Tana Mera specimens are also paratypes of *proteus* (see below).

Pitohui kirhocephalus proteus Hartert

Pitohui kirhocephalus proteus Hartert, 1932: 469 (Ifaar).

Now *Pitohui kirhocephalus meyeri* Rothschild and Hartert, 1903. See Dickinson, 2003: 490, and Boles, 2007 433–434.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 656327**, adult male, collected at Ifaar, 02.34S, 140.31E (USBGN, 1982), Sentani Lake, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 22 September 1928, by Ernst Mayr (no. 2513). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: When Hartert reported on New Guinea birds held in the Bogor (= Buitenzorg) Museum (MZB), he had retired from Rothschild's Museum and was living in Berlin but had borrowed specimens from Rothschild, one of which was the holotype of *proteus*. Hartert gave Mayr's unique field number of the holotype, but mistakenly published the date of collection as 22 September 1923. This is, indeed, the year that appears on Mayr's field label, but he was at Ifaar in September 1928; the date is correctly written on the printed Rothschild Museum label. Mayr's collection was divided between Rothschild and AMNH, with a subset sent to MZB; the Rothschild portion came to AMNH in 1932, but the five paratypes listed individually in the original description are apparently all at MZB. Additional specimens listed by Hartert (1932: 469) as belonging to his new form are the Tana Mera specimens listed as paratypes of *meyeri* (above); they are also paratypes of *proteus*: **AMNH 656340**, unsexed, N.E. Coast, Tana Mera; **AMNH 656341**, female, Tana Mera, October 1896. Furthermore, Hartert included as paratypes of *proteus* all of the specimens identified as *meyeri* that were collected by Mayr at Hollandia (9), in the Cyclops Mountains (3), and at Ifaar (27) in 1928 (see Hartert, 1930b: 60–61). Paratypes that came to AMNH are: Cyclops Mountains, **AMNH 656322**, **294152**, **294153**; Ifaar, **AMNH 656323–656326**, **656328–656335**, **294138–294147**; Hollandia, **AMNH 656336–656339**, **294148–294151**. Of these AMNH 294146 was sent to the PNGM. Rothschild may have exchanged other specimens before his collection came to AMNH.

Pitohui dichrous monticola Rothschild

Pitohui dichrous monticola Rothschild, 1904: 79 (Upper Aroa River in British New Guinea).

Now *Pitohui dichrous* (Bonaparte, 1850). See Mayr, 1967: 49, Coates, 1990: 228–229, Boles, 2007: 434, and Dumbacher et al., 2008.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 656429**, adult male, collected at Avera, Aroa River, Central Province, Papua New Guinea, on 27 January 1903, by Albert S. Meek (no. A. 124). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Meek's unique field number of the holotype was given in the original description, and he was said to have collected a series on the Upper Aroa River. Four paratypes collected there by Meek at Avera in 1903 came to AMNH: **AMNH 656427** (Meek no. A 209), male, 6 January; **AMNH 656428** (A 237), male, 16 February; **AMNH 656430** (A 139) male, 28 January; **AMNH 656431** (A 58), female, 23 January. AMNH 656430 was exchanged to FMNH in the 1960s.

The late W.S. Peckover had researched the location of Avera and thought that it was at ca. 08.38S, 147.05E; this is very near Aveve, which he found to be at 08.40S, 147.05E.

Pitohui ferrugineus fuscus Greenway

Pitohui ferrugineus fuscus Greenway, 1966: 19 (Batanta, off western New Guinea [West Irian]).

Now *Pitohui ferrugineus fuscus* Greenway, 1966. See Dickinson, 2003: 490, Boles, 2007: 434–435, and Dumbacher et al., 2008.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 789553**, adult female, collected behind Wailabet Village, near sea level, Batanta Island, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 4 July 1964, by E. Thomas Gilliard.

COMMENTS: Greenway cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. The paratypes listed by Greenway are: **AMNH 789549–789552**, **789554–789557**, taken by Gilliard between sea level and 1500 ft on Mt. Batanta (00.53S, 130.36E, USBGN, 1982) from 16 June to 6 July 1964 and **AMNH 656457** collected by Bruijn's collectors on Batanta in 1875.

Rhectes ferrugineus brevipennis Hartert

Rhectes ferrugineus brevipennis Hartert (*in* Rothschild and Hartert), 1896c: 534 (Aru Islands).

Now *Pitohui ferrugineus brevipennis* (Hartert, 1896). See Dickinson, 2003: 490, Boles, 2007: 434–435, and Dumbacher et al., 2008.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 656472**, unsexed, collected at Manumbai (= Wanoembai = Wannambai), 06.02S, 134.18E (USBGN, 1982), Aru Islands, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 25 June 1896, by Herbert Cayley-Webster (no. 217). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description; later, Rothschild and Hartert (1903a: 97) listed Cayley-Webster specimen no. 217 as the type of *brevipennis*, thereby designating it the lectotype. The number of specimens in the type series was not mentioned. Only one additional Aru Island specimen collected prior to the publication of *brevipennis* came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection: paralectotype, **AMNH 656471**, unsexed, collected at Maikoor (Mikroor on label), Aru Islands, 10 July 1896, by Cayley-Webster. Hartert also accepted A.B. Meyer's (1884: 285) prior mention of the shorter tail in Aru specimens; therefore, Meyer's specimens would also be paralectotypes (ICZN, 1999: 76, Art. 72.4.1).

An account of the collector's stay in the Maikoor area is found in Cayley-Webster (1898: 198–204).

Pitohui cristatus arthuri Hartert

Pitohui cristatus arthuri Hartert, 1930b: 61 (Cyclops Mountains).

Now *Pitohui cristatus arthuri* Hartert, 1930. See Dickinson, 2003: 490, Boles, 2007: 435, and Dumbacher et al, 2008.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 294125**, adult male, collected at Camp I, Cyclops Mountains, 02.32S, 140.36E (USBGN, 1982), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 23 August 1928, by Ernst Mayr (no. 1962).

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Mayr's unique field number of the holotype in the original description and listed two specimens, a male and a female. The paratype is **AMNH 656543**, female, collected at Camp I, Cyclops Mountains, on 22 August 1928, by Ernst Mayr (no. 1948).

Mayr (1930) described his itinerary and collecting localities. His expedition was supported jointly by Walter Rothschild and by Leonard C. Sanford for AMNH (Hartert, 1930a: 18–19). The holotype came to AMNH with Sanford's portion of the collection, and the paratype came in 1932, when AMNH purchased the Rothschild Collection.

Pitohui cristata kodonophonos Mayr

Pitohui cristata kodonophonos Mayr, 1931c: 676 (terra typica: Aroariver).

Now *Pitohui cristatus kodonophonos* Mayr, 1931. See Coates, 1990: 232–234, Boles, 2007: 435, and Dumbacher et al., 2008.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 656544** (Meek no. A 430), male, 18 March 1903; **AMNH 656545** (A 269), male, 22 February 1903; **AMNH 656546** (A 182), female, 2 February 1903; **AMNH 656547** (A 265), female, 21 February 1903; **AMNH 656548** (A 408), female, 12 March 1903; **AMNH 656549** (A 450), female, 22 March 1903, all from Avera, upper Aroa River, Central Province, Papua New Guinea, collected by Albert S. Meek. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In naming *kodonophonos*, Mayr called attention to Hartert's (1930b: 61) mistakenly calling southeastern New Guinea specimens of *Pitohui cristata* by Ramsay's name *P. cristata brunneiceps*, which is, in fact, a nominal subspecies of *Pitohui kirhocephalus*. Mayr did not desig-

nate a type, stating only that the "terra typica" of *kodonophonos* was the Aroa River. Rothschild and Hartert (1907: 470) had listed six specimens of *P. cristata* from the Aroa River, giving Meek's field numbers; and those six specimens, which came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, are the syntypes listed above. They had not been recognized as types previously; two of them, AMNH 656544 and AMNH 656547, were exchanged to FMNH in the 1960s.

The late W.S. Peckover had researched the location of Avera and thought it to be at ca. 08.38S, 147.05E, very near to Aveva at 08.40S, 147.05E.

Pitohui nigrescens wandamensis Hartert

Pitohui nigrescens wandamensis Hartert, 1930b: 59 (Wondiwoi).

Now *Pitohui nigrescens wandamensis* Hartert, 1930. See Dickinson, 2003: 490, Boles, 2007: 435, and Dumbacher et al., 2008.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 656570**, adult female, collected in the Wondiwoi Mountains, inland from Wasior, 02.38S, 134.27E (Times Atlas), on the peninsula that juts out to the east of Wandamen Bay, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 9 July 1928, by Ernst Mayr (no. 1410). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Mayr's unique field number of the holotype in the original description. He had one additional specimen, paratype **AMNH 294178**, adult male, collected in the Wondiwoi Mountains on 14 July 1928 by Ernst Mayr (no. 1511). Mayr's expedition was sponsored jointly by Walter Rothschild and by Leonard C. Sanford for AMNH. The paratype came directly to AMNH and the holotype came in 1932 with the purchase of the Rothschild Collection. See Mayr (1930: 24) for an account of his collecting in the Wondiwoi Mountains.

Pitohui meeki Rothschild and Hartert

Pitohui meeki Rothschild and Hartert, 1913: 507 (Mt. Goliath).

Now *Pitohui nigrescens meeki* Rothschild and Hartert, 1913. See Dickinson, 2003: 490, Boles, 2007: 435, and Dumbacher et al., 2008.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 656573**, adult female, collected on Mt. Goliath, 04.40S, 139.52E (USBGN, 1982), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 7 February 1911, by Albert S. Meek (no. 5321). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild and Hartert based their description of *meeki* on the above single specimen.

AEGITHALIDAE

For a recent review of the Aegithalidae occurring in Asia, see Eck and Martens (2006). Dickinson et al. (2006a) have published an annotated list of the types, including synonyms, of the Asian species of the Aegithalidae.

Aegithalos caudatus pyrenaicus Hartert

Aegithalos caudatus pyrenaicus Hartert, 1919: 40 (Reine Hortense near Cauterets, 1,400 m.).

Now *Aegithalos caudatus taiti* Ingram, 1913. See Snow, 1967a: 54, and Harrap, 2008a: 95–96.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 682912**, adult male, collected at Reine Hortense near Cauterets, 42.53N, 00.06W (Times Atlas), central Pyrenees, France, on 22 March 1907 by J. Mousquès. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: When Hartert (1918c: 429) described this subspecies, he omitted the name, only providing it later as *A. c. pyrenaicus* (Hartert, 1919: 40). In the 1918 description, he (Hartert, 1918: 429) had provided the above information for the type and said that he had 27 specimens from the central Pyrenees, collected by Mousquès. There are, however, 27 such specimens in AMNH in addition to the type. In this series, two specimens bear data identical to that given for the type, and Hartert (1920a: 442) did not further distinguish between them. AMNH 682912 bears the Rothschild type label and the Rothschild Museum label has "Type" written by Hartert on the reverse. It was Hartert's intent that this specimen be the type; and in order to remove the ambiguity, I hereby designate AMNH 682912 the lectotype of *Aegithalos caudatus pyrenaicus*. The 27 paralectotypes are: **AMNH 682902–682911**, and **682913–682929**.

Aegithalus caudatus italiae Jourdain

Aegithalus caudatus italiae Jourdain, 1910: 39 (Cremona, Italy).

Now *Aegithalos caudatus italiae* Jourdain, 1910. See Dickinson, 2003: 538, and Harrap, 2008a: 95–96.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 682942**, male, collected at Cremona, 45.08N, 10.01E (Times Atlas), Italy, in September 1907, no. 1190. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Jourdain had only the type specimen from the Rothschild Collection before him when he described *italiae*, although he refers to other Italian specimens in BMNH; the number 1190 is written on the Rothschild type label. Hartert (1920a: 442) noted that the collector of this specimen was Ferragni.

Aegithaliscus concinnus tonkinensis Delacour and Jabouille

Aegithaliscus concinnus tonkinensis Delacour and Jabouille, 1930: 394 (Chapa (Tonkin), altitude: 1.600 mètres).

Now *Aegithalos concinnus talifuensis* (Rippon, 1903). See Snow, 1967a: 57, Eck and Martens, 2006: 4–5, Dickinson et al., 2006a: 69, and Harrap, 2008a: 96–97.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 292190**, adult male, collected at Chapa, 1600 m, 22.21N, 103.49E (Hennache and Dickinson, 2000: 624), Vietnam, 15 November 1929, by Jean Dealcour and P. Jabouille (no. 904). From Delacour's Fifth Expedition, October 1929–February 1930.

COMMENTS: Delacour and Jabouille gave their unique field number of the holotype in the original description. Sixteen specimens were collected between 8 November 1929 and 10 January 1930; of these, seven came to AMNH and six are paratypes: Chapa, **AMNH 291763**, male, 8 November 1929; **AMNH 291764** (Delacour and Jabouille no. 3054), female, 28 December 1929: **AMNH 291765** (754), unsexed, 10 November 1929; **AMNH 291766** (1413), unsexed, 22 November 1929; **AMNH 291767** (3055), unsexed, 28 December 1929; Long-Phinh, **AMNH 291768** (3379), male, 10 January 1930.

See Hennache and Dickinson (2000) for a detailed account of the various expeditions to Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia by Delacour and colleagues between 1923 and 1939.

Aegithaliscus anophrys Swinhoe

Aegithaliscus anophrys Swinhoe, 1868: 64 (Tingchow mountains).

Now *Aegithalos concinnus concinnus* (Gould, 1855). See Swinhoe, 1871: 362, Eck and Martens, 2006: 4–5, Dickinson et al., 2006: 69, and Harrap, 2008a: 96–97.

SYNTYPE: **AMNH 682834**, unsexed [immature], collected in the Tingchow mountains, Fujian Province, China, in August 1867, by collectors for Robert Swinhoe. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Swinhoe did not say how many specimens he had, describing the adult, "full-grown young," and noting that he had "two partially moulted, showing the change from the immature into the adult." The syntype in AMNH is one of the two immatures molting into adult plumage. There are four syntypes in BMNH (Warren and Harrison, 1971: 30) and one in RMNH (Dekker and Quaisser, 2006: 11). Swinhoe (1868: 62) further elaborated on the locality at which his collectors obtained specimens, calling it "the high 'Black-Tea range'—about 120 miles north-east from Amoy," 24.26N, 118.07E (Times Atlas), and noted that they returned with specimens in the third week of August. The letter in which this new form is named is dated "18 September 1867," wherein Swinhoe noted that he intended to send collectors back into the same mountains. I think that Swinhoe was mistaken in saying that his locality was "north-east from Amoy." Seltzer (1962: 370, 1915) noted that present-day Changting (25.24N, 116.17E, Times Atlas) had been known as Tingchow until 1913. This locality is aproximately 120 miles north-*west* of Amoy.

Of two additional Swinhoe specimens from the Tingchow mountains in AMNH, one is undated and the other is dated October 1867, taken after the date of Swinhoe's letter with its description of *anophrys*.

AMNH 682834 had not previously been recognized as a type. Swinhoe (1871: 362) himself later synonymized *anophrys* with *A. concinnus*, and the name seems to have disappeared from synonymies until listed by Dickinson et al. (2006a: 69).

Aegithaliscus iouschistos obscuratus Mayr

Aegithaliscus iouschistos obscuratus Mayr *in* Stanford and Mayr, 1940: 705 (Chengou Forks, 7600 ft., 30 miles west of Wenchwan, Sungpan district, northern Szechwan).

Now *Aegithalos bonvaloti obscuratus* (Mayr, 1940). See Eck and Martens, 2006: 5–7, Dickinson et al., 2006a: 69, and Harrap, 2008a: 98.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 423917**, adult male, collected at Chengou Forks, 30 miles west of Wenchwan, 7600 ft, 31.29N, 103.40E (Times Atlas), western Sichuan (= Szechwan) Province, China, on 4 December 1934, by T. Donald Carter (no. c 332), on the Sage West China Expedition.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. Vaurie (1959: 469) noted that Wenchwan is in western Sichuan rather than the Sungpan district of northern Sichuan. Cheng (1987: 500) gave the current name of Wenchwan as Maowen. Mayr did not mention specimens other than the type in the original description; however, Birckhead (1937) reported on the birds collected on the Sage Expedition and noted three adult males collected at Chengou Forks, all of which would have been available to Mayr. The two paratypes are: **AMNH 423916**, male collected on 28 November 1934 (no. c 293), and **AMNH 423918**, male collected on 4 December 1934 (no. c 333).

Often considered a subspecies of *A. niveogularis*, *obscuratus* was considered a subspecies of allospecific *A. bonvaloti* by Harrap (2008a: 98).

Psaltriparus lloydi Sennett

Psaltriparus lloydi Sennett, 1888: 43 (Limpia Cañon, near Fort Davis, Presidio County).

Now considered a hybrid population between *P. minimus plumbeus* and the *melanotis* group of populations. See Raitt, 1967, Rea, 1986, Sloane, 2001, and Harrap, 2008a: 99.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 86426**, adult male, and **AMNH 86427**, sexed as male on original label but changed to female by Sennett and published as female; both collected at Limpia Canyon, near Fort Davis, 30.35N, 103.54W (Times Atlas), Presidio County, Texas, USA, on 16 June 1887 by William Lloyd (nos. 120 and 121, respectively) for G.B. Sennett (nos. 4895 and 4896, respectively).

COMMENTS: In the original description, Sennett listed eight specimens of *lloydi*, giving his collection numbers for each and designating 4895 and 4896 as syntypes. In a note on the reverse of the type label, J.T. M[arshall] called attention to the original sexing of AMNH 86427 and considered it a juvenile male. Because Sennett designated the above two specimens as syntypes, the other six specimens in his original series, his numbers 4897, 4898, 4903, 4904, 4912, and 4913, are excluded from the type series (ICZN, 1999: 77, Art. 72.4.6).

Following Raitt's (1967) study, most authors have agreed that *P. melanotis* and *P. minimus* are conspecific; but no two authors seem to agree on the validity of *lloydi*. Harrap (2008a: 99) considered *lloydi* a hybrid population between *plumbeus* and the *melanotis* groups of populations.

REMIZIDAE

Anthoscopus pendulinus persimilis Hartert

Anthoscopus pendulinus persimilis Hartert, 1918b: 308 (Eregli).

Now *Remiz pendulinus menzbieri* Zarudny, 1913. See Vaurie, 1952, Vaurie, 1959: 548, and Madge, 2008: 69.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 683262**, [male adult], collected at Ereğli, Turkey, on 8 May 1908, by P. Ürmös. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert designated as type his only Ürmös specimen collected on 8 May 1908. It bears a Rothschild type label. Vaurie (1959: 548) noted that the type locality of *persimilis* was in southern Turkey; it is probably the Ereğli shown in the Times Atlas at 37.30N, 34.02E.

Hartert listed five other specimens that he considered part of his type series. There are two paratypes at AMNH: **AMNH 683263**, sex given as female by Hartert (but the sex symbol on the label is an ambiguous upside-down male symbol), Ereğli, 11 May 1908, P. Ürmös; and **AMNH 683264**, male, Lenkoran, 2 February 1882, originally from the H.H. Slater collection.

Aegithalus musculus Hartlaub

Aegithalus musculus Hartlaub, 1882: 91 (Lado).
Now *Anthoscopus musculus* (Hartlaub, 1882). See Fry et al., 2000: 111–112, and Madge, 2008: 72.

Lectotype: **AMNH 683351**, female, collected at Ladò, Sudan, on 8 March 1881, by Emin Pasha (= Emin Bey). From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: In the original description, Hartlaub did not designate a type or say how many specimens he examined. Two specimens collected by Emin at Ladò came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. AMNH 683351 is marked "Type" on the field label and bears a Rothschild type label. Hartert (1920a: 441) listed the specimen collected on 8 March 1881 as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype. The second specimen, also a female and collected on 9 March 1881 by Emin, is labeled "Cotypus"; but with the designation of the lectotype, this specimen, **AMNH 683352** became a paralectotype.

Chapin (1954: 685) gave the coordinates for the Lado Enclave as 02.10N to 05.30N, 30.00E to 32.07E, and it is uncertain exactly where Emin Pasha was within this enclave.

Anthoscopus flavifrons ruthae Chapin

Anthoscopus flavifrons ruthae Chapin, 1958: 23 (Nyamiringe, a village close to Kabunga, at about 1°39′ south lat., 28°06′ east long., alt. 2090 ft, Belgian Congo).
Now *Anthoscopus flavifrons ruthae* Chapin, 1958. See Fry et al., 2000: 107–108, and Madge, 2008: 73–74.

Holotype: **AMNH 764870**, adult female, collected at Nyamiringe Village, 2090 ft, ca. 01.39S, 28.06E, Congo (Kinshasa), on 2 October 1957, by James and Ruth Chapin (no. 1531).

Comments: Chapin cited his unique field number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had a single specimen.

Anthoscopus rocatti (sic) *taruensis* van Someren

Anthoscopus rocatti (sic) *taruensis* van Someren, 1921: 112 (Samburu).
Now *Anthoscopus caroli robertsi* Haagner, 1909. See Fry et al., 2000: 112–115, and Madge, 2008: 72–73.

Holotype: **AMNH 683344**, adult female, collected at Samburu, 03.47S, 39.17E (Times Atlas), Kenya, on 25 July 1918, by collectors for V.G.L. van Someren. From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: In the original description, van Someren said that the type, in the Rothschild Collection, was obtained at Samburu on 25 July 1918. The field label is marked "Type," it bears a Rothschild type label, and was listed by Hartert (1928a: 209) as the type. It is the only van Someren specimen of *taruensis* that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. The range of *taruensis* given by van Someren as "coast of British East Africa to Taru Desert" implies that the collecting locality of the type was at the Samburu given above and not at the game reserve at ca. 00.40N, 37.30E (R. Dowsett, personal commun.)

Anthoscopus ansorgei Hartert

Anthoscopus ansorgei Hartert, 1905b: 74 (Mangonga River, Benguella).
Now *Anthoscopus caroli ansorgei* Hartert, 1905. See Fry et al., 2000: 112–115, Dean, 2000: 266, and Madge, 2008: 72–73.

Holotype: **AMNH 683385**, adult male, collected on the Mangonga River, 12.49S, 15.49E (Chapin, 1954: 697), Huambo Province (labeled Benguela by Ansorge), Angola, on 15 December 1904, by William J. Ansorge (no. 912). From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Hartert gave Ansorge's unique field number of the holotype in the original description and said only that Ansorge had collected a small series in Bié and Benguela, Angola, including male, female, and immature specimens. The Mangonga River locality is in what is now Huambo. Dean (2000: 381) did not list coordinates for the locality; the above coordinates from Chapin are also within Huambo. Paratypes are: labeled Benguela Province by Ansorge, **AMNH 683384** (Ansorge no. 121), female, Fort Quillenges, 14 January 1905; **AMNH 683386** (1), male, Losili River, 16 September 1904; **AMNH 683387** (29), female, Wanbo, 18 September 1904; labeled Bié Province by Ansorge,

AMNH 683388 (418), male, Bigando, 24 October 1904; **AMNH 683389** (207), female, Fort Belmont (Silva Porto), 7 October 1904; **AMNH 683390** (274), male, Caiala, 13 October 1904; **AMNH 683391** (229), male, Caiala, 10 October 1904; **AMNH 683392** (230), female, Caiala, 10 October 1904; **AMNH 683393** (825), female, Caiala, 1 December 1904; **AMNH 683394** (794), male, Chiyuka, 27 November 1904; and **AMNH 683395** (479), male, Menjiri River (entering [?] bank of the Quanza River), 1 November 1904. Two additional Ansorge specimens are not considered paratypes: AMNH 683384 collected at Fort Quillenges, Benguela Province, on 7 January 1906, was collected after the publication of the name (5 June 1905); and AMNH 683396, collected at Kaponzo (3rd day from Duque de Brangança), on 11 September 1903, is in Malanje Province.

Anthoscopus caroli winterbottomi C.M.N. White

Anthoscopus caroli winterbottomi C.M.N. White, 1946: 101 (Mwinilunga).

Now *Anthoscopus caroli winterbottomi* C.M.N. White, 1946. See Snow, 1967b: 67, Fry et al., 2000: 112–115, and Madge, 2008: 72–73.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 704561**, male, collected east of Mwinilunga, 11.44S, 24.24E (Times Atlas), Zambia, on 31 October 1939, by Charles M.N. White.

COMMENTS: In the original description, White noted that the type, then in his collection, was a male collected on 31 October, 1939 at Mwinilunga and that he had a type series of seven specimens. In 1953, White gave AMNH six of his seven specimens, including the holotype bearing his red type label on which he had written "Type of Anthoscopus caroli winterbottomi." The five paratypes in AMNH are: Mwinilunga, **AMNH 704556**, unsexed, 31 October 1939; **AMNH 704557**, male, 15 July 1946; **AMNH 704558**, female, 22 December [year not noted]; **AMNH 704559**, female, 16 April 1944; Lusaka, **AMNH 704560**, female, 27 July [year not noted]. Snow (1967b: 67) considered *winterbottomi* a synonym of *A. c. robertsi*, but it was recognized as valid by Fry et al. (2000: 112–115) and Madge (2008: 72–73).

Anthoscopus sharpei Hartert

Anthoscopus sharpei Hartert, 1905b: 75 (Usambiro).

Now *Anthoscopus caroli sharpei* Hartert, 1905. See Snow, 1967b: 67, Fry et al., 2000: 112–115, and Madge, 2008: 72–73.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 683337**, female, collected at Usambiro, ca. 03.05S, 32.40E (Polhill, 1988), Tanzania, on 8 September 1889, by Emin Pasha (no. 336). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The holotype is the only specimen of this form collected by Emin now in AMNH, and its data agree with those given by Hartert for his type. Hartert (1920a: 441) confirmed its type status by giving Emin's field number. Snow (1967b: 67) considered *sharpei* a synonym of the monotypic species *Anthoscopus sylviella*; Fry et al. (2000: 112–115) and Madge (2008: 72–73) recognized it as a valid subspecies of *A. caroli*.

Anthoscopus rothschildi Neumann

Anthoscopus rothschildi Neumann, 1907a: 597 (Simba).

Now *Anthoscopus caroli sylviella* Reichenow, 1904. See Fry et al., 2000: 112–115, and Madge, 2008: 72–73.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 683335**, female, collected at Simba, 3350 ft, 02.09S, 37.36E (Polhill, 1988), Kenya, on 18 January 1906, by C.F. Camburn (no. 55). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Neumann had the single specimen. The name of the collector, indicated on the original label as "C.F.C.," has been transcribed erroneously onto the Rothschild type label as "F.C. Coburn." The original label is printed "Collection Maurice de Rothschild." J.P. Chapin's collector's cards in the archives of the Department of Ornithology note that Camburn collected in Congo (Kinshasa) in 1906, but under whose auspices is not mentioned. Maurice de Rothschild's expedition to Africa was earlier, 1904–1905, but he apparently purchased specimens collected later by Camburn.

Auriparus flaviceps sinaloae Phillips

Auriparus flaviceps sinaloae Phillips, 1986: 99 (SE end of Ensenada del Pabellón, SW Culiacán, Sinaloa, ca. 24°20′N, 107°30′W).

Now *Auriparus flaviceps sinaloae* Phillips, 1986. See Webster, 1999: 3, and Madge, 2008: 74.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 831489**, adult male, collected at Club Pichigüila, southeastern end of Laguna Chiricahueto, = southeastern end of Bahía = Ensenada del Pabellón, ca. 24.20N, 107.30W, S-W Sinaloa, Mexico, on 18 December 1985, by Allan Phillips (no. 11458). From the collection of Allan R. Phillips.

COMMENTS: See Dickerman and Parkes (1997) for a list of Phillips types and their current whereabouts. The holotype of *sinaloae*, from the estate of A.R. Phillips, was deposited in AMNH in May 1996. It bears a Phillips Collection label marked "Type" and a red Phillips type label in addition to an AMNH type label. Phillips' original number is 11458, not 11485 as given in Dickerman and Parkes (1997: 224). Phillips gave no indication of how many specimens he examined.

Conirostrum ornatum Lawrence

Conirostrum ornatum Lawrence, 1851: 112 (no locality given).

Now *Auriparus flaviceps ornatus* (Lawrence, 1851). See Webster, 1999: 3, and Madge, 2008: 74.

SYNTYPE: **AMNH 39401**, unsexed, collected at Brownsville, 25.54N, 97.30W (Times Atlas), Texas, USA, no date, by Capt. J.P. McCown. From the G.N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description, Lawrence only saying that he examined two specimens; the above specimen is the only one in AMNH from the Lawrence Collection that was collected before the publication of *ornatum*, undoubtedly in 1850 when McCown was stationed at Brownsville (Mearns and Mearns, 1992: 301). It is illustrated in Lawrence (1851: pl. 5, fig. 1). The original label is not with this specimen; on the Lawrence label, the number 300 appears, the significance of which is unknown. The publication date of this form is often given as 1852 (e.g., Snow, 1967b: 69); although it was included in volume 5 of the Annals of the Lycaeum of Natural History of New York, dated 1852, the description of *ornatum* was in part 3, issued in May 1851 (Foster, 1892: 2, and LeCroy, personal observation).

PARIDAE

The phylogenetic relationships within the family Paridae are currently under study in several quarters, and taxonomy varies. The following recent publications and the included references should be consulted: Harrap and Quinn, 1996; Dickinson, 2003; Gill et al., 2005; Eck, 2006; Kvist and Rytkönen, 2006; and Eck and Martens, 2006. The current usage listed below follows Gosler and Clement, 2007.

Parus subpalustris Brehm

Parus subpalustris Brehm, 1855: 242 (Deutschland).

Now *Poecile palustris palustris* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918a: 27, Snow, 1967c: 72, and Gosler and Clement, 2007: 711–712.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 455866**, male, and **AMNH 455867**, female, both collected at Renthendorf, 50.48N, 11.58E (USBGN, 1959), Germany, on 4 January 1851; and **AMNH 455868**, immature female, collected in the Roda River Valley (= Rodathal, as on label), Germany, on 1 June 1853. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Brehm, in the original description, did not indicate a type or give the number of specimens he examined. Hartert (1918a: 27) listed the above pair as the "types," noting that as all of the specimens were from Renthendorf, that was the "terra typica." These two specimens are tied together and bear a single Rothschild type label. This does not represent the designation of a lectotype, and I consider all of the Brehm specimens labeled *subpaulustris* by Brehm and collected before the publication of the name in 1855 to be syntypes. The third syntype in AMNH was not listed by Hartert, but is labeled *subpalustris* by Brehm. It has been given an AMNH type label and included in the type collection. AMNH

455859–455868 were all cataloged as *subpalustris* and all except the three listed above were exchanged to ZFMK; if any or all were collected before 1855 and labeled *subpalustris* by Brehm, they are also syntypes.

Hartert (1918a: 27) synonymized *subpalustris* with *P. p. communis*, which Snow (1967c: 72) considered a synonym of *P. p. palustris*. Until recently *palustris* usually has been included in the broad genus *Parus*, and this is still preferred by some authors. Gill et al. (2005) suggested elevating five subgenera within *Parus* to generic status to reflect the phylogeny obtained in their study of mitochondrial cytochrome-b in the Paridae, and placed *palustris* in the genus *Poecile*. See David and Gosselin (2008: 19) for use of masculine endings with this genus.

Parus stagnatilis Brehm

Parus stagnatilis Brehm, 1855: 242 (in Galizien).
Now *Poecile palustris stagnatilis* Brehm, 1855. See Hartert, 1918a: 27, and Gosler and Clement, 2007: 711–712.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 455853** (Kleinschmidt no. 1), adult male, collected in Poland or the Ukraine (= Galizia), on 3 January 1853, by Count Wodzicki. From the C.L. Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm noted that this form was from Galicia. Kleinschmidt (1897: 70) listed three Brehm specimens as syntypes, two from Galicia (Kleinschmidt nos. 1 and 2) and one from Dniester River (no. 3), and added his numbers on the reverse of the Brehm labels. Hartert (1918a: 27) listed the male specimen collected on 3 January 1853 as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype. The AMNH catalog number had been written incorrectly on this specimen as 455803; an AMNH type label has been added to correct this error. The other two syntypes listed by Kleinschmidt also came to AMNH. AMNH 455854 (no. 2), also from Galicia, and collected on 12 March, year not given in AMNH catalog, was exchanged to ZFMK. If it is labeled *stagnatilis* by Brehm and was collected early enough, it is a paralectotype. **AMNH 455855** collected on the Dniester River, on 1 February 1851, the third syntype listed by Kleinschmidt, is a paralectotype.

Parus dresseri longirostris Kleinschmidt

Parus dresseri longirostris Kleinschmidt, 1897: 65 (Latour).
Now *Poecile palustris palustris* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1905d: 373, Snow, 1967c: 72, and Gosler and Clement, 2007: 711–712.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 455879**, female immature, collected at Latour, 45.32N, 02.42E (Times Atlas), Auvergne, France on 3 August 1857, by Léon Olphe-Galliard (Kleinschmidt no. 36). From the C.L. Brehm Collection, via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Kleinschmidt considered *longirostris* a manuscript name of Brehm's and he had two specimens from the Brehm Collection bearing this name, written by Brehm. Kleinschmidt (1897: 65) gave the numbers 36 and 37 to these specimens, incorrectly transcribing the collecting dates as 1851 instead of 1857. On p. 96 of the same publication, he listed his number 36 as the type of *longirostris*; and the label bearing the number 36 is marked "Typus von P. *longirostris*" and initialed by Kleinschmidt. It bears a Rothschild type label although Hartert did not list it in any of the Rothschild type lists.

Kleinschmidt included in his type series a second specimen from the Brehm Collection, his number 37, paratype **AMNH 455880**, male, Loire, 10 September 1857 (marked "Cotypus von longirostris" and initialed by Kleinschmidt), and other specimens from his own collection from the region of the Rhein, which are also paratypes.

Poecile communis hellmayri Bianchi

Poecile communis hellmayri Bianchi, 1902: 236 (Umbegung von Peking).
Now *Poecile palustris hellmayri* Bianchi, 1902. See Kleinschmidt, 1897: 77, Hartert, 1920a: 443, Snow, 1967c: 75, Eck and Martens, 2006: 10–12, Dickinson et al., 2006: 71, and Gosler and Clement, 2007: 711–712.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 682148**, immature male, collected at Beijing (= Peking), 39.55N, 116.25E (Times Atlas), China, in May 1885. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Bianchi's subspecies *Poecile communis hellmayri* was based on the single specimen that Kleinschmidt (1897: 77) referred to as *Parus* spec. nov. from Peking, collected in May 1885, and housed in the Rothschild Collection. Kleinschmidt did not give the sex of his specimen, but the above specimen is certainly the specimen he had in hand, as a separate label is attached bearing his comments and signed with his characteristic initials. Hartert (1905d: 375) confirmed this when he referred to Bianchi's type as a male. Bianchi described the form in the genus *Poecile*, as was correctly given by Snow (1967c: 75). Hartert (1905d: 375, 1920a: 443) listed the description as "*Parus palustris hellmayri*" and labeled the type "*Parus hellmayri* Bianchi." An AMNH type label has been added giving the correct information. A second immature specimen, labeled female, and also collected in Peking in May 1885, has no type standing.

Parus lugens Brehm

Parus lugens Brehm, 1855: 243 (in Griechenland).
Now *Poecile lugubris lugens* (Brehm, 1855). See Hartert, 1918a: 27, Snow, 1967c: 75, and Gosler and Clement, 2007: 711.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 455915** (Kleinschmidt no. 42), adult male, collected in Attica, Greece, in 1844, by Anton Lindermayer. From the C.L. Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description, nor was there mention of the number of specimens available to Brehm. Hartert (1918a: 27) listed the above specimen as the type of *lugens*, thereby designating it the lectotype. It is the only Brehm specimen of this form from Greece that came to AMNH. Kleinschmidt (1897: 95–96) gave this specimen the number "42" and illustrated its bill, but did not discuss it further.

Parus lugubris anatoliae Hartert

Parus lugubris anatoliae Hartert, 1905d: 368 (Ahoory, Klein-Asien, 5000 Fuss hoch).
Now *Poecile lugubris anatoliae* (Hartert, 1905). See Gosler and Clement, 2007: 711.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 681944**, adult male, collected at Ahoory, 5000 ft, Asia Minor, on 6 April 1874, by Henry J. Elwes (no. 6474). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert cited Elwes' number of the holotype. It is the only specimen of this form that came to AMNH, but Hartert mentioned other specimens in BMNH and from Taurus, Jamaular-Dagh, and Smyrna.

Sharpe (1906: 346) noted that in 1874 Elwes traveled from Izmir (= Smyrna) to the Lycia district, Turkey; this specimen was doubtless collected on that trip.

Parus lugubris kirmanensis Koelz

Parus lugubris kirmanensis Koelz, 1950: 8 (Dehibakri [Deh Bakri] in the Kuh i Jamal Bariz Range, west of Bam in southeastern Kirman, Iran).
Now *Poecile lugubris kirmanensis* (Koelz, 1950). See Vaurie, 1950a: 2–4, and Gosler and Clement, 2007: 711.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 803072** (FMNH 246502), adult male, collected at Dehibakri, Kuh i Jamal Bariz Range, southeastern Kerman (= Kirman) Province, Iran, on 28 January 1940, by Walter Koelz.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Koelz listed his type series as 12 males and six females, including the holotype, all taken between 27 January and 13 February, 1940, at Dehibakri and vicinity. Part of Koelz's collection was eventually deposited at FMNH, apparently including types of all of the forms described by Koelz (1950), and the types were exchanged back to AMNH in April 1972 because they were said in the original description to be in AMNH. AMNH 803072 bears an AMNH type label filled in by Vaurie and my measurements are identical with the measurements given by Koelz (1950: 9) for the type of *kirmanensis*: wing 78 mm, tail 64, bill from skull 14. A second male, AMNH 464245, was also collected on 28 January, but measured: wing 76, tail 62, bill from skull, 14. Paratypes of *kirmanensis* in AMNH, all collected in Kirman, Iran in 1940, are: Maskun, 13 February **AMNH 464241**, adult male, and **AMNH 464242**, adult female; Dehibakri, 27–30 January, **AMNH 464243**, adult female, **AMNH 464244**, adult male, **AMNH 464245**, adult male, **AMNH 464246**, adult male; Gndar

Ushturn, 30 January, **AMNH 464247**, adult male; Dehidisk, 31 January, **AMNH 801053** (FMNH 234633), adult male, and **AMNH 801054** (FMNH 234636), adult female. These latter two were also exchanged to AMNH from FMNH, probably in the 1960s. The additional five male and four female paratypes are probably in FMNH.

The Kuh i Jamal Bariz Range listed by Koelz is apparently the Kūh-e Jebāl Bārez, south of Bam, 29.07N, 58.20E (Times Atlas), Kerman, Iran.

Parus assimilis Brehm

Parus assimilis Brehm, 1855: 242 (Galizien).
Now *Poecile montanus borealis* (Sélys-Longchamps, 1843). See Snow, 1967c: 76, and Gosler and Clement, 2007: 712–713.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 682238** (Kleinschmidt no. 53), adult male, collected in the Carpathian Mountains (= Karpathen, as on label), Galicia, southwestern Poland, on 6 April 1852, by Count Wodzicki. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm did not designate a type or indicate how many specimens he examined. Kleinschmidt (1897: 88) listed the type of *assimilis* as his no. 53 in the Brehm Collection, thereby designating the above specimen the lectotype. I did not find other specimens labeled *assimilis* by Brehm.

Gosler and Clement (2007: 711) commented: "[*Poecile*] normally treated as feminine, but no evidence in original description or elsewhere justifies this, so genus is masculine by default." See David and Gosselin (2008: 19) for explanation of derivation of *Poecile*.

Parus accedens Brehm

Parus accedens Brehm, 1855: 242 (Deutschland).
Now *Poecile montanus salicarius* (Brehm, 1831). See Hartert, 1918a: 28, Snow, 1967c: 78, and Gosler and Clement, 2007: 712–713.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 455901** (Kleinschmidt no. 54), immature male, collected at Renthendorf (= "Berg mit Nadelholz bei Renthendorf," as on label), 50.48N, 11.58E (USBGN, 1959), Germany, on 3 July 1833. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Neither a type nor the number of specimens in hand was listed in the original description. Hartert (1918a: 28) listed as the type the male collected on 3 July 1833, thereby designating it the lectotype. It is among the Brehm material of *accedens* listed by Kleinschmidt (1897: 83). The lectotype is one of three immature specimens collected together and tied together. The other two specimens are paralectotypes **AMNH 455902** (Kleinschmidt no. 55), female, and **AMNH 455903** (56), female; they remain in the type collection because they are tied to the lectotype. There are four additional paralectotypes in AMNH: **AMNH 455904** (57), male adult, Renthendorf, 6 January 1853; **AMNH 455905** (58), female adult, Renthendorf, 6 January 1853; **AMNH 455906** (59), female adult, Greiz im Voigtlande, 10 January 1854; and **AMNH 455908** (60), male adult, Holland, 4 July 1834.

[*Parus salicarius* was described by Brehm in 1831, but there are no Brehm specimens of that form in AMNH collected before that date.]

Parus murinus Brehm

Parus murinus Brehm, 1855: 242 (Deutschland).
Now *Poecile montanus salicarius* (Brehm, 1831). See Hartert, 1918a: 28, and Gosler and Clement, 2007: 712–713.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 455909** (Kleinschmidt no. 72), male, collected at Renthendorf, 50.48N, 11.58E (USBGN, 1959), on 19 November 1851; **AMNH 455910** (73), female, collected at Renthendorf, on 19 November 1851; **AMNH 455911** (70), male, collected at Renthendorf, 15 April 1851; **AMNH 455914** (75), female immature, collected in the valley of the Roda River (= Rodathal, as on label), on 4 June 1852. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918a: 28), by listing a male and a female type of *murinus*, failed to designate a lectotype. Kleinschmidt (1897: 79–82) listed Brehm specimens nos. 70–75 in the Brehm Collection, and added these numbers to the back of the Brehm labels. Two additional Brehm specimens were exchanged to ZFMK: AMNH 455912, female,

Renthendorf, 15 April 1851, and AMNH 455913, male, Rodathal, 4 June 1852. If they are labeled *murinus* by Brehm and bear Kleinschmidt's numbers 71 and 74, they would also be syntypes.

[*Parus montanus kleinschmidti* Hellmayr]

Hellmayr's (1900: 212) *Parus montanus kleinschmidti* was based on two specimens in the Rothschild Collection. Hartert (1920a: 443) listed as type a female, collected at Coalfall Wood, Finchley, near London, on 22 September 1897, by W. Burton; and the Rothschild type label was tied on AMNH 450916. However, because a second specimen, AMNH 682181, bears exactly the same data, Hartert's listing did not distinguish between them and is thus not a valid designation of a lectotype. AMNH 450916 was among the United Kingdom types from the Rothschild Collection that were presented to BMNH in September 1936, now BMNH Reg. no. 1936.10.15.7. Certainly, this was the specimen that was intended as the type by Hartert, and was thought to be the type at AMNH; Warren and Harrison (1971: 285) considered it the holotype, and their wording satisfies Article 74.6 of the Code (ICZN, 1999: 83) concerning the fixation of a lectotype by inference. The second specimen, **AMNH 682181**, female, collected at Coalfall Wood, Finchley, near London, on 22 September 1897, by W. Burton, is the paralectotype.

Parus borealis restrictus Hellmayr

Parus borealis restrictus Hellmayr, 1900: 215 (Südjapan (Hondo)).

Now *Poecile montanus restrictus* (Hellmayr, 1900). See Morioka et al., 2005: 108, Eck and Martens, 2006: 13–15, Dickinson et al., 2006: 72, and Gosler and Clement, 2007: 712–713.

Syntypes: **AMNH 682343**, adult male, collected at Shimotsuke, Japan, in December 1893; and **AMNH 682344**, adult male, collected at Shimotsuke-no-Kuni, Tochigi Prefecture, Honshu (= Hondo) (Morioka et al., 2005: 108), Japan, undated, by collectors for A. Owston (no. 216). From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Hellmayr did not designate a type in the original description; therefore, all seven specimens listed by him are syntypes. This is the form called *Parus* spec. nov. by Kleinschmidt (1897: 94), and he cited a male and a female specimen in the Rothschild Collection (= Tring). The female specimen, now at AMNH, has no type standing, as only males and unsexed adults were listed by Hellmayr in the original description and females were not mentioned. I misled Morioka et al. (2005: 108) by originally considering the female to be part of the type series.

There is no information on the collector of AMNH 682343. What appears to be an original label bears the name "*Parus palustris japonicus*" along with the number 51 and the other data. It was apparently seen by Kleinschmidt, as his distinctive manner of noting measurements and his initials are added to the label, but I did not find a specimen no. 51 listed in his review (Kleinschmidt, 1897).

These syntypes were not recorded by Hartert in any of his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection and were not recognized as types until pointed out to me by Edward Dickinson in 1999.

Parus Salicarius stötzneri Kleinschmidt

Parus Salicarius stötzneri Kleinschmidt, 1921a: 20 (Jehol-Vögel, nordöstlich von *P. S. affinis*).

Now *Poecile montanus stoetzneri* (Kleinschmidt, 1921). See Eck and Quaisser, 2004: 290, Eck and Martens, 2006: 17–18, and Gosler and Clement: 2007: 712–713.

Syntype: **AMNH 682329**, male, collected 30 km north of Balihandien, northeast of Ch'eng-te-shih (= Jehol), 40.59N, 117.52E (Times Atlas), northeast Hopeh (= Tschili, as on label), China, on 29 April 1916, by H. Weigold on the Stoetznersche Szetschwan Expedition. From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: In the original description, Kleinschmidt (1921a: 20) did not designate a type and did not give an exact locality for his new form, listing it only among the Jehol specimens collected by Weigold and noting that *P.S. affinis* was replaced to the northeast by a form he named *P.S. stötzneri*. The locality given above is that on the label of AMNH 682329, marked "Cotypus von Parus Salicarius stötzneri," apparently by Kleinschmidt. Later, Kleinschmidt and Weigold

(1922: 14) enumerated their specimens, still not indicating a type. The type series comprised three males, three females, and one sex?, collected 29–30 April [1916], north of Balihandién. AMNH 682329 is annotated on the label as "♂ III."

Eck (1976: 46) pictured MTD specimen no. C. 23845 and referred to it as the type of *P. s. stötzneri*. According to the Code (ICZN, 1999: 82, Art. 74.5), this does not fulfill the requirements for lectotype designation before 2000, as the term "lectotype" was not used and more than one specimen was known to have been in the type series. Eck and Quaisser (2004: 290) listed a holotype in MTD; however, a type was not designated in the original description of *stötzneri*. Eck and Martens (2006: 18, fn. 28), in what appears to be a similar case, concluded that the specimen listed as the holotype of *P. weigoldicus* by Eck and Quaisser (2004: 290, see below), in fact, did not qualify as such.

Only one specimen of this form came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. It had undoubtedly been either sold or exchanged to Rothschild and is the "paratype" in New York, referred to by Eck and Quaisser (2004: 290). This specimen had not previously been included with the AMNH types.

Parus Salicarius weigoldi Kleinschmidt
Parus weigoldicus Kleinschmidt

Parus Salicarius weigoldi Kleinschmidt, 1921a: 19 (gleichen Fundort (z.B. Atentze)).
Parus weigoldicus Kleinschmidt, 1921b: 1.
Now *Poecile montanus weigoldicus* (Kleinschmidt, 1921). See Kleinschmidt, 1921b: 1, Eck and Martens, 2006: 18–19, and Gosler and Clement, 2007: 712–713.

SYNTYPE: **AMNH 682328**, unsexed adult, collected at Sungp'an, 32.36N, 103.36E (USBGN, 1968), upper Minho River, Sichuan, China, on 15 August 1914, by H. Weigold on the Stoetznersche Szetschwan Expedition. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Kleinschmidt listed only a single locality as an example of the localities at which this form was collected, but no type was designated. Later, Kleinschmidt and Weigold (1922: 15) listed all of the specimens by locality. The above syntype was there listed as "1 ad." from Sungp'an. On the reverse of the original label are the notations: "n dubl" and "1 ad." This implies that it was considered a duplicate specimen and was either sold or exchanged to Rothschild.

Shortly after *weigoldi* was described, Kleinschmidt (1921b: 1) realized that the name was preoccupied by *Parus cristatus weigoldi* Tratz, 1914, and introduced the replacement name, *P. weigoldicus*, based on the same syntypes. Eck and Martens (2006: 18–19) treated *weigoldicus* as a full species.

Eck and Quaisser (2004: 290) listed a specimen from Atentze in SNSD as the holotype of this form; but later, Eck and Martens (2006: 18, fn. 28) concluded that the Dresden specimen did not qualify as a holotype, only a syntype. Other than the specimens in SNSD and the above specimen in AMNH, the whereabouts of other syntypes of *weigoldicus* have not been established.

Parus occidentalis Baird

Parus occidentalis Baird *in* Baird et al., 1858: xxxvii, 388, 391 (see below).
Now *Poecile atricapillus occidentalis* (S.F. Baird, 1858). See Gosler and Clement, 2007: 714–715.

SYNTYPE: **AMNH 39391**, unsexed, collected in W[ashington] Territory, USA, undated, by Dr. George Suckley (Smithsonian Inst. no. 4538 bis). From the George N. Lawrence Collection (no. 291).

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description, the entire type series of six specimens being listed by Baird. Deignan (1961: 341) listed all of the syntypes and noted that specimen no. 4538 bis had been sent to George N. Lawrence in 1859. It is this specimen that AMNH received with the Lawrence Collection.

The syntypes came from many localities along the northern Pacific coast of the United States. Although the type locality was restricted to Shoalwater Bay, Washington, by Ridgway (1904: 403), it remains the region encompassed by all of the syntypes (ICZN, 1999: 86, Art. 76.1) unless or until a lectotype is designated (ICZN, 1999: 87, Art. 76.2).

Parus carolinensis agilis Sennett

Parus carolinensis agilis Sennett, 1888: 46 (Bee Co., Texas).

Now *Poecile carolinensis agilis* (Sennett, 1888). See Gosler and Clement, 2007: 714.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 86395**, unsexed, collected in Bee County, Texas, USA, on 2 January 1887, by J.M. Priour. From the G.B. Sennett Collection (no. 3894).

COMMENTS: Sennett gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. His label is marked "Type" with the locality "Aransas River" written on the reverse by hand unknown. Sennett listed his type series; the following paratypes are in AMNH: **AMNH 86396** (Sennett no. 4219), male, Bee Co., Texas, 15 April 1887 (field no. 168); **AMNH 86397** (4218), unsexed, Bee Co., Texas, April 1887 (169); **AMNH 86398** (3798), juvenile, Bee Co., Texas, April (2); **AMNH 86399** (4422), immature, Victoria Co., Texas, April 1887 (64); **AMNH 86400** (4423), immature, Victoria Co., Texas, April 1887 (65); and **AMNH 86401** (3799), juvenile, Texas, April 1886 (220). The listed specimen from the J.A. Loomis Collection did not come to AMNH.

Parus sclateri garzai Phillips

Parus sclateri garzai Phillips, 1986: 88 (58 road km SE Saltillo, (S Huachichil) SE Coahuila).

Now *Poecile sclateri garzai* (Phillips, 1986). See Gosler and Clement, 2007: 715–716.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 831488**, male ?, collected 8 ± km south of Huachichil (= 58 road km SE of Saltillo; 2 km S of "El Poleo"), southeastern Coahuila, Mexico, on 28 August 1963, by Aldegundo Garza de León (A.R. Phillips original no. C 288). From the Allan R. Phillips Collection.

COMMENTS: See Dickerman and Parkes (1997: 224) for disposition of the holotype of *P. s. garzai*. It was deposited in AMNH in May 1996, from the estate of A.R. Phillips.

Sierra del Huachichil is at 25.11N, 100.47W (USBGN, 1956a).

Parus melanothorax Olphe-Galliard

Parus melanothorax Olphe-Galliard, 1892: 137 (Norge).

Now *Poecile cinctus lapponicus* (Lundahl, 1848). See Hartert, 1918a: 27, Snow, 1967c: 86, and Gosler and Clement, 2007: 717.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 455884**, male juvenile, collected in Norway, on 10 August 1860, by Alfred E. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Olphe-Galliard published his letters from C.L. Brehm, and in a letter dated 4 October 1860, Brehm discussed birds collected in Norway by his son. *Parus melanothorax* is noted in the letter as new and a description is given; thus, this name is a manuscript name of Brehm's published by Olphe-Galliard. On his label Brehm has written "*Poecila melanothorax*." No mention is made of the number of specimens collected, but Hartert (1918a: 27), quoting Brehm's label note "♂ transitu a veste juvenad vestem perfectam," identified this specimen as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype. It is the only specimen of *P. cinctus* that came to AMNH from the Brehm Collection. See David and Gosselin (2008: 19) for treatment of *Poecile* as masculine.

Parus ater insularis Hellmayr

Parus ater insularis Hellmayr, 1902: 36 (Suruga-no-kumi).

Now *Periparus ater insularis* (Hellmayr, 1902). See Eck and Martens, 2006: 23–28, and Gosler and Clement, 2007: 722.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 681709**, adult male, collected in Suruga Province (= Suruga-no-kumi, Morioka et al., 2005: 153), Japan, undated, by collectors for A. Owston (no. 215). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hellmayr listed as types two specimens: a male in the Rothschild Collection from Suruga-no-kumi, no. 215, and one other specimen—a female, no. 2554 in the v. Tschusi Collection, from Musashi (Hondo) collected in November. Hartert (1920a: 444) listed the male adult from Suruga as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype. It bears a Rothschild type label. The second specimen listed by Hellmayr is a paralectotype in NMW (Morioka et al., 2005: 52).

The only other Owston specimen in AMNH from Suruga is a female, also bearing the number 215, but not mentioned by Hellmayr. Both of these specimens bear an early Owston label without his name but a distinctive 3 inch by ½ inch cream cardboard rectangle with all four corners clipped off. One side bears what is probably a species

number (215 in this case), the species name, and the sex of the specimen; the reverse has the locality.

Parus elegans gilliardi Parkes

Parus elegans gilliardi Parkes, 1958: 98 (Lamao, Bataan Province, Luzon, Philippine Islands).
Now *Periparus elegans gilliardi* (Parkes, 1958). See Gosler and Clement, 2007: 724.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 459598**, adult male, collected at Lamao, 14.31N, 120.36E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 420), Bataan Province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on 6 December 1947, by E. Thomas Gilliard.

COMMENTS: Parkes gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that his type series comprised five specimens from Lamao, three from Mt. Cayapo, and three from Mariveles. Of the 10 paratypes, the following seven, all collected by Gilliard in December 1947, are at AMNH: male, **AMNH 459599**, Mt. Cayapo; females, **AMNH 459600**, **AMNH 459601**, **AMNH 459602**, **AMNH 459603**, from Lamao, and **AMNH 459604**, **AMNH 459605**, from Mt. Cayapo. Parkes noted on the labels of AMNH 459600 and AMNH 459603 that they were probably males. AMNH 459606, a female from Mt. Cayapo, is part of the same series but was mounted for the Philippines diorama in the Whitney Hall of Oceanic Birds in 1952 and would not have been available in 1958. Parkes (1958: 95) borrowed specimens from various museums, but did not indicate where the remaining paratypes were housed.

Parus niger purpurascens van Someren

Parus niger purpurascens van Someren, 1921: 112 (Entebbe).
Now *Parus guineensis* Shelley, 1900. See Snow, 1967c: 101, Harrap and Quinn, 1996: 321–324, Fry et al., 2000: 97–99, and Gosler and Clement, 2007: 731.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 682530**, adult male, collected at Entebbe, 00.05N, 32.29E (Times Atlas), Uganda, in February 1919. From the V.G.L. van Someren Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, the type, a male collected in February 1919 at Entebbe, was said to be in the Rothschild Collection. The above is the only such specimen from van Someren's Collection to come to AMNH with the Rothschld Collection; it bears a Rothschild type label and van Someren has written "Type" on the reverse of his label.

Van Someren had specimens from Entebbe, Bukedi, Mubendi, Soronko, and Elgon. There are two paratypes in AMNH: **AMNH 682535**, female, Soronko River, 10 April 1916, and **AMNH 682537**, male, Soronko, 5 April 1917. A third specimen is a probable paratype but is undated: AMNH 682538, male, Mubendi.

Parus niger lacuum Neumann

Parus niger lacuum Neumann, 1905: 77 (Suksuki-Fluss am Zuaï-See).
Now *Parus leucomelas leucomelas* Rüppell, 1840. See Snow, 1967c: 101, and Gosler and Clement, 2007: 731–732.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 682565**, adult female, collected on the Suksuki River, Lake Zwai, 08.00N, 38.50E (Times Atlas), Ethiopia, on 27 November 1900, by Oscar Neumann (no. 294). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Neumann gave the locality and date of his type in the original description. New taxa that were to appear in his interrupted article in the *Journal für Ornithologie*, the last part of which had not yet been published, are described in his May 1905 article. It is confusing that in the final article (Neumann, 1906a), which had apparently already been set in type, no mention is made of the fact that the new forms had already been published. This led Hartert (1920a: 444) to give an incorrect date of publication for *Parus niger lacuum*. In the final article, Neumann (1906a: 260) listed his type series of five specimens with his field numbers for each, the Suksuki River specimen being the only one from that locality. The four paratypes are: **AMNH 682561** (Neumann no. 353), male, Abassi See, 5 December 1900; **AMNH 682562** (1036), male, Godjeb Thal, Kaffa-Djimma, 25 March 1901; **AMNH 682563** (912), male, Alesa, Koscha, 23 February 1901 (published as 12 February by Neumann); **AMNH 682564** (328), male, Ora Schale, 1 December 1900 (incorrectly noted on the Rothschild label as November).

Parus intercedens Brehm

Parus intercedens Brehm, 1855: 241 (Mitteldeutschland).
Now *Parus major major* Linnaeus, 1758. See Hartert, 1918a: 27, and Gosler and Clement, 2007: 739–741.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 455803**, female, collected at Greiz, 50.40N, 12.11E (Times Atlas), Germany, on 19 October 1819, by Oberländer (according to Hartert, 1918a: 27). From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm only said that the form was from middle Germany, without further information. However, AMNH 455803 is labeled *intercedens* by Brehm, and he commented on the reverse of his label "nova species, a nobis detecta." It was listed as the type of *intercedens* by Hartert (1918a: 27), thereby designating it the lectotype. Two additional specimens from Greiz were cataloged at AMNH. AMNH 455804 is the lectotype of the following Brehm species and is not labeled *intercedens*; I do not consider it a paralectotype of *intercedens*. The other, AMNH 455805, a female collected in October 1836, was exchanged to ZFMK; if labeled *intercedens* by Brehm, it is a paralectotype.

Parus pallidus Brehm

Parus pallidus Brehm, 1856d: 367 (Greiz).
Now *Parus major major* Linnaeus, 1758. See Hartert, 1918a: 27, and Gosler and Clement, 2007: 739–741.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 455804**, female, collected at Greiz, 50.40N, 12.11E (Times Atlas), Germany, on 24 October 1834, by (Carl F.) Oberländer (according to Hartert). From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Brehm wrote on the label of this specimen: "*Parus paradoxus*, nova a novis detecta species" and on the reverse "avis rarissima." Hartert (1918a: 27) listed this specimen as the type of *P. pallidus*, thereby designating it the lectotype, and added the following remarks:

> Description of a pale specimen, which the author formerly mistook for *bokharensis*. ...This is a remarkably pale variety; the back is ashy grey, with a hardly perceptible faint greenish hue, the underside almost white. It thus looks indeed very much like a *P. major bokharensis*, but is, of course, an aberrant *P. major major*. The type of *P. intercedens* is also a pale example, but similarly pale and even paler specimens are found occasionally elsewhere in Germany, France, Italy, Spain, and in England and Morocco.

As noted above under the entry for *Parus intercedens*, three Brehm specimens from Greiz came to AMNH. The third specimen was exchanged to ZFMK, and depending on how the specimen was labeled by Brehm, it might be either a paralectotype of *pallidus* or *intercedens*.

Parus major excelsus Buvry

Parus major excelsus Buvry, 1857: 194 (Province de Constatine, Algérie).
Now *Parus major excelsus* Buvry, 1857. See Gosler and Clement, 2007: 739–741.

PROBABLE SYNTYPE: **AMNH 455807**, adult male, collected at Beni Terrah, Djebel Aurès, 35.14N, 06.10E (USBGN, 1972), Constantine Province, Algeria, on 30 January 1856, by Leopold Buvry. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The original description by Buvry noted that *excelsus* was a manuscript name of C.L. Brehm; even so, the above specimen collected by Buvry in Algeria is labeled *eximius* by Brehm. No specimen labeled *excelsus* by Brehm came to AMNH. On the reverse of the Rothschild label of AMNH 455807 is a note by Hartert: "Evidently cotype of *P.m. excelsus*, name excelsus should probably have been eximius! Journ. f. Orn. 1857 p. 194." It was labeled a male by Brehm, not by Buvry.

Buvry's (1857: 62) letter documenting his trip to Constantine Province, Algeria, was printed in three sections and was dated "Bona, im April 1856." His travels had apparently taken place between April 1855 (the date of his previous letter to the editor of Journal für Ornithologie) and April 1856. Although the type locality is considered to be Nrakta el abbia Forest, the locality section under which his new name appears, Buvry (1857: 194) did not say how many specimens he had or whether some came from other

localities he visited. Because the above specimen was collected by Buvry during his expedition to Constantine Province, I think Hartert was correct in his label notation even though he did not mention this specimen in any of his publications on types in the Rothschild Collection. I have added it to the AMNH type collection and labeled it a probable syntype.

Parus major lynesi Hartert

Parus major lynesi Hartert, 1926a: 287 (forests above Azrou).

Now *Parus major excelsus* Buvry, 1857. See Delacour and Vaurie, 1950: 101, and Gosler and Clement, 2007: 739–741.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 680380**, adult male, collected in oak forest above Azrou, 33.27N, 05.14W (Times Atlas), Middle Atlas Mountains, Morocco, on 22 May 1924, by Ernst Hartert. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert designated as type of *lynesi* an adult male in the Rothschild Collection collected in the oak forest above Azrou on 22 May 1924 and noted that he had collected four males in that locality. In Hartert (1928a: 209), he repeated this information for the type. However, AMNH 680379, collected on 7 May 1924, bears the Rothschild type label, with the Rothschild Museum label marked "Type" by Hartert. This would appear to be an error. Three of the four specimens collected by Hartert above Azrou in 1924 came to AMNH and one of them was collected on 22 May 1924; this should be the holotype. An AMNH type label has been attached to that specimen, although the specimen with the Rothschild type label has been kept in the type collection with a label added to indicate the problem. Paratypes are **AMNH 680378** and **AMNH 680379**, both collected on 7 May 1924. The fourth specimen, also a paratype, was apparently exchanged by Rothschild before the collection came to AMNH, and I have no further data on it.

Paratypes, besides the specimens listed above, include specimens collected by Lynes (1920: 287) in the same area from 25 April–17 July 1919 (not in AMNH) and specimens from the mountain forests of the southern Atlas near Lambèse (Batna) that Kleinschmidt (in litt. to him) had indicated were of the larger form (ICZN, 1999: 76, Art. 72.4).

Hartert (1926a) published an account of his 1924 trip, noting that he was in the Azrou area from 7–23 May. Hartert again visited the area in 1925 (Hartert, 1927), but only the 1924 specimens are included in his description of *lynesi*.

Parus major terraesanctae Hartert

Parus major terraesanctae Hartert, 1910a: xxxii (Jerusalem).

Now *Parus major terraesanctae* Hartert, 1910. See Gosler and Clement, 2007: 739–741.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 680455**, adult male, collected at Jerusalem, 31.47N, 35.13E (Times Atlas), Israel/Jordan, on 2 February 1899, by ?Bacher (no. 179). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert listed as his type a male from Jerusalem, collected on 2 February 1899, with collector's number as "177"; however, later he (Hartert, 1920a: 443) corrected this number to "179" and listed "Bacher(?)" as the collector. Bacher's name does not appear on the label. Three Bacher(?) specimens collected at Jerusalem came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection; the holotype was the only male collected on 2 February. The other two specimens are paratypes: **AMNH 680456**, male, 13 February 1899, and **AMNH 680457**, female collected on 2 February 1899, both collected at Jerusalem and also numbered 179. Although Hartert did not say how many specimens he examined, he gave the range as "Palästina." A third paratype from the Rothschild Collection is **AMNH 680465** collected in Palestine in the summer of 1894. All other specimens of this form that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection were collected after the publication of the name.

Parus major caschmirensis Hartert

Parus major caschmirensis Hartert, 1905d: 345 (Gilgit).

Now *Parus major caschmirensis* Hartert, 1905. See Eck and Martens, 2006: 38–40, and Gosler and Clement, 2007: 739–741.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 680520**, unsexed, collected at Gilgit, 35.54N, 74.20E (Times

Atlas), Kashmir, India, on 26 November 1878, by J. Scully (no. 2618). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert gave Scully's unique field number of the holotype in the original description. It is the only specimen of *caschmirensis* that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

Parus major decolorans Koelz

Parus major decolorans Koelz, 1939: 62 (Jalalabad, Afghanistan).

Now *Parus major decolorans* Koelz, 1939. See Eck and Martens, 2006: 38–40, and Gosler and Clement, 2007: 739–741.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 466788**, adult male, collected at Jalalabad, 34.26N, 70.25E (Times Atlas), Afghanistan, on 18 December 1937, by Walter Koelz (no. 296).

COMMENTS: In the original description, Koelz designated as the type his only male specimen collected at Jalalabad on 18 December 1937. He listed nine paratypes: Jalalabad, **AMNH 466785**, **466786**, **466787**, and **466789**, three males and one female collected on 19 December 1937, and **AMNH 466790**, female collected on 18 December 1937; Paetak, **AMNH 466791**, **466792**, male and female, collected on 4 June 1937; and Daulatshah, **AMNH 466793**, **466794**, female and male, collected on 1 June 1937.

Parus major mahrattarum Hartert

Parus major mahrattarum Hartert, 1905c: 499 (Ceylon).

Now *Parus major mahrattarum* Hartert, 1905. See Eck and Martens, 2006: 38–40, and Gosler and Clement, 2007: 739–741.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 680522**, male collected on N[uwara] Eliya, 06.58N, 80.46E (Times Atlas), Sri Lanka (= Ceylon), on 1 October 1868, E. Holdsworth Collection. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited the unique date of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of *mahrattarum* as "the Indian Peninsula, from the Vindhya Range southwards, and Ceylon." Paratypes in AMNH are: Ceylon, **AMNH 680521**, Cotton Estate, 1866, by Samuel Bligh, from the Holdsworth Collection; **AMNH 680523**, N. Eliya, 3 October 1868, Holdsworth collection; **AMNH 680524**, Punduloya, 27 June 1894, by Ernest Green; **AMNH 680525**, Punduloya, 25 July 1894, by Ernest Green; southern India, **AMNH 680526**, Cardamman (?Cardamon) Hills, 26 February 1870; **AMNH 680527**, Coonoor, 4 February 1882, by William Davison; **AMNH 680528**, Ootacamund, 27 March 1876; **AMNH 680529**, Toomkoor, 5 December 1875; and **AMNH 680530**, Ootacamund, 1 March 1883, by William Davison.

In the original description, Hartert gave the number "182" for the holotype; however, this number was Holdsworth's number for the species and appears on each of the above Holdsworth specimens.

Parus major planorum Hartert

Parus major planorum Hartert, 1905c: 499 (South Punjab).

Now *Parus major planorum* Hartert, 1905. See Snow, 1967c: 107, Eck and Martens, 2006: 38–40, Dickinson et al., 2006a: 77, Gosler and Clement, 2007: 739–741, and Dickinson, 2009b: 16.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 680545**, unsexed, collected in the southern Punjab, Pakistan, undated, by E.W. Cleveland (no. 201). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert gave Cleveland's unique number "201" for the holotype in the original description. The "N.J." that he cited is an "N1" within a circle that appears on each of Cleveland's specimens; its significance is unknown. Hartert gave the range of *planorum* as the plains of northern India (before the separation of Pakistan), probably south to the Vindhya Range. Paratypes in AMNH are the following: **AMNH 680546**, south Punjab, collected by Cleveland (no. 147); **AMNH 680547**, Bundelkhand, 16 January 1872, collected by Marshall; **AMNH 680548**, and **680549**, Gorakhpur, 15 August 1878, collected by Cleveland (nos. 121 and 150).

Parus major planorum is usually considered a synomym of *Parus major nipalensis* Hodgson, 1837; however, Dickinson (2009a: 167) showed that *Parus nipalensis* Hodgson, 1837, and *Parus (Suthora) nipalensis* Hodgson, 1837, were published simultaneously and are primary homonyms. Acting as First

Reviser under the Code (ICZN, 1999: 30, Art. 24.2.2), Dickinson (2009b: 16) selected *Parus (Suthora) nipalensis* as the prior name, leaving *Parus nipalensis* Hodgson, 1837, unavailable (ICZN, 1999: 59, Art. 57.2), and noted that *Parus major planorum* Hartert, 1905, is an available synonym to replace it. See Dickinson et al. (2006a: 77, fn. 64) and Dickinson (2009a: 167) for the publication date of 1837 for *P. nipalensis* Hodgson.

Parus cinerascens Slater
Parus sarawacensis Slater

Parus cinerascens Slater, 1885a: 122 (Bungal Hills near Sarawak).

Now *Parus major sarawacensis* Slater, 1885. See Slater, 1885b: 327, Eck and Martens, 2006: 38–40, and Gosler and Clement, 2007: 739–741.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 680707**, unsexed, collected in the Bungal Hills, Sarawak, Malaysia, undated, by Harold H. Everett for W.A. Harvey. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Slater had the single specimen, for which he first provided the name *P. cinerascens*. Discovering that this name was preoccupied by *Parus cinerascens* Vieillot, 1818, he provided the replacement name *P. sarawacensis*. Slater apparently obtained the specimen from W.A. Harvey, whose name appears on the reverse of Slater's label. However, H.H. Everett, whose name has been crossed out on the front of the label, was the collector, probably working for Harvey. Harold H. Everett was the brother of the well known collector Alfred H. Everett (see Sharpe, 1906: 349). A.H. Everett (1889: 119–120), in his list of Bornean birds, recorded *P. sarawacensis* as having been collected by H. Everett at Tagora. This locality was spelled Tegora by Smythies (1957: 715) and was said to be 8 miles south of Bau (01.25N, 110.10E, Times Atlas). The "Bungal Hills" mentioned in the original description perhaps corresponds to the "Buntal" mentioned by A.H. Everett (1889: 93) as being within 15 miles of Kuching (01.32N, 110.20E, Times Atlas).

Parus major hainanus Hartert

Parus major hainanus Hartert, 1905c: 499 (Hainan).

Now *Parus major hainanus* Hartert, 1905. See Eck and Martens, 2006: 38–40, and Gosler and Clement, 2007: 739–741.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 680678**, adult male, collected at Lei Mui Mon, Hainan Island, 19.00N, 109.30E (USBGN, 1968), China, on 18 December 1902, by Zensaku Katsumata (no. 58). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited the unique date on the above specimen when designating the type of *hainanus* and noted that Katsumata sent 15 adult specimens from various parts of Hainan. AMNH received 14 Katsumata specimens from Hainan; the 13 paratypes are all numbered "58," evidently a species number, and all are sexed as male: Lei Mui Mon, **AMNH 680677**, **AMNH 680679**, **AMNH 680680**, 10–15 January 1903; Liudon, **AMNH 680681**, **AMNH 680682**, **AMNH 680683**, **AMNH 680684**, 5–9 March 1903; No-Tai, **AMNH 680685**, 29 September 1902; Secha, **AMNH 680686**, **AMNH 680687**, **AMNH 680688**, **AMNH 680689**, **AMNH 680690**, 8–12 April 1902. I have not considered a specimen collected by J. Whitehead on Hainan in 1900 a paratype, as no mention was made of it in the description and I am not sure when it came to Rothschild.

[*Parus major bangsi* Kuroda]

Morioka et al. (2005: 25–26) noted that the holotype of *P. m. bangsi* described by Kuroda (1923a: 90) was almost certainly lost during World War II and that there were nine paratypes. **AMNH 680675** (Kuroda no. 6310), adult female?, collected at Sonai, Iriomote Island, 24.20N, 123.49E (Morioka et al., 2005: 149), Japan, on 25 October 1921 by H. Orii, is a paratype. *Parus major bangsi* is now considered a synonym of *Parus major nigriloris* Hellmayr, 1900 (Snow, 1967c: 108).

Parus major okinawae Hartert

Parus major okinawae Hartert, 1905d: 346 (Okinawa).

Now *Parus major okinawae* Hartert, 1905. See Eck and Martens, 2006: 36–38, and Gosler and Clement, 2007: 739–741.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 680660**, adult male, collected on Okinawa-jima I. (= Okinawa), 26.30N, 127.57E (Morioka et al., 2005: 152),

Ryukyu (= Loo Choo) Islands, Japan, on 14 March 1902, by N.C. Rothschild, F. Gayner, and A.W. Waters (no. 61). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert gave the unique field number of the holotype in the original description and said that N.C. Rothschild brought 11 specimens from Okinawa. Eight of these came to AMNH, including the holotype. The seven paratypes in AMNH, all collected in 1902, are: males, **AMNH 680657** (N.C. Rothschild no. 122), **AMNH 680658** (120), **AMNH 680659** (63), **AMNH 680661** (85), **AMNH 680662** (48), 12–17 March; females, **AMNH 680667** (26), **AMNH 680670** (121), 9–17 March. The three paratypes not in AMNH were probably exchanged to others before the Rothschild Collection came to AMNH. Specimens in the Rothschild Collection obtained by collectors for A. Owston on Okinawa in 1904 were not mentioned by Hartert and were probably not received before publication of *okinawae*. The holotype of *okinawae* is listed by Morioka et al., 2005: 96 and by Dickinison et al., 2006a: 76.

Parus major tibetanus Hartert

Parus major tibetanus Hartert, 1905d: 346 (Chaksam, Tsongpo-Tale in Tibet).

Now *Parus major tibetanus* Hartert, 1905. See Eck and Martens, 2006: 36–38, and Gosler and Clement, 2007: 739–741.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 680550**, adult male, collected at Chaksam, 29.21N, 90.44E (Vaurie, 1972: 350), Tsongpo Valley, Tibet, China, on 25 September 1904, by L.A. Waddell. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Apparently Hartert had the single specimen, as the holotype is the only specimen of *tibetanus* that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Hartert (1920a: 443) noted that Rothschild had received it from H.E. Dresser. Vaurie (1972: 65–66) gave information on Waddell's activities in Tibet and Dresser's receipt of some of his specimens.

Parus major longipennis Rothschild

Parus major longipennis Rothschild, 1922: 11 (Lichiang Range).

Now *Parus major tibetanus* Hartert, 1905. See Rothschild, 1926: 315, Snow, 1967c: 119, Eck and Martens, 2006: 36–38, and Gosler and Clement, 2007: 739–741.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 680564**, adult male, collected in the Lijiang (= Lichiang) Range, 9–12,000 ft, 27.13N, 100.10E (BirdLife International, 2001: 2570), northwestern Yunnan, China, on 10 December 1921, by George Forrest (no. 921). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild did not designate a type in the original description but gave measurements for at least three specimens. Hartert (1928a: 209) listed Forrest's specimen no. 921 as the type, thus designating it the lectotype. It is marked "Type" on Forrest's label, bears a Rothschild type label, and is the only specimen of "*longipennis*" in AMNH collected by Forrest in 1921 or earlier. There are two paralectotypes in BMNH (LeCroy and Dickinson, 2001: 192).

Parus major meinertzhageni Koelz

Parus major meinertzhageni Koelz, 1939: 62 (Balkh, Afghanistan).

Now *Parus bokharensis bokharensis* Lichtenstein, 1823. See Vaurie, 1959: 516, Eck and Martens, 2006: 31–36, Gosler and Clement, 2007: 741, and Päckert and Martens, 2008: 829.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 466804**, adult male, collected at Wazirabad (= Balkh), 36.46N, 66.50E (Times Atlas), Afghan Turkestan, on 28 November 1937, by Walter Koelz (no. 256).

COMMENTS: Koelz designated as type a male collected at Balkh on 28 November 1937 and listed 15 paratypes (14 from Balkh, and one from Tashkurghan). However, he listed a total of 15 specimens, including the type, when he gave measurements. A total of 15 specimens came to AMNH; the 14 paratypes are: Balkh, females, **AMNH 466795, 466805–466808**; males, **AMNH 466796–466803**; Tashkurghan, female, **AMNH 466809**.

Gosler and Clement (2007: 741) followed Harrap and Quinn (1996: 367–371) in treating *P. bokharensis* as a species separate from polyphyletic *P. major*. Eck and Martens (2006: 31–36) included *bokharensis* in a narrow species, *P. major*, from which the

species *P. minor* and *P. cinereus* had been excluded; Päckert and Martens (2008: 829) commented on these differing interpretations.

Parus monticolus lepcharum R. and A. Meinertzhagen

Parus monticolus lepcharum R. and A. Meinertzhagen, 1926: 97 (Gangtok, 5600', Sikkim).

Now *Parus monticolus yunnanensis* La Touche, 1922. See Vaurie, 1957a: 34–35, Eck and Martens, 2006: 40, and Gosler and Clement, 2007: 741–742.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 680754**, male, collected at Gangtok, 5600 ft, 27.20N, 88.39E (Lozupone et al., 2004), Sikkim, India, on 15 December 1925, by Richard and Annie Meinertzhagen. From the Meinertzhagen Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, the type with the above data was said to be in the Rothschild Collection. It is the only Meinertzhagen specimen of this form that came to AMNH with that Collection. Vaurie (1950a: 37) noted that the type is a first winter male, not fully adult. The authors gave the range of *lepcharum* as Sikkim and eastern Nepal between 4000 ft and 8800 ft in winter. Specimens that are probable paratypes from the Rothschild Collection are: AMNH 680755, unsexed, 7000 ft, and AMNH 680756, unsexed, 6000 ft, both from Goompahar, Sikkim, collected in January 1881 by H.J. Elwes; and AMNH 680758, unsexed, collected in Sikkim in March 1876 by Elwes.

Parus spilonotus evanescens Rothschild

Parus spilonotus evanescens Rothschild, 1926: 313 (Shweli-Salwin Divide, 10,000 feet).

Now *Parus spilonotus subviridis* Blyth, 1855. See Hartert, 1928a: 209–210, LeCroy and Dickinson, 2001: 195, Eck and Martens, 2006: 41, and Gosler and Clement, 2007: 743.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 680829**, adult male, collected on the Shweli-Salwin Divide, 10,000 ft, northwestern Yunnan, China, in August 1925, by George Forrest (no. 6137). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild, in his original description, listed the specimens that he included in *evanescens*, and designated as type the single male collected in August 1925. He had two additional male specimens collected by Forrest in the Shweli-Salwin Divide in August 1925, but at that time he considered them immature males of *subviridis* and, thus, not part of his type series of *evanescens*. In addition to the type, he included three adult males and two immature females from the Shweli Valley in *evanescens*: paratypes, **AMNH 680819** (Forrest no. 5815), **AMNH 680820** (5816), **AMNH 680821** (5814), adult males; and **AMNH 680822** (5817), **AMNH 680823** (5818), immature females, all collected in November 1924.

Hartert (1928a: 209–210) confirmed as type the specimen with Forrest no. 6137 and noted that Rothschild had included specimens from the same locality in *P. spilonotus subviridis* and synonymized *evanescens* with *subviridis*.

Parus caeruleus ogliastrae Hartert

Parus caeruleus ogliastrae Hartert, 1905d: 349 (Lanusei im Distrikt von Ogliastra im östlichen Sardinien).

Now *Cyanistes caeruleus ogliastrae* (Hartert, 1905). See Gosler and Clement, 2007: 747–748, and Kirwan, 2008.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 681091**, adult male, collected at Lanusei, 39.53N, 09.33E (Times Atlas), Ogliastra district, Sardinia Island, Italy, on 2 February 1902. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert designated a type saying only that it was an adult male from Lanusei; later, he (Hartert, 1920a: 442) gave 2 February 1902 as the collecting date of the type, thereby designating the only specimen collected on that date as the lectotype. He noted that he examined 14 specimens, 10 of which came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Paralectotypes in AMNH are: **AMNH 681086–681090**, **681092–681094**, all collected in the Ogliastra district in 1902–1904, and **AMNH 681096**, collected at Cincia, Sassari, Sardinia, on 4 March 1904.

Parus caeruleus cyrenaicae Hartert

Parus caeruleus cyrenaicae Hartert, 1922b: 140 (juniper woods near Merg).

Now *Cyanistes teneriffae cyrenaicae* (Hartert, 1922). See Gosler and Clement, 2007: 747–748,

Kirwan, 2008, and Päckert and Martens, 2008: 830–831.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 681166**, adult male, collected in juniper woods near Al Marj (= Merg), 32.30N, 20.50E (Times Atlas), eastern Libya (= Cyrenaica), on 4 May 1922, by Ernst Hartert and Carl Hilgert. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert designated as the type an adult male collected near Merg on 4 May 1922; the above specimen is the only adult male collected on that date. Later, in his report on the entire collection, he (Hartert, 1923: 15) gave measurements for three adult males and four adult females, also mentioning young birds collected. The seven adults and three young birds came to AMNH; the nine paratypes are: **AMNH 681167–681175**. All were collected at the type locality 4–11 May 1922. See Hartert (1923) for a description of the entire expedition.

[*Sittiparus varius orii* Kuroda]

Morioka et al. (2005: 99) noted that the holotype of *Sittiparus varius orii*, described by Kuroda (1923b: 121), was almost certainly lost during World War II and that there were 13 paratypes. **AMNH 681361** (Kuroda no. 7360), adult male, collected on South Daito Shima, on 7 October 1922, by H[yojiro] Orii (no. 1345), is a paratype. Two additional paratypes are in YIO. Now *Poecile varius orii* (Gosler and Clement, 2007: 718–719), this form is believed to be extinct (Morioka et al., 2005: 99).

Micropus Nehrkorni Blasius

Micropus Nehrkorni Blasius, [1890: 877, not seen] (Davao auf Mindanao).

Now *Parus semilarvatus nehrkorni* (Blasius, 1890). See Eck and Martens, 2006: 45, and Gosler and Clement, 2007: 743–744.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 682381**, adult male, collected at Davao, 07.18N, 125.25E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 418), Mindanao Island, Philippines, on 8 August 1889, by C. Platen. From the Nehrkorn Collection (no. 3000) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This form was described in the Braunschweigische Anzeigen of 15 April 1890, No. 87, p. 877 (Hinklemann and Heinze, 1990: 623), and the description was repeated verbatim in *Journal für Ornithologie* (Blasius, 1890b: 147), which was also dated April 1890 but apparently not published until August (Anonymous, 1891: 129; Rand, 1955: 210) or later (Hartert, 1895b: 487). The type was said to be in the Nehrkorn Collection; Hartert (1920a: 444) noted that Rothschild received this specimen in exchange from Adolf Nehrkorn. It is the only specimen of *nehrkorni* in AMNH and was apparently the only specimen collected.

Parus semilarvatus snowi Parkes

Parus semilarvatus snowi Parkes, 1971: 26 (Barrio Disulap, San Mariano, Isabel Province, northern Luzon, Philippines).

Now *Parus semilarvatus snowi* Parkes, 1971. See Eck and Martens, 2006: 45, and Gosler and Clement, 2007: 743–744.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 768004**, adult female, collected at Barrio Disulap, 16.53N, 122.09E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 419), San Mariano, Isabela Province, northern Luzon, Philippines, on 10 May 1961, by G. Alcasid et al. (no. 403).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. Parkes listed as his type series 12 specimens, including the holotype, from Isabel Province. Paratypes in AMNH are: **AMNH 682377–682380**, from Cape Engaño or unspecified, **AMNH 767999**, **AMNH 768001**, **AMNH 768003**, from San Mariano. The expedition on which specimens from San Mariano were collected was a joint expedition with PNM, and four paratypes that had been numbered **AMNH 767998**, **767800**, **7678002**, and **767005** were returned to that institution after the description of *snowi* was published.

Parus atricristatus castaneifrons Sennett

Parus atricristatus castaneifrons Sennett, 1887: 28 (Bee Co., Texas).

Now *Parus atricristatus* × *Parus bicolor*. See Ridgway, 1904: 386–387.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 86336**, adult male, and **AMNH 86337**, adult female, collected at Aransas, Bee County, Texas, USA, on 4 April 1886, by J.M. Priour (nos. 33 and 34,

respectively). From the collection of Geroge B. Sennett (nos. 3106 and 3107, respectively).

COMMENTS: Although Sennett had four specimens of this hybrid, he designated the above two specimens syntypes, thereby excluding the others from the type series (ICZN, 1999: 77, Art. 72.4.6). For Articles in the Code dealing with names applied to forms of hybrid origin see ICZN (1999: Art. 17.2 and Art. 23.8).

Parus bicolor texensis Sennett

Parus bicolor texensis Sennett, 1887: 29 (Bee Co., Southern Texas).

Now *Parus atricristatus* × *Parus bicolor*. See Ridgway, 1904: 386–387.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 86189**, adult female, and **AMNH 86190**, adult male, collected in Bee County, Texas, USA, on 7 April 1886, by J.M. Priour (nos. 53 and 52, respectively). From the collection of George B. Sennett (nos. 3105 and 3104, respectively).

COMMENTS: Sennett designated the above two specimens from his collection as syntypes of *texensis*, thereby excluding from the type series a specimen from the collection of George N. Lawrence, which he also saw (ICZN, 1999: 77, Art. 72.4.6). For Articles in the Code dealing with names applied to forms of hybrid origin see ICZN (1999: Art. 17.2 and Art. 23.8).

Sylviparus modestus tonkinensis Delacour and Jabouille

Sylviparus modestus tonkinensis Delacour and Jabouille, 1930: 394 (Fan-si-pan, Chapa (Tonkin), altitude 2.800 m.).

Now *Sylviparus modestus modestus* Burton, 1836. See Snow, 1967c: 123–124, Eck and Martens, 2006: 46, and Gosler and Clement, 2007: 749–750.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 292191**, adult male, collected at Fansipan, 22.10N, 103.50E (Hennache and Dickinson, 2000: 624), Chapa, Tonkin, Viet Nam, on 11 December 1929, by Jean Delacour and P. Jabouille (no. 2643).

COMMENTS: In the original description, Delacour and Jabouille gave their unique field number of the holotype. They collected and examined 25 specimens of which, in addition to the holotype, AMNH received the following 10 paratypes, all collected in Tonkin in 1929: Loquiho, **AMNH 291794** (field no. 1089), male, 17 November; **AMNH 291795** (1223), male, 19 November; **AMNH 291796** (1760), male, 28 November; **AMNH 291797** (1697), sex ?, 27 November; **AMNH 291798** (2301), female, 6 December. Fan-si-pan, **AMNH 291799** (2016), female, 2 December; **AMNH 291800** (2645), male, 11 December; **AMNH 291801** (2740), male, 13 December; **AMNH 291802** (2470), female, 9 December; **AMNH 291803** (2468), female, 9 December.

These specimens were collected on the fifth expedition to what was then French Indochina. For further information on this expedition, see Delacour (1930) and Hennache and Dickinson (2000).

SITTIDAE

[*Sitta europaea britannica* Hartert]

The holotype of *S. e. britannica*, formerly AMNH 450909, was among United Kingdom types from the Rothschild Collection presented to BMNH in September 1936. Warren and Harrison (1971: 76) listed this specimen, which is now BMNH Reg. no. 1936.10.15.6. Hartert (1900c: 526) did not indicate the size of his type series, but the following specimens in AMNH were collected in Tring Park before the December 1900 publication date of the name and are paratypes: **AMNH 683710**, and **683715–683723**. Other specimens were collected early enough, but there is no information on when they came into Rothschild's possession.

Sitta septentrionalis Brehm

Sitta septentrionalis Brehm, 1831: 206 (bewohnt den Norden, kommt im Winter bei Kiel vor).

Now *Sitta europaea caesia* Wolf, 1810. See Hartert, 1905d: 331, and Harrap, 2008b: 127–128.

? SYNTYPE: **AMNH 456012**, adult male, collected at Kiel, 54.20N, 10.08E (Times Atlas), Germany, on 20 October 1824. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918a) did not list this Brehm type. It bears a Rothschild type

label, but the name and reference are filled in by a hand other than Hartert's. It bears a second red label marked "wohl Typus" with the name and reference and signed by Keinschmidt. Kleinschmidt (1928: 2) noted that Brehm (1831: 205–207) had recognized four forms of *Sitta* (*pinetorum*, *foliorum*, *septentrionalis*, and *advena*) and that later Brehm (1855: 74) had added *coerulescens* and united *septentrionalis* with *pinetorum*. This would account for the fact that Brehm first labeled the above Kiel specimen *septentrionalis* and later marked through that name and added *pinetorum* instead, as noted by Kleinschmidt (1928: 2, fn. 2). AMNH 456012 is the only Brehm specimen of *caesia* from Kiel that came to AMNH.

Sitta advena Brehm

Sitta advena Brehm, 1831: 207 (Zeight sich nur zuweilen in den Wäldern des mittleren Deutschlands).

Now *Sitta europaea caesia* Wolf, 1810. See Hartert, 1918a: 26, and Harrap, 2008b: 127–128.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 456031**, female, collected at Renthendorf, 50.48N, 11.58E (USBGN, 1959), Germany on 12 July 1815. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The specimen collected on 12 July 1815 at Renthendorf was designated the lectotype by Hartert (1918a: 26), who added that Brehm had described *advena* from "exceptionally pale, partially juvenile, specimens." No other specimens from Renthendorf that came to AMNH were collected early enough to have been used by Brehm in his description of this form.

Sitta coerulescens Brehm

Sitta coerulescens Brehm, 1855: 74 (Deutschland).

Now *Sitta europaea caesia* Wolf, 1810. See Hartert, 1905d: 331, Kleinschmidt, 1928: 2, and Harrap, 2008b: 127–128.

? SYNTYPE: **AMNH 456013**, female, collected at Renthendorf, 50.48N, 11.58E (USBGN, 1959), Germany, on 24 October 1844. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918a) did not list a Brehm type of *coerulescens* in the Rothschild Collection. AMNH 456013 bears a Rothschild type label, filled in by hand unknown, that is marked "wohl" type of "Sitta caerulescens Brehm" and with an initial that I interpret as that of O. Kleinschmidt. The name was introduced by Brehm (1855: 74) as *Sitta coerulescens*, and Kleinschmidt (1928: 2) discussed it with that spelling. He noted that Brehm's name referred to an especially long-billed form. This specimen does have a very long bill (my measurement of the bill from base is 20.5 mm). Many name changes were made by Brehm on his label of AMNH456013, and they are very difficult to interpret. However, it appears that in one case he had written *caesia*, had then changed that to *caeru* and added beneath *lescens*, both parts of which are marked through. The remaining name that is not marked out is *septentrionalis*, indicating Brehm's final decision on the name to be applied to this specimen. It is obvious that Kleinschmidt was doubtful as to the type status of this specimen.

Sitta caesia minor A.E. Brehm
Sitta europaea hispaniensis Witherby

Sitta caesia minor A.E. Brehm, 1857: 447 (Pardo).

Now *Sitta europaea hispaniensis* Witherby, 1913. See Hartert, 1918a: 27, Dickinson, 2003: 644, and Harrap, 2008: 127–128.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 683619**, adult female, collected at El Pardo (= Pardo), 40.31N, 03.47W (Times Atlas), Spain, on 14 February 1857, by A.E. Brehm (no. 223). From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, A.E. Brehm noted that he had a single specimen collected at Pardo and that he had heard the male. A.E. Brehm's name proved to be preoccupied by *Sitta minor* Bechstein, 1793, a synonym of *Sitta pusilla* Latham, 1790; Witherby (1913: 78) provided a replacement name. The two names share the same type.

Greenway (1967a: 130) synonymized *hispaniensis* with *S. e. levantina* and failed to note that the description of *minor* was by A.E. Brehm.

Sitta europaea koelzi Vaurie

Sitta europaea koelzi Vaurie, 1950b: 5 (Patkai Hills, Assam-Burma border).

Now *Sitta cinnamoventris koelzi* Vaurie, 1950. See Dickinson, 2003: 645, Dickinson et al., 2006b: 291, and Harrap, 2008b: 129–130.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 683925**, adult female, collected in the Patkai Hills, 27.20N, 96.00E (BirdLife International, 2001: 2594), Assam-Myanmar border, on 2 September 1888, by Ernst Hartert (no. 34). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Vaurie cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of *koelzi* as "probably continuous southward from the Patkai Hills through the Naga Hills to the Barail Range in northern Cachar" and labeled the paratypes as *koelzi*. Paratypes in AMNH are: **AMNH 683915–683917**, collected in upper Assam in 1901 by H.N. Coltart; **AMNH 683918, 683919**, collected in Assam by F. Day; **AMNH 683920–683924**, collected in northern Cachar in 1895 by E.C. Stuart Baker.

Sitta pygmaea elii Phillips

Sitta pygmaea elii Phillips, 1986 (Mesa de San Antonio, above San Antonio de las Alazanas, SE Coahuila).

Now *Sitta pygmaea elii* Phillips, 1986. See Dickerman and Parkes, 1997: 224, and Harrap, 2008b: 131–132.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 831490**, adult male, collected on Mesa de San Antonio, above San Antonio de las Alazanas, 25.16N, 100.36W (USBGN, 1956a), southeastern Coahuila, Mexico, on 20 February 1983, by Aldegundo Garza de León, prepared by Allan R. Phillips (no. 11394). From the Allan R. Phillips Collection.

COMMENTS: This holotype was deposited in AMNH in May 1996 from the estate of Allan R. Phillips. The date of collection was incorrectly cited as 1982 by Dickerman and Parkes (1997: 224). In the original description, the range of *elii* was given as southwestern Nuevo León (Cerro Potosí) and southeastern Coahuila, but no information was added as to the number of specimens in the type series; there are no paratypes in AMNH.

[*Sitta Neumayer* Michahelles]

Mlíkovský (2007: 100) suggested that three Brehm specimens, AMNH 456038, male adult, no date on original label; AMNH 456039, male juv., May 1829; and AMNH 456040, female adult, collected in 1830, all from "Dalmatien," might be syntypes of *Sitta Neumayer* Michahelles, 1830. There is nothing on the Brehm labels to connect these specimens with Michahelles; and, in fact, all three were identified by Brehm as *Sitta syriaca* Ehrenberg. All three had the sex indicated on Brehm's labels, and one is undated on Brehm's label with 1830 added to the Rothschild label, contra Mlíkovský. There is also a fourth Brehm specimen, AMNH 456041, unsexed and undated, but also from Dalm[atien, part of label missing]. Unless further evidence surfaces to link these specimens to Michahelles, they have been retained in the regular collection with a reference to Mlíkovský's paper.

Hellmayr (1911: 11) listed *Sitta orientalis* Brehm as a synonym of *S. neumayer*, apparently believing that Brehm (1831: 207) had named the form, based on a manuscript name of Natterer's. Brehm (1831: 207) said: "Im Berliner Museum steht ein Kleiber aus dem Morgenlande, *Sitta Syriaca*, *Ehrenberg*; er hat grosse Aehnlichkeit mit *Sitta orientalis*, *Natt.* ... Er lebt in südlichen Dalmatien." None of the Brehm specimens in AMNH are labeled *orientalis* and I have not seen this name referred to elsewhere.

Sitta rupicola Blanford

Sitta rupicola Blanford, 1873: 87 (in montibus Persicis praesertim in Elburz saxa scopulosque frequentans).

Now *Sitta neumayer rupicola* Blanford, 1873. See Vaurie, 1950b: 25, Mlíkovský, 2007: 106–107, and Harrap, 2008b: 141.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 683968**, [immature] male, collected in the Karīj Valley, 6500 ft, Alborz (= Elburz) Mountains, 36.00N, 53.00E (USBGN, 1956b), northern Iran (= Persia, as on label), 9 August 1872, by W.T. Blanford (no. 572). From the Indian Museum via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Blanford did not designate a type in the original description, saying only that he had four specimens from the Elburz Mountains, one from Kohrúd, and one from near Shiraz. When Blanford (1876: 225–227)

wrote about this species in his larger work, he gave Lura Valley, Elburz Mountains, as the collecting locality of his four specimens; but again no type was designated. Hartert (1920a: 440) in turn quoted the collecting locality of the lectotype as "Lura Valley," evidently following that given in Blanford (1876), but the locality on the label is Karīj Valley.

Buxton (1920: 136) exhibited two of Blanford's syntypes at a meeting of the British Ornithologists' Club; by stating that he considered the specimen in the Rothschild Collection to be the type because it was marked as the specimen illustrated, he designated it the lectotype. Hartert (1920a: 440) listed this same specimen, no. 572, as the type, and he noted the following:

> Blanford never noticed that his types were juvenile birds, and he mixed up his *rupicola* of North Persia with *S. neumayer tschitscherini* of Isfahán and Shiráz. The type specimen is marked on the label by Blanford: "type-figured specimen, *Ibis* 1873, p. 87," and on the back of the label "specimen-figured Zoology of Persia."... The type specimen has been in the Indian Museum, but was made a "duplicate" and thus came into our hands.

The specimen was illustrated in Blanford (1876: pl. 15, fig. 2); it was not illustrated in the *Ibis* article.

One paralectotype is in BMNH (Buxton, 1920 [May]: 136). Warren and Harrison (1971: 482) were mistaken in saying that there were four (rather than six) specimens listed in the original description, and they did not refer to Buxton's designation of the lectotype. However, had Buxton not designated a lectotype, then Hartert's (1920a [November]: 440) listing of the type with Blanford's unique field number would have so served, contra Warren and Harrison (1971: 482). The whereabouts of the other four paralectotypes is unknown; perhaps they are in the "Indian Museum," now the Zoological Survey of India.

In addition to the Rothschild type and Blanford labels, the lectotype also bears an Indian Museum label, Reg. no. 10062, and on the reverse, no. 3.16.2.78. Mlíkovský (2007: 93) noted that Blanford's specimens from the Karīj Valley were probably collected at Dar Deh (= Dardeh), 35.38N, 52.46E (USBGN, 1956b). Mlíkovský gave the coordinates instead as 36.02N, 51.26E, but did not give his source, and I cannot explain the discrepancy.

Sitta neumayer plumbea Koelz

Sitta neumayer plumbea Koelz, 1950: 9 (Guragan, near Masghun, Kuh i Jamal Range, southwest of Bam, Kirman, southeastern Iran).

Now *Sitta neumayer plumbea* Koelz, 1950. See Vaurie, 1950b: 26, Harrap, 2008b: 141.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 803073**, adult male, collected at Guragan, near Masghun, Kuh i Jamal Range, southwest of Bam, 29.07N, 58.20E (Times Atlas), Kermān (= Kirman), southeastern Iran, on 10 February 1940, by Walter Koelz.

COMMENTS: The data given in the original description for the type were unique to the above specimen, and it was said to be in AMNH. However, it was originally sent to FMNH and cataloged there as FMNH 246505; later, it was returned to AMNH as the intended place of deposit. Two of the three paratypes are in AMNH: **AMNH 464342**, female, Guragan, 10 February 1940, and **AMNH 464343**, male, Guragan, 9 February 1940. The third paratype is in FMNH.

Sitta frontalis saturatior Hartert

Sitta frontalis saturatior Hartert, 1902b: 573 (Gunong Tahan).

Now *Sitta frontalis saturatior* Hartert, 1902. See Wells, 2007: 430, and Harrap, 2008b: 142–143.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 684086**, adult male, collected on Mt. Tahan, 04.38N, 102.14E (BirdLife International, 2001: 2632), 4000 ft, Malaysia, in September 1901, by John Waterstradt. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert did not designate a type in the original description, saying only that his series consisted of two adult specimens, both marked male, collected in September and October 1901. Later, Hartert (1920a: 440) listed the adult male collected in September as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype. The paralectotype is **AMNH**

684087, male, collected on Mt. Tahan in October 1901.

Dickinson (2006: 234) and Dickinson et al. (2006b: 292) considered *saturatior* a synonym of *S. frontalis frontalis*, with the caveat that Wells (then in press) considered birds of the Malay Peninsula distinct. Wells (2007: 430) discussed the two subspecies and recognized *saturatior*; Harrap (2008b: 142–143) also recognized *saturatior* for Malay Peninsula birds.

Dendrophila corallipes Sharpe

Dendrophila corallipes Sharpe, 1888b: 479 (Mountain of Kina Balu).

Now *Sitta frontalis corallipes* (Sharpe, 1888). See Dickinson et al., 2006b: 293, and Harrap, 2008b: 142–143.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 684092**, adult female, collected on Mt. Kinabalu, 3000 ft, 06.03N, 116.32E (Times Atlas), Sabah, Malaysia, on 26 February 1887, by John Whitehead (no. 1030). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the description of this form nor was the number of specimens listed, but Sharpe (1888b: 478) had before him Whitehead's entire 1887 collection made during his second ascent of Kinabalu and based his descriptions on those specimens. In his later account of Whitehead's four years of travels in northern Borneo (Sharpe, 1889), he again did not name a type for *corallipes*, but listed a total of five specimens, only one of which was collected in 1887. The data on AMNH 684092 match the data listed by Sharpe (1889: 420) as his specimen "d," and the reverse of Whitehead's label is marked "Type RBS," indicating that it was the specimen chosen, but not published, by Sharpe as the type. Hartert (1920a: 440) listed this specimen as the type, adding Whitehead's no. 1030.

Sitta frontalis palawana Hartert

Sitta frontalis palawana Hartert, 1905e: 11 (Puerto Princesa, Palawan).

Now *Sitta frontalis palawana* Hartert, 1905. See Dickinson et al., 2006b: 293, and Harrap, 2008b: 142–143.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 684105**, adult male, collected at Puerto Princesa, 09.44N, 118.44E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 424), Palawan Island, Philippines, in January 1898, by William Doherty (no. 1198). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert gave Doherty's field number of the holotype in the original description and said that the form occurred on Palawan and Balabac islands. Paratypes in AMNH are: Doherty specimens collected on Palawan in 1897 and 1898, **AMNH 684104**, **AMNH 684106–684109**; and J. Whitehead specimens collected on Palawan in 1887, **AMNH 684111–684115**. A probable paratype is AMNH 684110, collected by Platen on Palawan in 1887, but I do not know whether it was in Rothschild's possession when *palawana* was named. There are no Balabac specimens in AMNH.

Dendrophila lilacea Whitehead

Dendrophila lilacea Whitehead, 1897: 49 (Samar).

Now *Sitta oenochlamys lilacea* (Whitehead, 1897). See Dickinson, 2006: 235, Dickinson et al., 2006b: 293, and Harrap, 2008b: 143–144.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 684102**, male, and **AMNH 684103**, female, collected at Bonga, Samar Island, Philippines on 21 June 1896, by John Whitehead (nos. B.653 and B.654, respectively). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Whitehead applied the name to Samar birds but did not designate a type; therefore, all Samar specimens would be syntypes. The above two specimens are the only Samar specimens that came to AMNH and they are marked as "Type ♂" and "Type ♀" and initialed by Whitehead. Hartert (1920a: 440) listed them both as types (= syntypes) and both bear Rothschild type labels. Because Whitehead applied the name to Samar birds, specimens from other islands within his given range (Leyte and Basilan islands) would not have type status. The type locality, Bonga, is shown on the map in Whitehead (1899: 83) and noted by Dickinson et al. (1991: 416) to be "probably at or near Bagacay, 12.50N, 125.13E."

Dickinson (2006: 235), and Dickinson et al. (2006b: 293) discussed whether to consider *S. oenochlamys* a species separate from *S. frontalis*, with *lilacea* a subspecies of *S. oenochlamys*, and pointed out the need for a

molecular study to clarify the relationships among the various Philippine forms of *Sitta*. Harrap (2008b: 143–144) retained species status for *oenochlamys*.

Callisitta azurea expectata Hartert

Callisitta azurea expectata Hartert, 1914: 34 (Bukit Fraser, above the Semangko Pass, Pahang, 4000 feet).

Now *Sitta azurea expectata* (Hartert, 1914). See Dickinson et al., 2006b: 292, Wells, 2007: 411–412, and Harrap, 2008b: 144.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 684135**, adult male, collected at Fraser's Hill (= Bukit Fraser), 03.43N, 101.45E (BirdLife International, 2001: 2631), above Semangko Pass, 4000 ft, Pahang, Malaysia, on 10 October 1909, by Herbert C. Robinson. From the Selangor Museum (no. 2390/09) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The holotype was designated in the original description, the above specimen being the only one collected on 10 October 1909. There are four paratypes from the Rothschild Collection in AMNH: **AMNH 684132**, male, Mt. Ijau, 3000 ft, Perak, February 1898, collected by A.C. Butler; **AMNH 684133**, female, Telom, 3000 ft, Perak-Pahang boundary, 2 December 1908, collected by H.C. Robinson and C.B. Kloss, from the Selangor Museum (no. 2311/08); **AMNH 684134**, male, Semangko Pass, Selangor-Pahang boundary, 2500–4500 ft, 22 February 1908, from the Selangor Museum (no. 333/08); **AMNH 684136**, female, Mt. Mengkuang, 4800 ft, Lebah, Selangor, March 1907, collected by H.C. Robinson, from the Selangor Museum (2195/07).

NEOSITTIDAE

See Bock (1994: 210–211) for use of Neosittidae rather than Daphoenosittidae. A number of papers have dealt with the complicated introgression between populations of what is now considered the single species *Daphoenositta chrysoptera*, especially Mayr (1950), Ford (1980), and Short et al. (1983a, 1983b). Many other references are included in Schodde and Mason (1999), Noske (2007a), and Christidis and Boles, 2008.

Neositta pileata whitlocki Mathews

Neositta pileata whitlocki Mathews, 1912b: 47 (Stirling Ranges, South-west Australia).

Now *Daphoenositta chrysoptera pileata* (Gould, 1838). See Mayr, 1950: 283, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 428–430, and Noske, 2007a: 640–641.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 684253**, adult male, collected in the Stirling Range, 34.23S, 117.50E (USBGN, 1957), Western Australia, Australia, on 24 September 1911, by F. Lawson Whitlock. From the Mathews Collection (no. 10482) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of *whitlocki* as the Stirling Range. There are two paratypes collected by Whitlock in the Stirling Range in AMNH: **AMNH 684252** (Mathews no. 10483), male, 18 August 1911; and **AMNH 684254** (10484), female, 18 August 1911. Although Whitlock's original label is printed "Collection of H.L. White, Belltrees, N.S.W.," Mathews' catalog indicates that he obtained these specimens directly from Whitlock, who sometimes collected for White. Whitlock (1911) reported on his trip to the Stirling Range.

Neositta pileata broomi Mathews

Neositta pileata broomi Mathews, January, 1912a: 380 (West Australia (Broome Hill)).

Now *Daphoenositta chrysoptera pileata* (Gould, 1838). See Mayr, 1950: 283, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 428–430, and Noske, 2007a: 640–641.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 684257**, female, collected at Broomehill, 33.51S, 117.38E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 504), Western Australia, on 24 September 1905, by Thomas Carter. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2773) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of *broomi* as southwest Australia. The holotype bears, in addition to Carter's original label, a Mathews Collection label (the number "697" on this label refers to this species in Mathews, 1908), a Mathews type label, and a Mathews "Figured" label, indicating that it was illus-

trated in Mathews (1923b: pl. 497, opp. p. 64, text p. 65), where it is confirmed as the type of *broomi*. An AMNH type label has been added. Greenway (1967a: 145) misspelled this taxon *broomei*, which can cause confusion with *Neositta pileata broomei* Mathews, September 1912 (see below).

Mathews (1912a: 380) gave the range of *broomi* as southwestern Australia. Specimens from the Mathews Collection that were cataloged by Mathews before the publication date of *broomi* on 31 January 1912 are paratypes: Wilson Inlet, collected by F.L. Whitlock, **AMNH 684238** (Mathews no. 4788), male, 12 April 1910; **AMNH 684239** (5462), male, 10 May 1910, **AMNH 684240** (4201), male, 8 January 1910, **AMNH 684241** (4655), male, 22 February 1910, **AMNH 684242** (4654), male, 19 March 1910, **AMNH 684243** (4202), male, 8 January 1910, **AMNH 684244** (4653), male, 24 February 1910, **AMNH 684245** (4787), female, 15 April 1910; Albany, collected by Tom Carter, **AMNH 684250** (2769), male, 23 February 1905, **AMNH 684251** (2774), immature female, 24 February 1905; Broomehill, collected by Tom Carter, **AMNH 684256** (2772), female, 26 February 1906, **AMNH 684260** (2768), male, 16 June 1906, **AMNH 684261** (2770), male, 4 January 1907, **AMNH 684263** (2771), male, 21 October 1906; Bebra Lake, Perth, **AMNH 684264** (2767), male, 4 May 1907. Other specimens are perhaps paratypes, but I did not find them in Mathews' catalog. Paratype AMNH 684239 also bears a Mathews "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1923b: pl. 497, opp. p. 64, text p. 65).

Neositta pileata milligani Mathews

Neositta pileata milligani Mathews, 1912a: 380 (West Australia (East Murchinson)).

Now *Daphoenositta chrysoptera pileata* (Gould, 1838). See Mayr, 1950: 283, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 428–430, and Noske, 2007a: 640–641.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 684270**, adult female, collected at Lake Way, 26.50S, 120.25E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 509), East Murchison, Western Australia, Australia, on 25 August 1909, by F. L[awson] W[hitlock]. From the Mathews Collection (no. 3974) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of *milligani* as "Mid Westralia." Paratypes are: **AMNH 684268** (Mathews no. 3816), male, Day Dawn, 1400 ft, 22 July 1903, F.L. [Whitlock], originally from WAM (no. 5837); **AMNH 684269** (3815), female, Day Dawn, 1400 ft, 13 July 1903, F.L. [Whitlock], originally from WAM (no. 5830); and **AMNH 684275** (3973), male, E. Murchison, F.L.W[hitlock]. Mathews also cataloged as no. 3974, a female, collected in E. Murchison on 25 August 1909; this paratype did not come to AMNH.

Whitlock (1910) published an account of his itinerary and collecting localities in the East Murchison River drainage in 1909.

Neositta chrysoptera lathami Mathews

Neositta chrysoptera lathami Mathews, 1912a: 379 (Victoria).

Now *Daphoenositta chrysoptera pileata* × *D. c. chrysoptera*. See Mayr, 1950: 284, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 428–430, and Noske, 2007a: 640–641.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 684197**, adult male, collected at Parwan, 37.42S, 144.28E (USBGN, 1957), about 2 miles east of Bacchus Marsh, Victoria, Australia, on 20 May 1910, by Thomas H. Tregellas (no. 286). From the Mathews Collection (no. 5106) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. The specimen bears, in addition to Tregellas' label, a Mathews Collection label (the no. "694" on this label refers to the number of this species in Mathews, 1908), a Mathews type label, and a Mathews "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1923b: pl. 496, bottom, opp. p. 55, text p. 56), where it is confirmed as the type of *lathami*. An AMNH type label has been added. The following Victoria specimens were cataloged by Mathews as *N. chrysoptera* before publication of *lathami* and are paratypes: collected by Tregellas, **AMNH 684192** (Mathews no. 5107), female, Ringwood, 12 March 1910; **AMNH 684193** (8082), male, Olinda, 25 December 1910; **AMNH 684194** (5955), male, Olinda, 3 June

1907; **AMNH 684195** (8081), female, Olinda, 25 December 1910; collected by F.E. Howe, **AMNH 684198** (4540), male, Parwan, 25 July 1909; collected by Tregellas, **AMNH 684211** (5954), male, Mitcham, 6 August 1910; collected by L.G. Chandler, **AMNH 684212** (4949), male, Mornington, 12 April, 1909. Two additional specimens, AMNH 684200 and 684201, male and female, were collected at Melton on 6 June 1910 by Chandler, but I did not find them cataloged by Mathews.

Mathews included all of Victoria in the range of *lathami*, however, the holotype is from the zone of introgression between *N. c. pileata* and *N. c. chrysoptera* in central Victoria. Schodde and Mason (1999: 428, 430) show this and discuss it. Mayr (1950: 284) recognized *lathami*, but "emphasized that all of its characters (reduction of streaking, blacker crown) indicate introgressive gene flow from *pileata*." Noske (2007a: 640) synonymized *lathami* with nominate *chrysoptera*.

Neositta leucoptera lumholtzi Mathews

Neositta leucoptera lumholtzi Mathews, 1916a: 61 (Queensland (North ?)).

Now ?*Daphoenositta c. chrysoptera* × *D. c. leucocephala*. See Mayr, 1950, Ford, 1980, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 428–430, and Noske, 2007a: 640–641.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 684222**, unsexed, collected in Queensland, Australia, undated, by Carl Lumholtz. From the Mathews Collection (no. 11036) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the meager original description, Mathews merely said that the type was from "Queensland (North?)"; his use of the specific name "*leucoptera*" was apparently a slip of the pen for *leucocephala* (Mathews, 1923b: 61). The lectotype has five labels. There is a Mathews Collection label bearing the name "*Neositta leucocephala lumholtzi*," marked "Type" in Mathews' hand and with his catalog number "11036." The number "695" on this label refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908). The second label is a Mathews "Figured" label, indicating that the specimen was illustrated in Mathews (1923b: pl. 496, top left, opp. p. 55, text p. 60), where it is said to be the type of *lumholtzi*, thereby designating it the lectotype. A third label is a Lumholtz printed label with "Queensland" printed as the locality. The fourth label is a Rothschild label printed "Ex. coll. G.M. Mathews," on which someone has written "Gracemere," annotated by J.C. Greenway, Jr. as: "Restriction by Mayr, 1950." The fifth label is a Rothschild type label with the name *lumholtzi* and its reference filled in by hand unknown.

Mathews (1942: 53) acquired from Professor Collett in Oslo specimens that he cataloged as having been collected by Knut Dahl, but the collection also contained specimens collected by Lumholtz in Queensland in 1880–1883; this type is one of the latter. Mayr (1950: 285) restricted the type locality of *lumholtzi* to Gracemere, because that was Lumholtz's base during his stay in Australia, but he also traveled into western Queensland, and collected at Mackay and in the Herbert River valley (Whittell, 1954: 457). Someone in hand unknown has written "Fitzroy R.?" on Lumholz's label of this lectotype, which is consistent with the locality "Gracemere" on the other label; the "Fitzroy River" referred to here is the river that flows through the city of Rockhampton in central coastal east Queensland (R. Schodde, personal commun.).

Mayr (1950: 285) applied Mathews' name to central Queensland birds, giving Gracemere as the southern boundary and the Suttor River as the northern boundary. Mayr had four specimens that he assigned to this form, none of which had accurate locality data. Ford (1980: 2) implied that *lumholtzi* might be considered an introgressed population between *leucocephala* and *chrysoptera*, and this is supported by streaking on the grayish head of the type of *lumholtzi* and is consistent with the locality annotations on the labels. Mathews' vagueness makes it impossible to determine which specimens *he* included in the form.

Neositta albata ramsayi Mathews

Neositta albata ramsayi Mathews, 1923c: 36 (north of Brisbane, South Queensland).

Now *Daphoenositta c. leucocephala* × *D. c. striata*. See below.

? POSSIBLE TYPE: **AMNH 684226**, unsexed, collected in "Queensland," undated. From the Mathews Collection (no. 18438) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: J.C. Greenway, Jr., had at some point selected this specimen as the possible type of Mathews' *N. a. ramsayi*, had attached an AMNH type label, and had inserted a handwritten "type card" in the file of type names, but gave no reasons for his selection. The specimen does not bear an original label, only a Mathews Collection label, with "Queensland," his catalog number, and "p. 248," which refers to Mathews (1913d: 248), where Ramsay's name *albata* is listed. There is also a Rothschild Collection label attached, printed "Ex. Coll. G.M. Mathews." Mathews' catalog entry, made in 1914, added no further information.

Mathews' (February, 1923c: 36) entire description of this subspecies was: "Differs from *N. a. albata* (Ramsay) in being lighter in colour above and not so striped below. Type, north of Brisbane, South Queensland." Presumably, he had a specimen that had the white head and white wing bar of Ramsay's *albata*, but this cannot be ascertained. Mathews (February, 1923c: 33) published not only additions and corrections to earlier volumes of "Birds of Australia" but also new names that were already included in the finished manuscript for volume 11, published later in 1923 and in 1924. In the text of Mathews' (November, 1923d: 62) "Birds of Australia" he listed his name *Neositta albata ramsayi* with a reference to the description and no further comment. Later, he (Mathews, 1930: 689) sank it in the synonymy of *Neositta albata*.

I have examined all of the Queensland specimens of *Daphoenositta* that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. None has a locality that can be interpreted as "north of Brisbane" and, of specimens with data, one from the Leichhardt River represents the most southern collecting locality. This locality is well within the range of *D. c. leucoptera* instead, and that specimen has the black crown and white wing bar of that subspecies. AMNH 684226 is the only "Queensland" specimen in AMNH from the Mathews Collection that has a white head and white wing bar. Specimens with the general locality "Queensland" have been discussed by Mayr (1950: 285–286), Ford (1980: 9), and Short et al. (1983a: 509–510). AMNH 684227 from Lake Elphinstone (Ford, 1980: 9) has a white head and white wing bar, but was never in the Mathews Collection. Thus, while it is impossible to be sure which specimen Mathews had in hand or mind when he described *ramsayi*, it seems most likely to have been the specimen that is now AMNH 684226.

Neositta magnirostris Ingram

Neositta magnirostris Ingram, 1908b: 99 (Inkerman District, N. Queensland).

Now *Daphoenositta chrysoptera leucocephala* × *D. c. striata*. See Mayr, 1950: 286, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 428–430, and Noske, 2007a: 640–641.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 684367**, adult male, collected at Inkerman Station, 19.45S, 147.29E (USBGN, 1957), northern Queensland, Australia, on 14 March 1907, by Wilfred Stalker. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Ingram did not designate a type in the original description or say how many specimens he examined. But in his full report on the collection, he (Ingram, 1908a: 473 and pl. 9) listed three males, one female, and one unsexed adult from Inkerman, collected on 14 March 1907, and one male collected in the Spring Ranges in September 1907. Stalker's collection from Inkerman was acquired by G.M. Mathews, but apparently the above type came into Rothschild's possession before the Mathews Collection was bought by him. Its Rothschild label is not printed "Ex. Coll. G.M. Mathews," and it was not cataloged by Mathews, as were the other four specimens. Therefore, when Hartert (1920a: 440) listed as type a male collected on 14 March 1907, he effectively designated the single specimen that came directly to the Rothschild Collection as the lectotype. The Stalker label on AMNH 685367 is marked "Type," and the specimen bears a Rothschild type label. The number "700A" that appears on this label refers to the number of the species in Mathews (1908). The remaining four specimens in Ingram's type series came to Rothschild with the

Mathews Collection and are paralectotypes: Inkerman, 14 March 1907, **AMNH 684366** (Mathews no. 2790), male, **AMNH 684369** (2789), unsexed, **AMNH 684370** (2788), female; and Spring Ranges, September 1907, **AMNH 684368** (2791), male.

AMNH 684370 bears a Mathews type label, marked "CO-TYPE" of *magnirostris*. Until Hartert designated the Rothschild Collection male as the lectotype, this female specimen would have been a syntype. It remains in the AMNH type collection because it bears a Mathews type label, but it now is a paralectotype, and a label identifying it as such has been added.

Stalker made this collection at Inkerman Station, northern Queensland, about 50 miles southwest of Townsville and approximately 10 miles from the banks of the Burdekin River (Ingram, 1908a: 460).

Neositta striata rothschildi Mathews

Neositta striata rothschildi Mathews, 1912a: 381 (Cairns, Queensland).

Now *Daphoenositta chrysoptera leucocephala* × *D. c. striata*. See Mayr, 1950: 286, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 428–430, and Noske, 2007a: 640–641.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 684396**, adult female, collected at Cairns, 16.51S, 145.43E (Times Atlas), Queensland, in August 1908, by Schrader. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2786) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of *rothschildi* as Cairns. The holotype bears three labels, all with the same Mathews catalog number: the Mathews Collection label with collecting data and the number "700" referring to the number of this species in Mathews (1908); the Mathews type label with "*Neositta striata cairnsensis*" written on it by Mathews; and the Rothschild type label with "*Neositta striata rothschildi*" written on it. I have found no evidence that Mathews ever introduced the name "*cairnsensis*" and think it was a name Mathews changed his mind about before publication. Only one additional specimen from Cairns was cataloged by Mathews at this time and is a paratype: **AMNH 684397** (Mathews no. 2787), immature female, collected at Cairns in August 1908 by Schrader. AMNH 684398, an unsexed specimen from Cairns collected in 1884 was also in Mathews' collection, but I was unable to find when it came into his possession.

Neositta pileata rogersi Mathews

Neositta pileata rogersi Mathews, 1912a: 380 (North-West Australia (Mungi).

Now *Daphoenositta chrysoptera leucoptera* (Gould, 1840). See Mayr, 1950: 288, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 428–430, and Noske, 2007a: 640–641.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 684321**, adult female, collected at Mungi Rockhole, 18.45S, 123.44E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 511), 8 miles southeast of Mt. Alexander, West Kimberley, northern Western Australia, Australia, on 4 July 1911, by John P. Rogers (no. 1859). From the Mathews Collection (no. 9114) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of *rogersi* as "Interior North-West Australia." The holotype bears Rogers' original label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels. Paratypes are Mathews' specimens (all males) collected by Rogers inland in the West Kimberley: Mungi Rockhole, **AMNH 684319** (Mathews no. 9111), 30 June 1911; **AMNH 684320** (9113), 22 June 1911; Manguel (spelled Marngle on label) Creek, **AMNH 684322** (9112), male, 28 May 1911.

Neositta pileata melvillensis Mathews

Neositta pileata melvillensis Mathews, 1912b: 47 (Melville Island, Northern Territory).

Now *Daphoenositta chrysoptera leucoptera* (Gould, 1840). See Mayr, 1950: 288, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 428–430, and Noske, 2007a: 640–641.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 684346**, adult male, collected at Coopers Camp, Apsley Strait, 11.35S, 130.28E (USBGN, 1957), Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, on 11 October 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 2167). From the Mathews Collection (no. 10703) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original

description and the range of *melvillensis* as Melville Island. Mathews (1912b: 26) noted that Rogers was still on Melville Island in early 1912 but had already forwarded two large collections from there. These collections would have included the specimens Rogers collected at Coopers Camp in 1911. Paratypes in AMNH are: **AMNH 684345** (Mathews no. 11612), male, 27 November; **AMNH 684347** (10701), male, 1 October; **AMNH 684348** (10702), female, 11 October; **AMNH 684349** (11611), female, 27 November.

Neositta pileata subleucoptera Mathews

Neositta pileata subleucoptera Mathews, 1912a: 380 (Northern Territory (Alexandra)).

Now *Daphoenositta chrysoptera leucoptera* (Gould, 1840). See Mayr, 1950: 288, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 428–430, and Noske, 2007a: 640–641.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 684361**, adult male, collected at Alexandria (= Alexandra), 19.00S, 136.42E (Times Atlas), Buchanan [River], Northern Territory, Australia, in May 1905. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2776) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of *subleucoptera* as Northern Territory. He misspelled the type locality and did not mention Buchanan, which appears on the label. This is probably the Buchanan River, which is near Alexandria. The incorrect spelling was copied in Greenway (1967a: 147). Only one other Mathews specimen was cataloged early enough to be considered a paratype: **AMNH 684362** (Mathews no. 2775), unsexed, collected at Alexandria in May 1905 by W. Stalker. Specimens collected by Knut Dahl in nearby Arnhem Land were not cataloged until after the publication of *subleucoptera* and J.T. Tunney specimens were never in the Mathews Collection.

Neositta pileata broomei Mathews
Neositta pileata napieri Mathews

Neositta pileata broomei Mathews, September 1912d: 95 (Napier, Broome Bay, North-west Australia).

Neositta pileata napieri Mathews, 1913b: 68.

Now *Daphoenositta chrysoptera leucoptera* (Gould, 1840). Mayr, 1950: 288, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 428–430, and Noske, 2007a: 640–641.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 684332**, adult female, collected at the Pago Mission (= Mission Station, as on label), 14.10S, 126.42E (Times Atlas), Napier Broome Bay, north Kimberley, northern Western Australia, Australia, on 6 March 1910, by Gerald F. Hill (no. 329). From the Mathews Collection (no. 5741) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews (1912d: 95) gave his catalog number of the holotype and the range of *broomei* as "North-west Australia." The holotype bears both a Mathews type label, with only the name *N. p. broomei*, and a Rothschild type label, with only the name *N. p. napieri*, both having the correct Mathews catalog number. Paratypes in AMNH are: Mission Station, Napier Broome Bay, collected by Hill, **AMNH 684330** (Mathews no. 5739, Hill no. 151), male, 19 December 1909; **AMNH 684331** (5740, 282), male, 24 February 1910; Forrest River, collected by C.P. Conigrave, **AMNH 684333** (Mathews no. 10427, Conigrave no. 88), female, 2 September 1911; **AMNH 684334** (10426, –), female, 2 September 1911; Salmond River, collected by Conigrave, **AMNH 684335** (10428, 89), female, 2 July 1911. A brief report on Conigrave's expedition was published (Anonymous, 1912: 267–269). Paratype AMNH 684331 bears a Mathews "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1923b: pl. 497, opp. p. 64, text p. 72).

Mathews (1913b: 68) considered his *N. p. broomi* and *N. p. broomei* to be identical spellings and introduced *Neositta pileata napieri* as a replacement name for *N. p. broomei*, proposed in September 1912 and presumed preoccupied by his *N. p. broomi* (Mathews, January 1912a: 380). Because these two names were based on different localities–Broome Hill, southern Western Australia, in the case of *broomi* and Napier Broome Bay, northern Western Australia, in the case of *broomei*—they do not fulfill the requirement that names deemed to be identical are of the same derivation (ICZN, 1999: 60, Art. 58). Nor do I consider *broomi* an

incorrect original spelling, interpreting it instead as an incorrect latinization (ICZN, 1999: 39, Art. 32.5), with correction not necessary. Mathews continued to use *broomi*, as did Whittell and Serventy (1948: 87) and Mayr (1950: 283). Greenway (1967a: 145, 147) confusingly listed the name *N. p. broomei* instead of *broomi* as a synonym of *N. chrysoptera pileata* and listed *N. p. napieri* as a synonym of *N. chrysoptera leucoptera*, omitting *N. p. broomei*.

Neositta papuensis toxopeusi Rand

Neositta papuensis toxopeusi Rand, 1940: 11 (Bele River, altitude 2200 meters, 18 km north of Lake Habbema, Netherland [sic] New Guinea).

Now *Daphoenositta papuensis toxopeusi* (Rand, 1940). See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 429–430, Dickinson, 2003: 473, Noske, 2007a: 640–641, and Christidis and Boles, 2008: 192.

Holotype: **AMNH 305654**, adult male, collected on the Ibele (= Bele) River, 2200 m, 18 km north of Lake Habbema, 04.08S, 138.40E (USBGN, 1982), Papua Province (= Netherlands New Guinea), Indonesia, on 1 December 1938, by Richard Archbold, Austin L. Rand, and W.B. Richardson on the third Archbold Expedition to New Guinea in 1938–1939 (no. 8462).

Comments: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. The type series comprised one adult male (the holotype), one immature male and one immature female molting into adult plumage, and one immature male. Paratypes are: **AMNH 342335**, immature male, 1 December 1938, Archbold no. 8463, **AMNH 342336**, older immature male, 3 December 1938, Archbold no. 8504, both from the same locality as the holotype; **AMNH 342337**, immature female, Lake Habbema, 2650 m, 21 October 1938, Archbold no. 7538. The last specimen was sent to MZB in 1957.

Rand (1942b) published a report on all of the birds collected on the 1938–1939 Archbold Expedition, and Archbold et al. (1942) published a general summary of the expedition. This expedition was also known as the Indisch-Amerikaansche Expeditie, a joint expedition with the government of the Netherlands East Indies.

Neositta papuensis alba Rand

Neositta papuensis alba Rand, 1940: 10 (altitude 1800 meters, 15 km. southwest Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, Netherland [sic] New Guinea).

Now *Daphoenositta papuensis alba* (Rand, 1940). See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 429–430, Dickinson, 2003: 473, Noske, 2007a: 640–641, and Christidis and Boles, 2008: 192.

Holotype: **AMNH 305659**, adult male, collected 15 km southwest of Bernhard Camp, 1800 m, ca. 03.30S, 139.15E (Archbold et al., 1942: map 1), Taritatu (= Idenburg) River, Papua Province (= Netherlands New Guinea), Indonesia, on 24 January 1939, by Richard Archbold, Austin L. Rand, and W.B. Richardson. From the third Archbold Expedition to New Guinea.

Comments: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. The type series comprised four male specimens collected on the same day. The three paratypes are: **AMNH 342332**, **342333**, and **342334**. AMNH 342333 was sent to MZB in 1957.

Rand (1942b) published a report on all of the birds collected on the 1938–1939 Archbold Expedition, and Archbold et al. (1942) published a general summary of the expedition. This expedition was also known as the Indisch-Americaansche Expeditie, a joint expedition with the government of the Netherlands East Indies.

Daphoenositta miranda kuboriensis Mayr and Gilliard

Daphoenositta miranda kuboriensis Mayr and Gilliard, 1952: 5 (Mt. O-Mar, Kubor Mountains, Central Highlands, Mandated Territory of New Guinea).

Now *Daphoenositta miranda kuboriensis* Mayr and Gilliard, 1952. See Coates, 1990: 237, and Noske, 2007a: 641.

Holotype: **AMNH 348233**, adult male, collected on Mt. O-Mar, 8800 ft, Kubor Mountains, ca. 06.05S, 144.45 E (PNG, 1984), Western Highlands Province, Papua New Guinea, on 28 May 1950, by E. Thomas Gilliard.

Comments: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description; the type series comprised two males and two females. Paratypes, all collected on Mt.

O-Mar in 1950, are: **AMNH 705732**, male, 27 May; **AMNH 705733**, female, 28 May; and **AMNH 705734**, female, 28 May. The last specimen was sent to AM in 1953.

The results of the Gilliard expeditions of 1950 and 1952 were reported on by Mayr and Gilliard (1954).

CERTHIIDAE

Certhia familiaris pusilla Brehm

Certhia familiaris pusilla Brehm, 1856a: 358 (Ich bekam ihn aus Dalmatien und erlegte ihn ein einziges Mal in der hiesigen Gegend).

Now *Certhia familiaris macrodactyla* Brehm, 1831. See Hartert, 1918a: 26, Dickinson, 2003: 647, and Harrap, 2008c: 181–182.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 457356**, female, collected in Dalmatia, Croatia, on 15 October 1830. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Brehm had at least two specimens of *pusilla*. Hartert (1918a: 26) listed as type the specimen collected in Dalmatia on 15 October 1830, thereby designating it the lectotype. He also mentioned a second specimen collected at Renthendorf on 20 November 1820, which would be a paralectotype. This specimen was **AMNH 457354** and was exchanged to ZFMK. Other Renthendorf specimens that were exchanged to ZFMK possibly also were labeled as "*pusilla*" by Brehm and would be paralectotypes.

Certhia familiaris pyrenaica Ingram

Certhia familiaris pyrenaica Ingram, 1913: 549 (Reine Hortense, nr. Cauterets (altitude 1400 metres).

Now *Certhia familiaris macrodactyla* Brehm, 1831. See Hartert, 1920a: 438, Vaurie, 1959: 540, and Dickinson, 2003: 647.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 684555**, adult male, collected at Reine Hortense, 1400 m, near Cauterets, 42.53N, 00.06W (Times Atlas), central Pyrenees, France, on 30 December 1905, and **AMNH 684556**, "female" [= adult male], collected at Sapinière de Riou, 1600 m, near Cauterets, France, on 6 February 1907, from the J. Mosquès collection (nos. 74 and 82, respectively). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, the syntypes were said to be in the Rothschild Collection. Hartert (1920a: 438) commented on Ingram's errors in citation of the sex and collecting locality of the specimen that is now AMNH 689556, and there is also a note on the reverse of the Rothschild type label to this effect. The specimen was originally sexed as a male, apparently changed to ♀ and then overwritten as ♂. Of the four Mosquès specimens of this form from Reine Hortense and Sapinière de Riou, these are the only two bearing the cited dates. All of the specimens were sexed as males.

Hartert (1920a: 438) did not recognize *pyrenaica*, synonymizing it with *C. familiaris costae* Bailly, 1847, after being persuaded by Ingram's (1913: 548) arguments that *costae* was recognizable (cf. Hartert, 1905d: 319). Hartert and Steinbacher (1933: 155–156) and Vaurie (1957b: 6) later agreed that specimens from the Pyrenees were identifiable with *macrodactyla* Brehm.

Stresemann (1940b: 60) listed the dates of publication and authors of the various parts of the "Ergänzungsband" of Hartert and Steinbacher published between 1932 and 1938.

Certhia familiaris corsa Hartert

Certhia familiaris corsa Hartert, 1905d: 320 (Corsica).

Now *Certhia familiaris corsa* Hartert, 1905. See Dickinson, 2003: 647, and Harrap, 2008c: 181–182.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 684457**, adult male, collected at Vivario, 42.10N, 09.10E (Times Atlas), Corsica, on 6 January 1884, by John Whitehead (no. 6184). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Whitehead's field number of the holotype in the original description. He did not give the number of specimens in his type series although he included measurements for multiple males and females. The only possible paratype in AMNH is AMNH 684464, male, collected at Vizzarona, Corsica, on 6 April 1896 by A. Koenig, but I was unable to find whether this specimen came into the Rothschild Collection before or after the description of *corsa*.

Certhia familiaris tianschanica Hartert

Certhia familiaris tianschanica Hartert, 1905d: 321 (Ak-Su (?Fluss) südl.Tian-Schan).

Now *Certhia familiaris tianschanica* Hartert, 1905. See Vaurie, 1957b: 4, Dickinson, 2003: 647, and Harrap, 2008c: 181–182.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 684649**, adult male, collected at Ak-Su, southern Tien Shan (= Tian-Schan), ca. 42.00N, 80.00E (USBGN, 1959a), Turkestan, on 19 February 1902, by Andrei Kutzenko (no. 1801). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited the field number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of *tianschanica* as the Tien Shan from Semire, Djarkent to the eastern Tien Shan. The following specimens in AMNH are paratypes: **AMNH 684650**, female, Ak-Su, 29 August, Kutzenko coll.; **AMNH 684651**, female, Djarkent, 2 December 1899, N. Zarudny coll.; **AMNH 684652**, female, Djarkent, 1 December 1899, Zarudny coll.; **AMNH 684653**, female, Bed of Karakal, 30 October 1901, Kutzenko coll.; **AMNH 684654**, male, S. of Issik-kul, January 1901, R. Tancre's colls.; **AMNH 684655**, female, Sirtag Mountains, undated, Tancre's colls.; **AMNH 684656**, female, Sirtag Mountains, February, Tancre's colls.; **AMNH 684657**, male, Barekaul, 30 November 1901, Kutzenko coll.; and **AMNH 684658**, female, no locality, 19 February 1902, Kutzenko coll. Rothschild acquired the Tancre specimens in 1901 and the Kutzendo and Zarudny specimens in 1902. The type locality is apparently the Ak-Su River shown at 42.34N, 78.18E (USBGN, 1959a), flowing south from the central Tien Shan.

Certhia familiaris waschanensis Kleinschmidt and Weigold

Certhia familiaris waschanensis Kleinschmidt and Weigold, 1922: 8 (Waschangipfel).

Now *Certhia hodgsoni khamensis* Bianchi, 1903. See Vaurie, 1957b: 6, Martens et al., 2002, Dickinson, 2003: 647, Martens and Tietze, 2006: 274–280, and Harrap, 2008c: 182.

SYNTYPE: **AMNH 684673**, adult male, collected on the Wa Shan summit, 29.20N, 103.05E (BirdLife International, 2001: 2576), Sichuan, China, on 11 April 1915, by Hugo Weigold on the Stoetznersche Szetschwan Expedition. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Kleinschmidt and Weigold did not designate a type, giving their type series as four males and two females. The two female and three of the four male syntypes had been in SNSD but were lost in World War II; the presence of the fourth male syntype in AMNH was noted by Eck and Quaisser (2004: 300).

Vaurie (1957b: 6) considered *waschanensis* a synonym of *khamensis* and both he and Dickinson (2003: 647) listed *khamensis* as a subspecies of *C. familiaris*; Martens and Tietze (2006: 274–275) discussed the taxonomy of *Certhia*, and accorded full species rank to *hodgsoni*, noting that it differs genetically and vocally from *familiaris*, and recognized *khamensis* as a subspecies of *C. hodgsoni*. Harrap (2008c: 182) agreed.

Certhia familiaris japonica Hartert

Certhia familiaris japonica Hartert, 1897a: 138 (Northern Hondo).

Now *Certhia familiaris japonica* Hartert, 1897. See Morioka et al., 2005: 60, and Harrup, 2008c: 181–182.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 684676**, adult male, collected at Iwaki-no-kuni, Honshu (= Hondo), 56.00N, 138.00E (USBGN, 1955), Japan, by collectors for Alan Owston (no. 181). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert said that the type of *japonica* was from northern Hondo and that there were only two specimens in the Rothschild Collection. Hartert (1920a: 438) then listed as type the "♂" (?), thereby designating as lectotype the specimen sexed as a male on the original label. The paralectotype is **AMNH 684677**, sexed as a female on the original label, collected at Iwaki-no-kuni by collectors for A. Owston (also no. 181).

Certhia familiaris jaliscensis Miller and Griscom

Certhia familiaris jaliscensis Miller and Griscom, 1925: 6 (Volcan de Nieve, Sierra Nevada de Colima, 13,000 ft., Jalisco, Mexico).

Now *Certhia americana alticola* G.S. Miller, 1895. See Hejl et al., 2002: 5, and Harrap, 2008c: 182–183.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 105852**, adult male, collected on Volcan de Nieve, 13,000 ft, 19.31N, 103.38W (USBGN, 1956a), Sierra Nevada de Colima, southern Jalisco, Mexico, on 6 September 1905, by J.H. Batty.

COMMENTS: Miller and Griscom gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and listed nine specimens, including the type, comprising their type series. The eight paratypes are: collected by A. Buller, **AMNH 36819**, male, Zapotlan, 19 December 1889; collected by J.H. Batty in 1905, **AMNH 105156**, male, La Cienaga, 20 April; **AMNH 105847**, female, Volcan de Fuego, 27 July; **AMNH 105848**, female, Las Cañas, 13 July; **AMNH 105849**, immature male, Pisagua, 4 July; **AMNH 105850**, male, Volcan Colima, 21 July; **AMNH 105851**, immature male, Volcan de Nieve, 20 July; and **AMNH 105853**, female, Volcan Nieve, 5 September.

Dickinson (2003: 647) recognized *jaliscensis*.

Certhia familiaris extima Miller and Griscom

Certhia familiaris extima Miller and Griscom, 1925: 6 (San Rafael del Norte, 4000 ft., Nicaragua).

Now *Certhia americana extima* Miller and Griscom, 1925. See Hejl et al., 2002: 5, and Harrap, 2008c: 182–183.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 144478**, adult male, collected at San Rafael del Norte, 4000 ft, 13.12N, 86.06W (Times Atlas), Nicaragua, on 23 March 1917, by W. deW. Miller, L. Griscom, and W.B. Richardson (no. 123).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description, the type series comprising five males and one female from the type locality. The five paratypes, all collected at San Rafael del Norte, are: **AMNH 101557**, male, **AMNH 101558**, immature female, 10 April 1907; **AMNH 103434**, male, 28 December 1908; **AMNH 103435**, male, 30 December 1908; and **AMNH 144479**, male, 24 March 1917.

Certhia brachydactyla Brehm

Certhia brachydactyla Brehm, 1820: 570 (Rodatal).

Now *Certhia brachydactyla brachydactyla* Brehm, 1820. See Hartert, 1918a: 26, and Harrap, 2008c: 183–184.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 457353**, adult male, collected at Renthendorf, 50.48N, 11.58E (USBGN, 1959), Germany, on 29 December 1816. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918a: 26) listed this specimen as the type of *C. brachydactyla* (effectively designating it the lectotype of *brachydactyla*) and possibly also the type of *C. megarhynchos* (see below). Brehm (1820: 579–580) had many specimens of *brachydactyla*, but said that he had seen his new form for the first time at the end of December, four years previously, not far from the Roda River, where he had collected two specimens on the same day and a third a day later. That statement points to the above specimen as one of the first three collected. It is the only Brehm specimen of *brachydactyla* in AMNH that was collected before the 1820 publication of the name. Brehm did not write *brachydactyla* on the label.

Certhia megarhynchos Brehm

Certhia megarhynchos Brehm, 1831: 211 (bewohnt das westliche Deutschland, namentlich Westphalen, ist mir in der hiesigen Gegend nur einmal vorgekommen).

Now *Certhia brachydactyla brachydactyla* Brehm, 1820. See Hartert, 1918a: 26, Vaurie, 1959: 542–543, and Harrap, 2008: 183–184.

SYNTYPE: **AMNH 457353**, adult male, collected at Renthendorf, 50.48N, 11.58E (USBGN, 1959), Germany, on 29 December 1816. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918a: 26) thought that the specimen that was the type of Brehm's *brachydactyla* (see above) was perhaps also the type of *megarhynchos*, and I think that this is correct. In the original description of *megarhynchos*, Brehm said: "bewohnt das westliche Deutschland, namentlich Westphalen, ist mir in der hiesigen Gegend nur einmal vorgekommen." On his original label of AMNH 457353, Brehm has written "megarhynchos" and "Das Urexemplar zur Beschreibung." No Brehm specimen from Westphalia came to AMNH, and no other Brehm specimens in AMNH that were labeled *megarhnychos* were collected before the description was published in 1831.

Hartert (1905d: 323) considered *C. megarhynchos* a synonym of *C. brachydactyla*, which must be the case if both names are based on the same specimen. Unless or until it is found that other specimens in Brehm's Westphalian syntype series are of the form currently recognized as *megarhynchos*, and can provide a lectotype to fix its name, the name *megarhynchos* Brehm, cannot be used for it, contra Dickinson (2003: 648) and Harrap (2008: 183–184).

Certhia paradoxa Brehm

Certhia paradoxa Brehm, 1855: 76 (verierrt sich aus Ungarn sehr selten nach Deutschland).
Now *Certhia brachydactyla brachydactyla* Brehm, 1820. See Hartert, 1918a: 26, Dickinson, 2003: 648, and Harrap, 2008c: 183–184.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 457384**, female, collected in Hungary, on 7 May 1840, perhaps by Petenyi (Hartert, 1918a: 26). From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918a: 26) listed this specimen as the type of *paradoxa*, thereby designating it the lectotype. A second specimen from Hungary, AMNH 457383, was undated in the AMNH catalog and was exchanged to ZMB. Other specimens marked *paradoxa* by Brehm were collected after the publication date of the name. One of them, AMNH 457382, an adult male collected at Rodatal on 10 December 1855, was mentioned by date in Brehm (1856b: 359) and Hartert has written a reference to this on the reverse of the Rothschild label. Even though someone has marked this label with red pencil as though they might have considered it a type, it has no such standing.

Certhia rufi-dorsalis Brehm

Certhia rufi-dorsalis Brehm, 1856c: 359 (Westphalen).
Now aberrant *Certhia brachydactyla*. See Hartert, 1918a: 26.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 457350**, adult male, collected at Witten, 51.27N, 07.19E (Times Atlas), Germany, on 30 September 1821, by F.W. Baedeker. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Brehm apparently had only this single aberrant specimen collected for him by Baedeker. Hartert (1918a: 26) said the following: "It is not a form of *C. familiaris*, but must be an aberrant *brachydactyla*, as we cannot assume that a third species exists near Witten, together with *C. familiaris* and *brachydactyla*." It appears to be an erythristic specimen.

Certhia familiaris harterti Hellmayr

Certhia familiaris harterti Hellmayr, 1901: 189 (Kleinasien).
Now *Certhia brachydactyla harterti* Hellmayr, 1901. See Vaurie, 1959: 543, Roselaar, 1995: 152–153, and Harrap, 2008c: 183–184.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 684770**, unsexed adult, collected at Alemdag (Roselaar, 1995: 153, = Alum Dagh, Asia Minor, as on label), 41.03N, 29.14E (Times Atlas), Turkey, on 28 December 1868, by T. Robson. From the H.J. Elwes Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hellmayr said that the type, from Asia Minor, was from the Elwes Collection and in the Rothschild Collection, collected on 28.12.J.8 (the "J." being an obvious misreading of the "6" in the date). The above specimen is the only one of *harterti* that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. It bears a Rothschild type label and an Elwes Collection label, with the initials T.R., which Hartert (1920a: 439) identified as the collector, T. Robson.

Dickinson (2003: 648), with reference to Roselaar (1995: 152–153), and Harrap (2008c: 183) included *harterti* in *C. b. brachydactyla*; but Roselaar, as well as Vaurie (1959: 543) recognized *harterti*.

Certhia brachydactyla dorotheae Hartert

Certhia brachydactyla dorotheae Hartert, 1904b: 50 (Troödos).
Now *Certhia brachydactyla dorotheae* Hartert, 1904. See Dickinson, 2003: 648, and Harrap, 2008c: 183–184.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 684761**, male, collected at Troödos, 34.55N, 32.53E (Times Atlas), Cyprus, on 4 January 1904, by C. Glaszner (no. 151). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert gave Glaszner's unique field number of the holotype in the original description but did not say how many specimens he examined. Paratypes in AMNH are those specimens collected by Glaszner at Troödos in 1902 and 1904: **AMNH 684762**, male, 5 June 1902; **AMNH 684763**, male, 7 June 1902; **AMNH 684764**, female, 25 May 1902; **AMNH 684766**, female, 4 January 1904; **AMNH 684767**, female, 4 January 1904; **AMNH 684768**, female, 2 January 1904; **AMNH 684769**, female, 2 September 1902. Hartert did not list the holotype of *dorothae* in any of his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection.

Certhia brachydactyla mauritanica Witherby

Certhia brachydactyla mauritanica Witherby, 1905: 35 (Aïn Draham, Tunis).

Now *Certhia brachydactyla mauritanica* Witherby, 1905. See Dickinson, 2003: 648, and Harrap, 2008c: 183–184.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 684720**, adult male, collected at Aïn Draham, 36.48N, 08.40E (Times Atlas), Tunisia, on 13 April 1903, by Paul Spatz (no. T. 313). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Witherby gave the unique field number of the holotype, said to be in the Rothschild Collection, but did not mention the name of the collector. The name of Paul Spatz as the collector is printed on the Rothschild Museum label of the type, and the field number T. 313 is given on the original field label which is attached. Witherby mentioned that co-types (= paratypes) were in his collection.

Certhia brachydactyla ultramontana Hartert

Certhia brachydactyla ultramontana Hartert, 1905d: 324 (Panzano bei Chianti, Italien).

Now *Certhia brachydactyla brachydactyla* Brehm, 1820. See Vaurie, 1959: 542, Dickinson, 2003: 648, and Harrap, 2008c: 183–184.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 684740**, adult male, collected at Panzano, 43.27N, 11.19E (USBGN, 1956c), near Chianti, Italy, on 3 October 1902, from the Squilloni Collection (no. 656). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert, in the original description, gave the Squilloni number of the holotype and later (Hartert, 1920a: 439) added that the specimen was from the Squilloni Collection. Hartert (1905d: 324) said that he studied over 30 specimens from Italy, Spain, southern Dalmatia, and Greece. The following specimens in AMNH are considered paratypes: Spain (collected by A.E. Brehm in 1856–1857), **AMNH 457385–457388**; Italy (mostly from Squilloni), **AMNH 684725–684731**, **684734–684739**; Castelnovo (?), S. Dalmatia, Croatia, **AMNH 684749**.

Rothschild purchased the Brehm specimens in 1897 (Hartert, 1901b: 39), making them available to Hartert when this form was described.

Certhia himalayana cedricola Koelz

Certhia himalayana cedricola Koelz, 1939: 65 (Jalalabad, Afghanistan).

Now *Certhia himalayana himalayana* Vigors, 1832. See Vaurie, 1957b: 13–14, and Harrap, 2008c: 184–185.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 466895**, adult female, collected at Jalalabad, 34.26N, 70.25E (Times Atlas), Afghanistan, on 18 December 1937, by Walter Koelz.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Koelz designated as type a female specimen collected on 18 December 1937 at Jalalabad, with wing measuring 67 mm. The above specimen collected on that date has a wing measuring 67 mm and is marked "Type" by Koelz. He (Koelz, 1939: 65) gave inclusive wing measurements for five male and five female specimens but listed only eight paratypes, by locality, all collected in 1937. The following paratypes came to AMNH: Jalalabad, **AMNH 466894**, female, 18 December, wing measuring 66 mm and with no type annotations; **AMNH 466897**, male, 18 December; Sirotai, **AMNH 466899**, female, 18 June; **AMNH 466900**, female, 19 June; **AMNH 466901**, male, 17 June; Farajghan Pass, **AMNH 466902**, male, 6 June; Kail, **AMNH 466903**, male, 3 June. Two unsexed specimens, AMNH 466896 and AMNH 466898, collected at Jalalabad on 19 December 1937, were not listed as paratypes by Koelz.

Salpornis emini Hartlaub
Salpornis Salvadorii orientalis Hartlaub

Salpornis emini Hartlaub, 1884: 415 (Langomeri, Eastern Equatorial Africa).

Salpornis Salvadorii orientalis Hartlaub, 1889: 115.
Now *Salpornis spilonotus emini* Hartlaub, 1884. See Hellmayr, 1901: 189, Fry et al., 2000: 128–132, and Harrap, 2008c: 186–187.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 684906**, adult male, collected at Langomeri, 03.47N, 30.45E, (Chapin, 1954: 686), Sudan, undated, by Emin Pasha (= Emin Bey). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartlaub had the above single specimen when he described *emini*. Shelley (1888: 37), working on a shipment of specimens collected by Emin Pasha and deposited in BMNH, considered *S. emini* synonymous with *S. salvadori*, and Hartlaub (1889: 115–116) replied by introducing a replacement name, *Salpornis Salvadorii orientalis*, for his specimen! Despite this unusual procedure, *S. salvadorii orientalis* stands as a *nomen novum* for *S. emini* and shares the same type specimen. This was noted by Hartert (1920a: 439) and on the Rothschild type label. I have not seen *orientalis* listed in synonymies.

Sclater (1930: 714) and Greenway (1967b: 159) place Langomeri in Northern Province, Uganda. More recent coordinates, from USBGN gazetteer for Sudan not available to me, are 03.55N, 30.44E (R. Dowsett, personal commun.).

Salpornis spilonota erlangeri Neumann

Salpornis spilonota erlangeri Neumann, 1907b: 52 (Anderatscha in Kaffa).
Now *Salpornis spilonotus erlangeri* Neumann, 1907. See Fry et al., 2000: 128–132, and Harrap, 2008c: 186–187.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 684907**, adult male, collected at Anderacha (= Anderatscha), 07.11N, 36.17E (Times Atlas), Ethiopia, on 16 March 1901, by Oscar Neumann (no. 1011). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Neumann (1906a: 258) had earlier discussed his single specimen and specimens of other subspecies of *S. spilonotus*, refraining from introducing a new name based on a single specimen. Later, in the original description of *erlangeri*, Neumann (1907b: 52) designated his single specimen as the type, saying that it was in the Rothschild Collection. In addition, he had by that time examined five specimens from Gotola, Djamjam, in the collection of Baron Erlanger (Ingelheim) and one from Kaffa in BMNH (London); those specimens are paratypes.

RHABDORNITHIDAE

(None)

CLIMACTERIDAE

Climacteris erythrops olinda Mathews

Climacteris erythrops olinda Mathews, 1916c: 91 (Olinda, Victoria).
Now *Climacteris erythrops* Gould, 1841. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 73–74, and Noske, 2007b: 658.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 685154**, adult female, collected at Olinda, 37.51S, 145.22E (USBGN, 1957), Victoria, Australia, on 24 December 1910, by Thomas H. Tregellas. From the Mathews Collection (no. 8083) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave the type locality as Olinda and the collecting date of the type as 24 December 1910 but made no mention of range or number of specimens examined. The above holotype is the only Mathews specimen in AMNH collected at Olinda on 24 December 1910. The number "706" on Tregellas' label refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908). There are four additional Mathews specimens from Olinda that I consider paratypes, although I found only one of them in Mathews' catalog. The Mathews Collection was essentially complete by 1914 when "The war of 1914 ended collecting as all my men joined the forces." (Mathews, 1942: 54). Paratypes are: **AMNH 685150**, male, 6 June 1909, collected by L.G. Chandler; **AMNH 685151** (Mathews no. 5115), male, 6 June 1909, collected by Tregellas; **AMNH 685152**, female, 11 April 1911, collected by Tregellas; **AMNH 685153**, female, 7 June 1909, collected by Chandler. AMNH 685151 and 685153 bear Mathews "Figured" labels indicating that they were illustrated in Mathews (1923b: pl. 502, opp. p. 117, text pp. 117–118).

Climacteris erythrops neositta Mathews

Climacteris erythrops neositta Mathews, 1912a: 383 (Callion, West Australia).

Now *Climacteris affinis superciliosus* North, 1895. See Whittell and Serventy, 1948: 88, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 75, Dickinson, 2003: 428, and Noske, 2007b: 658–659.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 685127**, adult male, collected at Callion, 30.07S, 120.35E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 504), Western Australia, undated, from the Edwin Ashby Collection. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2827) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype and gave the range of *neositta* as southwest Australia. In addition to Ashby's original label, and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, the holotype bears a "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1923b: pl. 502, upper fig., opp. p. 117, text pp. 121–122), where it is confirmed as the type of *neositta*. Paratypes are Mathews' specimens from southwest Australia, cataloged before the description appeared in January 1912: collected by F.L. Whitlock, **AMNH 685120** (Mathews Catalog no. 5205), male, Yalgoo Gold Field, 1000 ft, 31 August 1903, Whitlock field no. 398, WAM no. 6080; **AMNH 685121** (5204), female, Day Dawn, 1400 ft, 28 July 1903, WAM no. 5956; **AMNH 685122** (3949), female, Lake Way, E. Murchison, 25 August 1909, "Figured" in same plate as above; **AMNH 685123** (2829), female, Lake Way, 3 July 1909; **AMNH 685124** (3947), male, Borewell, 9 September 1909; **AMNH 685125** (3895), female immature, E. Murchison, 27 October 1909; **AMNH 685126** (3951), female, E. Murchison, 3 October 1909; collected by E. Ashby, **AMNH 685128** (2828), female, Callion; collected by G.C. Shortridge and received by Mathews from BMNH, **AMNH 685129** (3861), male, Laverton, 2 November 1905; and **AMNH 685130** (3862), female, Laverton, 12 November 1905.

Greenway (1967c: 163) considered *Climacteris affinis* monotypic, but recent authors have recognized eastern and western subspecies. On the map in Schodde and Mason (1999: 75) the legend for the range of the subspecies is reversed, but the taxonomic discussion is correct.

Climacteris picumnus victoriae Mathews

Climacteris picumnus victoriae Mathews, 1912a: 382 (Victoria).

Now *Climacteris picumnus victoriae* Mathews, 1912. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 78, and Noske, 2007b: 659.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 685026**, adult male, collected at Parwan, 37.42S, 144.28E (USBGN, 1957), Victoria, Australia, on 19 May 1910, by Thomas H. Tregellas (no. 107). From the Mathews Collection (no. 5112) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of *victoriae* as Victoria. There are seven Mathews specimens from Victoria in AMNH that were collected before the name was published, but I only found one of them in Mathews' catalog. This paratype is **AMNH 685037** (Mathews no. 2814), female, collected at Carina on 21 September 1908. The additional possible paratypes are: AMNH 685020, male, and AMNH 685021, female, collected at Bayswater on 27 March 1909 by L.G. Chandler; AMNH 685024, female, collected at Fern Tree Gully on 7 November 1911 by Tregellas; AMNH 685029, female, collected at Melton on 6 June 1910 by F.E. Wilson; AMNH 685036, male, collected 17 miles north of Kow Plains on 8 September 1911 by Wilson; and AMNH 685040, female, collected at Warburton in 1903, coll.?

Climacteris picumnus australis Mathews

Climacteris picumnus australis Mathews, 1912a: 382 (Murray Flats, South Australia).

Now *Climacteris picumnus picumnus* Temminck, 1824. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 77–78, and Noske, 2007b: 659.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 685048**, adult male, collected at Murray Flats, 14 miles west of Blanchetown, 34.21S, 139.38E (Times Atlas), South Australia, Australia, on 30 May 1911, by John B. Cleland (no. Z). From the Mathews Collection (no. 8931) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of *australis* as South Australia. Paratypes in AMNH are:

collected by S.A. White, **AMNH 685043** (Mathews no. 9971), female, and **AMNH 685044** (9972), unsexed, on the western slopes of the Flinders Range, northeast of Port Augusta on 11 October 1911; and **AMNH 685045** (9702), female, Mt. Lofty Range, east of Adelaide, 12 August 1911. AMNH 685048, male from Mt. Grainger was collected on 11 Sept. 1911 and obtained from Edwin Ashby, but not cataloged until 4 April 1912 (catalog no. 11693), after the publication of *australis* on 31 January 1912; it is not a paratype.

Whitlocka melanota barroni Mathews

Whitlocka melanota barroni Mathews, 1915a: 131 (Cairns, Queensland).

Now *Climacteris picumnus melanotus* Gould, 1847. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 77–78, and Noske, 2007b: 659.

Syntypes: **AMNH 685060** (Mathews no. 12439), adult male, 7 March 1912; **AMNH 685061** (15464), adult male, 25 October 1912; AMNH **685062** (12438), adult male, 1 April 1912; **AMNH 685063** (9505), female, 8 June 1911; **AMNH 685064** (17171), female, 19 February 1913, all collected on the Barron River by Alan P. Dodd. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: In the original description, Mathews said that *barroni* was from "thick jungle near Cairns, Queensland" and then listed the type as "Cairns, Queensland." Mathews had a series of five specimens collected between 1911 and 1913 on the Barron River by Alan P. Dodd (entered in Mathews' catalog only as "Dodd," but see Mathews, 1942: 53). Mathews consistently listed specimens he received from Dodd, who usually collected near his home at Kuranda, 16.46S, 145.37E (Times Atlas), on the Atherton Tableland (through which the Barron River flows), as coming from Cairns, where the Barron River flows into the sea. I consider these specimens to be syntypes of *Whitlocka melanota barroni*. They had not previously been included with the AMNH types.

The specimens are from an area of intergradation between *Climacteris picumnus picumnus* and *C. p. melanotus* (Schodde and Mason, 1999: 77–78) and are closer to *C. p.melanotus* than to *C. p. picumnus*, as shown by figure 11 in Ford (1986: 98). Ford would have based his analysis on these same Barron River specimens and others from the Walsh River.

The name *melanotus* introduced by Gould, 1847, has often been spelled *melanota*; however, as pointed out by Schodde and Mason, 1999: 78, it is a noun in apposition and was consistently spelled *melanotus* by Gould. Greenway (1967c: 164) incorrectly listed *barroni* as having been introduced in the genus *Climacteris*.

Climacteris rufa obscura Carter

Climacteris rufa obscura Carter, 1910: 16 (Warren River, South-west Australia).

Now *Climacteris rufus* Gould, 1841. See Whittell and Serventy, 1948: 88, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 76, and Noske, 2007b: 659–660.

Lectotype: **AMNH 684952**, adult male, collected on the Warren River, 34.35S, 115.50E (USBGN, 1957), Western Australia, Australia, on 18 February 1910, by Thomas Carter. From the Mathews Collection (no. 5571) via the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: In the original description, the type was said to be in the collection of G.M. Mathews, but no type was designated. The specimen that is now AMNH 684952 bears Carter's field label marked "Type" by Mathews and with his catalog number (the number "703A" on this label refers to the number of this species in Mathews, 1908); a Rothschild type label; a Mathews type label with Mathews' catalog number; and a Mathews "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1923b: pl. 499, middle figure, opp. p. 93, text p. 94) where it is said to be the type of *Climacteris rufa obscura*, thereby designating it the lectotype. Number 5571 in Mathews' catalog is also indicated as the type.

In the original description, the range of this form was given as the Warren River. There is only one additional Warren River specimen in AMNH collected before 31 January 1912, the publication date of *obscura*; this paratype is **AMNH 684955** (Mathews no. 5770), female, collected on 18 February 1910 by Carter.

Climacteris rufa orientalis Mathews

Climacteris rufa orientalis Mathews, 1912a: 382 (South Australia).

Now *Climacteris rufus* Gould, 1841. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 76, and Noske, 2007b: 659–660.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 684990**, adult male, collected in South Australia, in January 1894. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2800) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. It bears Rothschild and Mathews type labels and a Mathews collection label, each marked with the catalog number. The collection label is also marked "Type" by Mathews; the number "703" on this label refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908). Only one additional Mathews specimen from South Australia, collected before the publication of *orientalis*, came to AMNH: paratype, **AMNH 684991** (Mathews no. 2804), female, collected in South Australia in January 1894.

The original label is not present on either of these specimens. According to Richard Schodde (personal commun.), these specimens almost certainly came from the northern Eyre Peninsula (Gawler Range), the only area in the range of this species that was accessible to ornithological exploration at the time.

Climacteris melanura alexandrae Mathews

Climacteris melanura alexandrae Mathews 1912a: 381 (Alexandra [sic], Northern Territory).

Now *Climacteris melanurus melanurus* Gould, 1843. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 79–80, and Noske, 2007b: 660.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 685077**, female [male], Alexandria (= Alexandra), 19.00S, 136.42E (Times Atlas), Northern Territory, Australia, May [1905], by Wilfred Stalker. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2795) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of *alexandrae* as Northern Territory. This collection of birds from the vicinity of Alexandria was made by Stalker in 1905 and 1906 for Sir William Ingram and was reported on by Collingwood Ingram (1907, 1909); it later became part of the Mathews Collection. The holotype bears, in addition to Stalker's label, Mathews and Rothschild type labels and a "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1923b: pl. 503, lower figure, opp. p. 128, text p. 129), where it is confirmed as the type of *C. m. alexandrae*. The type locality, "Alexandra," is not written on Stalker's label, but C. Ingram (1907: 387) reported it as Stalker's main collecting locality. C. Ingram (1907: 412, and 1909: 618) had three specimens of *C. melanura* collected by Stalker and all three were in Mathews' hand when *alexandrae* was named. The two paratypes are: **AMNH 685076**, adult male, collected at "Alexandra" in May 1905; and **AMNH 685078**, female, collected at Cliff Creek, Alexandria, 28 March 1906.

Whitlocka wellsi striata Mathews

Whitlocka wellsi striata Mathews, 1923d: 15 (Shaw River, Northern Mid-west Australia).

Now *Climacteris melanurus wellsi* Ogilvie-Grant, 1909. See Whittell and Serventy, 1948: 88, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 79–80, and Noske, 2007b: 660.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 685119**, adult female, collected on the Shaw River, Western Australia, Australia, in May 1908, by F.L[awson Whitlock]. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews only gave the collecting locality of the type. AMNH 685119 bears in addition to Whitlock's original label, a Rothschild collection label, an AMNH type label, and a "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1923b: pl. 503, middle figure, opp. p. 128, text p. 130), where the figured bird, collected on the Shaw River in May 1908, was confirmed as the type of *Whitlocka wellsi striata*. I did not find this specimen in Mathews' catalog, but it is the only Mathews specimen of this form from the Shaw River that came to AMNH. Should another specimen be found, then Mathews' (1923b: 130) statement that the the above specimen was the type of *striata* is a designation of a lectotype.

Whittell and Serventy (1948: 88) equate the Shaw River locality with Nullagine, 21.56S, 120.06E (Times Atlas).

Climacteris leucophaea grisescens Mathews

Climacteris leucophaea grisescens Mathews, 1912a: 383 (South Australia).

Now *Cormobates leucophaea grisescens* (Mathews, 1912). See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 71–73, and Noske, 2007b: 657.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 685169**, adult female, collected on Mt. Lofty, 35.00S, 138.42E (USBGN, 1957), Mt. Lofty Range, South Australia, Australia, on 17 May 1910, by John B. Cleland (no. 102). From the Mathews Collection (no. 9460) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of *griscens* as South Australia. In his catalog, Mt. Lofty is given as the collecting locality (as it is on the original label), the collector is given as Cleland, and "Type" is written opposite the entry. In addition to the original label, the specimen bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels and a "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1923b: pl. 500, left figure, opp. p. 104, text p. 105), where it is confirmed that the figured female from Mt. Lofty is the type of *grisescens*. This specimen is listed under *Climacteris picumna* by Cleland (1911: 88).

Three additional Mathews specimens were collected in South Australia and cataloged before the description of *grisescens* was published on 31 January 1912. Paratypes are: Mt. Lofty, **AMNH 685167** (Mathews no. 9974), male, 19 October 1911; **AMNH 685168** (2820), female, 26 June 1897; and **AMNH 685170** (9975), female, 19 October 1911.

Cormobates minor northi Mathews

Cormobates minor northi Mathews, 1923c: 36 (Barron River, North Queensland).

Now *Cormobates leucophaea minor* (Ramsay, 1891). See Greenway, 1967c: 166, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 70–72, and Noske, 2007b: 657.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 685233** (Mathews no. 9013), 9 July 1910; **AMNH 685234** (9014), 29 June 1910; **AMNH 685235**, 4 July 1910; **AMNH 685236** (9012), 5 August 1910; **AMNH 685237** (8031), 8 July 1910; **AMNH 685238**, 5 July 1910, all collected by [A.P.] Dodd, probably near Kuranda. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews only said that the type was from the Barron River, north Queensland and gave no range statement for *minor* or the number of specimens available to him. Six Mathews Collection specimens from the Barron River came to AMNH; because there is no further information on the labels or in Mathews (1923b: 113–116) as to which specimen he considered the type, all must be considered syntypes. None of the specimens was sexed; but a male, AMNH 685235, and a female (by plumage), AMNH 685234, bear "Figured" labels and were illustrated in Mathews (1923: pl. 501, upper right and upper left figures, opp. p. 113, text pp. 113 and 114). Although I did not find AMNH 685235 and 685238 in Mathews' catalog, the original labels of all of the specimens are in the same hand, and all of them would have been in Mathews' possession by 1923. Mathews (1942: 53) noted that it was Allan P. Dodd from whom he received bird specimens.

Climacteris placens meridionalis Hartert

Climacteris placens meridionalis Hartert, 1907: 27 (Owgarra, Angabunga River, 6000–8000 feet, British New Guinea).

Now *Cormobates placens meridionalis* (Hartert, 1907). See Coates, 1990: 238, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 71, and Noske, 2007b: 657–658.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 685251**, female, collected at Owgarra, Angabanga (= Angabunga) River, not less than 6000 ft, Central Province, Papua New Guinea, on 29 January 1905, by Albert S. Meek (no. A.2038). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Meek's unique field number of the holotype in the original description. He did not say how many specimens he examined but referred to a previous paper by Rothschild and Hartert (1907). They had studied Meek's entire 1904–1905 "Angabunga River" collection, referring the southeastern New Guinea specimens of *Climacteris placens* only to species and commenting that further comparative material from the Arfak Mountains was needed. At that time Rothschild and Hartert (1907: 474)

listed three males and two females from Owgarra, with their Meek numbers, and included "some specimens" from Bihagi, head of the Mambare River on the north watershed of the southeast New Guinea cordillera. The five specimens from Owgarra and six specimens from Bihagi came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection; the 10 paratypes are: Owgarra, **AMNH 685248** (Meek no. A.2014), male, 22 January 1905; **AMNH 685249** (A.2015), male, 22 January 1905; **AMNH 685250** (A.1983), male, 12 January 1905; **AMNH 685252** (A.2013), female, 22 January 1905; Bihagi, head of the Mambare River, **AMNH 685253** (A.2478), male, 20 February 1906; **AMNH 685254** (A.2638), male, 18 March 1906; **AMNH 685255** (A.2410), male, 14 February 1906; **AMNH 685256** (A.2409), female, 14 February 1906; **AMNH 685257** (A.2601), female, 12 March 1906; **AMNH 685258** (A.2632), female, 18 March 1906.

According to the late W.S. Peckover (personal commun.), Owgarra was approximately 5 km west-northwest of the Fane Mission Station and 3 km south of the river now known as the Aura, a tributary of the Angabanga. Fane is shown on the map in Archbold and Rand (1935: pl. 28) at approximately 08.30S, 147.10E. Rothschild and Jordan (1905: 448–454) also provided a detailed account of Meek's travels on this expedition.

Climacteris placens inexpectata Rand

Climacteris placens inexpectata Rand, 1940: 11 (Lake Habbema, 9 km. NE., altitude 2800 meters, Snow Mts., Netherland [sic] New Guinea).

Now *Cormobates placens inexpectata* (Rand, 1940). See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 71, and Noske, 2007b: 657–658.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 305650**, adult male, collected 9 km northeast of Lake Habbema, 2800 m, 04.08S, 138.40E (USBGN, 1982), Maoke (= Snow) Mountains, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 1 November 1938, by Richard Archbold, Austin L. Rand, and W.B. Richardson, on the 1938–1939 Archbold Expedition.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description and measurements were given for four males and seven females, including the holotype. These 11 specimens came to AMNH, as well as one unsexed specimen. The 11 paratypes, all collected in 1938, are: 9 km northeast of Lake Habbema, 2800 m, **AMNH 342338** (Archbold no. 7633), male, 25 October; **AMNH 342339** (7698), male, 28 October; **AMNH 342340** (7355), female, 14 October; **AMNH 342341** (7422), female, 16 October; **AMNH 342342** (7643), female, 26 October; **AMNH 342343** (7803), female, 1 November; **AMNH 342344** (7852), female, 4 November; **AMNH 342345** (7500), unsexed, 19 October; 18 km north of Lake Habbema, Ibele (= Bele, as on label) River; **AMNH 342346** (8222), male, 22 November; **AMNH 342347** (8011), female, 13 November; **AMNH 342348** (8317), female, 25 November. AMNH 342338 was exchanged to FMNH in the early 1960s, and AMNH 342345 was exchanged to MZB in May 1957.

This 1938–1939 Archbold Expedition was a joint expedition with the Netherlands East Indies government and was also known as the Indisch-Amerikaansche Expeditie. For further information, see Archbold et al. (1942) and Rand (1942b).

Climacteris placens steini Mayr

Climacteris placens steini Mayr, 1936: 5 (Mt. Sumuri, Weyland Mountains).

Now *Cormobates placens steini* (Mayr, 1936). See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 71, and Noske, 2007b: 657–658.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 302465**, adult male, collected on Mt. Sumuri, 2300 m, Kobowre (= Weyland) Mountains, 03.50S, 135.55E (USBGN, 1982), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 28 August 1931, by Georg Stein (no. 1680).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he examined three specimens, two males and one female. The two paratypes, both from the Kobowre Mountains, are: **AMNH 302463** (Stein no. 1684), male, 4 October 1931; and **AMNH 302464** (1681), female, 15 September 1931.

Stein's "Weyland Mountains Expedition" was jointly supported by Leonard C. Sanford for AMNH, ZMB, and Walter Rothschild and was divided among the three institutions,

with Rothschild's share coming to AMNH (Hartert et al., 1936: 166). In the case of this species, four specimens were collected (Hartert et al., 1936: 223–224), but only three were included in Mayr's description. All three are stamped with an "S" within a circle, indicating that they were in Sanford's share of the collection. The fourth specimen was apparently not available to Mayr when he prepared the description and is probably in Berlin. It has no nomenclatural standing. Stein (1933: 264–310, 1936) published on this expedition, including its itinerary.

DICAEIDAE

Modern phylogenetic studies have shown the Dicaeidae as formulated by Salomonsen (1967) to be nonmonophyletic. Gregory (2008: 322–338) has included the following genera in the family Melanocharitidae: *Melanocharis*, *Rhamphocharis*, *Oedistoma*, and *Toxorhamphus*. Of that group, *Oedistoma* and *Toxorhamphus* were treated by Salomonsen (1967) in the Meliphagidae. Coates (2008: 340–349) placed *Oreocharis* and *Paramythia* in a separate family, Paramythiidae; Christidis and Boles (2008: 177, 209–210) merged the Dicaeidae with the Nectariniidae. Here Salomonsen's (1967) arrangement is followed to preserve consistency of treatment within the AMNH avian type lists.

In his series of papers on the Dicaeidae (sensu lato), Salomonsen (1960a, 1960b, 1960c, 1961a, 1961b, 1961c) gave at the end of each paper a list of the large number of type specimens that he examined and where they are housed.

Melanocharis nigra pallida Stresemann and Paludan

Melanocharis nigra pallida Stresemann and Paludan (*in* Rothschild et al.), 1932: 151 (Waigeu).

Now *Melanocharis nigra pallida* Stresemann and Paludan, 1932. See Dickinson, 2003: 451, and Gregory, 2008: 335.

Holotype: **AMNH 301115**, adult male, collected on Waigeo Island (= Waigeu), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 15 May 1931, by Georg Stein (no. 1481).

Comments: Stein's unique field number of the holotype was cited in the original description and a list of his seven specimens given. Four of the six paratypes came to AMNH, all collected by Stein on Waigeo in 1931: **AMNH 301116** (Stein no. 1484), male, 25 May; **AMNH 301117** (1483), female, 22 May; **AMNH 301118** (1480), female?, 24 May; **AMNH 301119** (1482), female, 25 May. The remaining two paratypes are probably in ZMB.

Rothschild et al. (1932: 129) noted that on 15 May the Steins were collecting at Warmek, on the eastern bank of the northern part of Mayalibit (= Majalibit) Bay, 00.13S, 130.45E (USBGN, 1982). Stein (1933, 1936) also published on his expedition to Waigeo.

Melanocharis longicauda chloris Stresemann and Paludan

Melanocharis longicauda chloris Stresemann and Paludan (*in* Stresemann et al.), 1934: 45 (Kunupi, 1200 m).

Now *Melanocharis longicauda chloris* Stresemann and Paludan, 1934. See Dickinson, 2003: 451, and Gregory, 2008: 335–336.

Holotype: **AMNH 302602**, adult male, collected on Mt. Kunupi, Kobowre (= Weyland) Mountains, 03.50S, 135.55E (USBGN, 1982), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 22 September 1931, by Georg Stein (no. 2340).

Comments: Stein's unique field number of the holotype was given in the original description. The number of specimens was not noted; but in their report on the entire collection, Hartert et al. (1936: 200) listed two male and two female specimens collected on Mt. Kunupi in 1931. Two of the three paratypes came to AMNH: **AMNH 302603** (Stein no. 2336), male, 23 September; and **AMNH 302604** (2349), female, 10 September. The remaining paratype is probably in ZMB. Stein (1933, 1936) published on this expedition, including its itinerary.

Melanocharis longicauda umbrosa Rand

Melanocharis longicauda umbrosa Rand, 1941: 15 (6 kilometers southwest of Bernhard Camp, at 1200 meters, Idenburg River, Netherland [sic] New Guinea).

Now *Melanocharis longicauda umbrosa* Rand, 1941. See Dickinson, 2003: 451, and Gregory, 2008: 335–336.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 305910**, adult male, collected 6 km southwest of Bernhard Camp, 1200 m, ca. 03.30S, 139.15E (Archbold et al., 1942: map 1), Taritatu (= Idenburg) River, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 27 February 1939, by Richard Archbold, Austin L. Rand, and W.B. Richardson on the 1938–1939 Archbold Expedition to New Guinea (no. 9715).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. Four males and one female were measured; however, 10 specimens were cataloged and would have been available to Rand for the description of *umbrosa*. The nine paratypes, all collected at the same locality, 18–28 February 1939, are: **AMNH 343188** (Archbold no. 9571), immature male, **AMNH 343189** (9604), male, **AMNH 343190** (9713), male, **AMNH 343191** (9714), male, **AMNH 343192** (9749), immature male; **AMNH 343193** (9590), female, **AMNH 343194** (9716), female, **AMNH 343195** (9717), female; and **AMNH 343196** (–), male. AMNH 343189 was sent to MZB in May 1957. Rand (1942b: 511–512), in his report on the entire bird collection from this expedition, listed four adult males, three immature males, and one adult female. I cannot explain the discrepancy; the above information is taken from the specimen labels.

Archbold et al. (1942) published a summary of this 1938–1939 expedition; it was a joint expedition with the Netherlands East Indies government and was also known as the Indisch-Amerikaansche Expeditie.

Melanocharis longicauda orientalis Mayr

Melanocharis longicauda orientalis Mayr, 1931c: 669 (Aroariver).

Now Melanocharis longicauda orientalis Mayr, 1931. See Coates, 1990: 318–319, and Gregory, 2008: 335–336.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 698637**, adult male, collected at Avera, Aroa River, Central Province, Papua New Guinea, on 13 March 1903, by Albert S. Meek (no. A.411). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mayr did not designate a type in the original description, saying only that *orientalis* was from the southern watershed of southeastern New Guinea (Aroa River, etc.). Because this description appeared in Mayr's report on his 1929 collections in the Saruwaget and Herzog mountains and was prepared while Mayr was working at the ZMB, it is not clear how many southeastern New Guinea specimens from the Rothschild Collection he may have seen. The above-cited specimen bears Meek's field label, a Rothschild Collection label marked "Typus, orientalis Mayr" in Mayr's hand, and an AMNH type label with the name written by Mayr. Because Mayr intended this specimen to be the type, I hereby designate AMNH 698637 the lectotype of *Melanocharis longicauda orientalis*.

The late W.S. Peckover had researched the location of Avera and found it to be at ca. 08.38S, 147.05E, very near a place called Aveve at 08.40S, 147.05E.

Pristorhamphus versteri meeki Rothschild and Hartert

Pristorhamphus versteri meeki Rothschild and Hartert, 1911c: 36 (Mt. Goliath (5000 ft.), Central Dutch New Guinea).

Now *Melanocharis versteri meeki* (Rothschild and Hartert, 1911). See Salomonsen, 1967: 169, Dickinson, 2003: 451, and Gregory, 2008: 336.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 698658**, adult male, collected on Mt. Goliath, 04.40S, 139.52E (USBGN, 1982), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 8 February 1911, by Albert S. Meek (no. 5332). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description, the authors only saying that five males were examined. However, this statement refers only to the specimens that were examined at the meeting of the British Ornithologists' Club where the description was first read. Rothschild and Hartert (1913) reported on Meek's entire Mt. Golaith collection, listing on p. 511 Meek's specimen no. 5332 as the type of *meeki*, thereby designating it the lectotype. They noted that Meek had collected six adult male, three immature male, and six female specimens on Mt. Goliath, giving Meek's field numbers for each; a seventh female specimen also came to AMNH as part of Meek's collection on Mt. Goliath. All of these specimens comprise the type series of *P. v. meeki*. The 15 paralectotypes, all collected in January and February

1911 by Meek, are: males, **AMNH 698656** (Meek no. 5255), **AMNH 698657** (5155), **AMNH 698659** (5173), **AMNH 698660** (5214), **AMNH 698661** (5355); immature male, **AMNH 698662** (5193); male, **AMNH 698663** (5136); immature male, **AMNH 698664** (5106); females, **AMNH 698665** (5362), **AMNH 698666** (5333); **AMNH 698667** (5404); **AMNH 698668** (5441); **AMNH 698669** (5192); **AMNH 698670** (5199); **AMNH 698671** (5174).

Pristorhamphus versteri albescens Rothschild and Hartert

Pristorhamphus versteri albescens Rothschild and Hartert, 1911c: 36 (Mts. of British New Guinea (Owen Stanley Mts., Upper Aroa, Mambare and Angabunga Rivers)).

Now *Melanocharis versteri maculiceps* (De Vis, 1898). See Salomonsen, 1967: 170, Coates, 1990: 319–320, and Gregory, 2008: 336.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 698706**, adult male, collected in the Kotoi District, 4000 ft, Owen Stanley Mountains, Papua New Guinea, on 12 August 1898, by A.S. Anthony. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description, Rothschild and Hartert only mentioning that 10 males were examined at the British Ornithologists' Club meeting where the description was presented. Hartert (1920a: 431) listed as type the unique specimen bearing the above data, thereby designating it the lectotype. There are 20 paralectotypes in AMNH from the listed localities: Owgarra, Angabunga River, **AMNH 698687–698693**, four adult males, 1 immature male, and two females, collected by Meek in 1904, 1905; Avera, Aroa River, **AMNH 698694**, **698695**, two adult males, collected by Meek in 1903; head of Aroa River, **AMNH 698696**, adult male, collected by Meek in 1905; Mt. Knutsford, Owen Stanley Mountains, **AMNH 698697**, an unsexed specimen, collected by Anthony in 1898; Bihagi, Head of Mambare River, **AMNH 698700–698705**, five males, one female, collected by Meek in March and April 1906; Kotoi District, Owen Stanley Mountains, **AMNH 698707**, 23 August, 1898, and **AMNH 698708**, unsexed and undated specimens, collected by Anthony; Eafa District, Owen Stanley Mountains, **AMNH 698709**, unsexed and undated specimens, purchased from dealers McIlwraith and McEacharn, London, by Rothschild in 1898.

Neneba striativentris axillaris Mayr

Neneba striativentris axillaris Mayr, 1931c: 670 (Snow Mts.).

Now *Melanocharis striativentris axillaris* (Mayr, 1931). See Dickinson, 2003: 451, and Gregory, 2008: 336.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 698710**, adult female, collected in the south watershed of the Maoke (= Snow) Mountains, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 10 August 1910, by A.S. Meek (no. 4591). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Meek collected the single specimen, which Mayr had from the Rothschild Collection. Rothschild and Hartert (1913: 511), under the binomen *M. striativentris*, listed this specimen and reported (on p. 473): "Most of Meek's collections were made on the Setekwa River, a small tributary of the Oetakwa [= Utakwa] River, and at elevations from 2500 to 3000 ft." The junction of the Setekwa and Utakwa rivers is at 04.54S, 137.19E (USBGN, 1982).

Melanocharis striativentris albicauda Mayr and Gilliard

Melanocharis striativentris albicauda Mayr and Gilliard, 1952: 6 (Bihagi, head of Mambare River, northern watershed of the Owen Stanley Mountains, southeastern New Guinea).

Now *Melanocharis striativentris striativentris* Salvadori, 1894. See Schodde, 1978: 4–6, Coates, 1990: 322, and Gregory, 2008: 336.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 698716**, adult male, collected at Bihagi, head of Mambare River, northern watershed of the Owen Stanley Mountains, Oro Province, Papua New Guinea, on 19 March 1906, by Albert S. Meek (no. A.2649). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mayr and Gilliard gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that the form was known only from the type locality; they did not say how many specimens they examined, but gave tail/wing ratios for four

males and noted a single topotypical female. There were, however, five male specimens and one female specimen from Bihagi available to them, paratypes: **AMNH 698714** (Meek no. A.2462), male; **AMNH 698715** (A.2556), male; **AMNH 698717** (A.2505), male; **AMNH 698718** (A.2528), male; **AMNH 698719** (A.2519), female. My tail/wing ratios for all five specimens fall within the range given by Mayr and Gilliard, and I am unable to explain the discrepancy.

AMNH 698713, male?, from Bihagi, also came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, but was exchanged to ANSP in June 1944 and would not have been available to Mayr and Gilliard when *albicauda* was described.

The interesting age-related differences in specimens of *M. s. striativentris* have been discussed by Schodde (1978: 4–6) with both *albicauda* and *prasina* considered synonyms of the nominate form, contra Salomonsen (1960a: 15–17, 1967: 170).

The mouth of the Mambare River is at 08.30S, 147.45E (PNG, 1984).

Eafa maculata Rothschild and Hartert

Eafa maculata Rothschild and Hartert, 1903c: 448 (Eafa District in British New Guinea (Owen Stanley Range) between 1000 and 3000 ft. elevation).

Now *Rhamphocharis crassirostris piperata* (De Vis, 1898). See Salomonsen, 1967: 171, Coates, 1990: 322–323, and Gregory, 2008: 336–337.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 698730**, unsexed, collected in the Eafa district, 1000–3000 ft, Owen Stanley Mountains, Papua New Guinea, date unknown, by A.S. Anthony (no. E.61) and purchased from the dealers McIlwraith and McEacharn, London. From the Rothschld Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild and Hartert had a single specimen and named the genus *Eafa* at the same time that *E. maculata* was described. The holotype is figured in the frontispiece taken from (pl. 14, fig. 1 in) volume 10 of *Novitates Zoologicae*, 1903. According to Rothschild and Hartert (1901: 61), the Eafa District is between mounts Alexander, 09.15S, 147.40E (USBGN, 1943) and Bellamy, 09.00S, 147.45E (USBGN, 1943).

Anaimos maculatus oblitus Mayr

Anaimos maculatus oblitus Mayr, 1938b: 42 (Semangko Pass, Selangor-Pahang border, 2,500–4,500 feet).

Now *Prionochilus maculatus oblitus* (Mayr, 1938). See Salomonsen, 1960a: 18–20, 22, and Cheke and Mann, 2008b: 369.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 450994**, adult male, collected at Semangko Pass, 03.44N, 101.39E (BirdLife International, 2001: 2634), Selangor-Pahang border, 2500–4500 ft, Malaysia, on 19 February 1908, by Herbert C. Robinson. From the Selangor Museum (no. 644/08) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and said that he examined 14 specimens from Perak, Pahang, Selangor, and Johore. Nine of the 13 paratypes are at AMNH: collected by A.L. Butler, at Maxwells Hill, Perak, in March 1898, **AMNH 698482**, male; collected by J. Waterstradt on Mt. Tahan, Pahang, in 1901, **AMNH 698483**, male, 7 June, **AMNH 698484**, female, 5 June, **AMNH 698485**, female, 2 June, **AMNH 698486**, female, 5 June; collected by H.C. Robinson at Ginting Bidei, Selangor, **AMNH 698487**, male, 31 May 1909, **AMNH 698488**, female, 18 May 1908, **AMNH 698489**, female, 11 May 1908; collected by J. Waterstradt in Selangor in 1900, **AMNH 698490**, unsexed.

Prionochilus plateni Blasius

Prionochilus plateni Blasius, 1888a (February): 335 (Palawan).

Now *Prionochilus plateni plateni* Blasius, 1888. See Salomonsen, 1960a, 18–22, 25–26, Dickinson et al., 1991: 388, and Cheke and Mann, 2008b: 369–370.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 698529**, adult male, collected at Puerto Princesa, 09.44 N, 118.44E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 424), Palawan Island, Philippines, on 22 July 1887, by Carl C. and Margarete Platen (specimen "b"). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Blasius' descriptions, based on material collected by the Platens in 1887, have given rise to various problems, beginning with the descriptions of the new forms appearing in a local newspaper, Braunschweigische Anzeigen (on 12 February 1888 for *P. plateni*), closely followed in April

1888 by descriptions of some of the same populations by Sharpe, based on Whitehead's collection on Palawan. The problem of dating was clarified by Blasius (1888b: 372–375). I have not seen the original newspaper description, but this was republished within quotation marks in Blasius (1888c: 313).

Additionally, the Platens' specimens were divided, after having been studied by Blasius, between the collections at SNMBG, where Blasius was curator, and the private collection of Adolph Nehrkorn, who had apparently sponsored the collecting (see Hartert, 1920a: 431). Further complicating matters, Blasius often did not designate a type and Nehrkorn exchanged an unknown number of Platen specimens with Rothschild, some of which were part of type series. Hinkelmann and Heinze (1990) were not aware that part of the Platen material was in AMNH (via Rothschild). At that time, I wrote Hinkelmann after checking the AMNH collection for related material. This was passed on to Hevers (2005), who incorporated this material in his more extensive list of types in SNMBG.

In the original description of *P. plateni*, no type was designated and the number of specimens in the type series was not given. Later, Hinkelmann and Heinze (1990: 622) reported that there were at least 10, five of which were in SNMBG and were listed as syntypes of *P. plateni*. Two syntypes of *P. plateni* were also exchanged to Rothschild by Nehrkorn, both of which were marked "Type" on their labels. Hartert (1920a: 430) listed the male specimen, collected on 22 July 1887, as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype. The second specimen, **AMNH 698533**, male, collected at Puerto Princesa on 13 July 1887 by the Platens (specimen "a"), becomes a paralectotype, as do the rest of the syntypes. See also Hevers (2005: 455). As this description was based on specimens collected in 1887, three AMNH specimens collected by the Platens in 1888 have no nomenclatural standing.

Salomonsen (1960a: 28) noted that there was a syntype of *plateni* in both BMNH and AMNH, not mentioning the second syntype in AMNH or the syntypes in SNMBG, and selected the AMNH specimen as the lectotype, not realizing that it had already been designated the lectotype by Hartert.

Prionochilus johannae Sharpe

Prionochilus johannae Sharpe, 1888a (April): 201 (Palawan).

Now *Prionochilus plateni plateni* Blasius, 1888 (February). See Blasius, 1888b: 372–375, Salomonsen, 1960a: 25–26, 28, Dickinson et al., 1991: 388, and Cheke and Mann, 2008b: 369–370.

Lectotype: **AMNH 698537**, adult male, collected at Tagusao (= Taguso), 08.49N, 117.53E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 426), Palawan Island, Philippines, on 25 June 1887, by John Whitehead (no. 1427). From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: In the original description, Sharpe did not designate a type, describing and illustrating (pl. 4, fig. 1) only a male specimen. Whitehead (1890: 54) also did not say how many specimens he obtained, but added a description of the female. Assuming that Sharpe had the entire 1887 Palawan collection before him when he reported on it, there are five syntypes of *P. johannae* in AMNH and a syntype in BMNH (Warren and Harrison, 1971: 275). AMNH 698537, marked "Type RBS[harpe]" in his hand, is undoubtedly the one he intended as the type. It is this specimen that Hartert (1920a: 431) listed as the type, giving Whitehead's unique field number 1427, thereby designating it the lectotype; it bears in addition to Whitehead's original tiny field label, the printed Whitehead label, and a Rothschild type label. The four paralectotypes in AMNH, all from Tagusao and collected by Whitehead in 1887, are: **AMNH 698536** (Whitehead no. 1645), adult male, 5 August; **AMNH 698538** (1643), adult male, 4 August; **AMNH 698539** (1646), adult male, 5 August; **AMNH 698540** (1644), female, 4 August.

> Salomonsen (1960a: 28) said: As in the case of *Prionochilus plateni* Blasius, there is a specimen in both museums [AMNH and BMNH] marked "type." It is obvious that Sharpe retained the type specimen in the British Museum, and consequently I select the specimen in the British Museum as the type. Hartert, in his list of types in the Tring Museum ... mentioned the type or alledged type specimens of *Prionochilus plateni* and *P. johannae* which are now in the American Museum of Natural History.

Salomonsen was mistaken that Sharpe preserved in the BMNH all of his types of names based on Whitehead's specimens. The sponsors of Whitehead's expeditions purchased some specimens that were donated to BMNH, sometimes but not always including types; Whitehead retained and sold others, often to Rothschild. Because Sharpe did not designate types in the original descriptions, his initials and "Type" in his hand are the only indication of those specimens that he intended as types of his new taxa. These are the specimens on which Hartert automatically conferred lectotype status when listing them in the Rothschild type lists. Therefore, Salomonsen's designation of the British Museum syntype as the lectotype is incorrect, and Hartert's designation 40 years earlier must stand (ICZN, 1999: 82, Art. 74.1.1).

AMNH 698537 had been marked "Not a type. J.F[arrand] (see Salomonsen)," and it had been put in the general collection with the Rothschild type label still attached. The specimen has now been returned to the AMNH type collection with an added AMNH type label.

When Sharpe (1888a: 193) reported on the Palawan collection, he said that Whitehead had been "obliged to collect" in the vicinity of Puerto Princesa. However, Whitehead (1890: 38) noted that the ship had left him at Tagusao "on the S.E. coast (many miles south of Puerto Princesa)," and all of his specimens are labeled "Taguso."

Piprisoma obsoletum tinctum Mayr

Piprisoma obsoletum tinctum Mayr, 1944: 167 (Waingapu, Sumba).

Now *Dicaeum agile tinctum* (Mayr, 1944). See White and Bruce, 1986: 408, and Cheke and Mann, 2008b: 370–371.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 308003**, adult male, collected at Waingapu (= Waingapoe, as on label), 09.40S, 120.16E (Times Atlas), Nangamessi Bay, Sumba Island, Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, on 15 May 1932, by Georg Stein (no. 4664).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description; he did not say how many specimens he examined, but included a single specimen each from Flores and Alor in addition to his Sumba birds and included Sumbawa in the range of *tinctum*. Mayr would have had, in addition to the Stein specimens, specimens from the other localities that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. The following are paratypes: **AMNH 347017–347024**, collected on Sumba by Stein in 1932; **AMNH 698401–698406**, specimens from the Rothschild Collection, collected by A.F. Everett and W. Doherty on Sumba in 1896; **AMNH 698407**, collected by Everett on Flores in 1896; **AMNH 698410**, collected by Everett on Alor in 1897. Stein's expedition was jointly sponsored by Leonard C. Sanford for AMNH, Walter Rothschild, and ZMB. The Rothschild and AMNH shares of the collection are at AMNH, and AMNH 347018, 347019, and 347122 were sent to ZMB in January 1956.

Mayr and Amadon (1947: 17) and Salomonsen (1960b: 13) pointed out that records of *Dicaeum agile tinctum* from Sumbawa were based on immatures of *D. annae* having been misidentified as *D. agile*. There are apparently no substantiated records of *D. agile tinctum* from Sumbawa.

Acmonorhynchus affinis Zimmer

Acmonorhynchus affinis J.T. Zimmer, 1918b: 348 (Brooke's Point, Palawan, P.I.).

Now *Dicaeum agile affine* (Zimmer, 1918). See Sheldon, 1985, Dickinson, 1991: 388–389, and Cheke and Mann, 2008b: 370–371.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 296436**, male, and **AMNH 296437**, female, collected at Brooke's Point, 08.47N, 117.50E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 416), Palawan Island, Philippines, on 14 and 31 March 1916, respectively, by John Todd Zimmer (nos. 1446 and 1499, respectively).

COMMENTS: In the original description, the above specimens, the only two seen, were designated as syntypes. Salomonsen (1960b: 15), who included this subspecies in the species *D. aeruginosum*, incorrectly noted that "Two specimens, one being the type, in the American Museum of Natural History have been examined." Sheldon (1985), in his broad study of the thick-billed flowerpecker complex, combined *D. aeruginosum* with *D. agile*, and this has been followed by most recent authors.

Dicaeum nigrilore Hartert

Dicaeum nigrilore Hartert, 1904d: 8 (Mt. Apo, Southern Mindanao, 3000 feet above the sea).
Now *Dicaeum nigrilore nigrilore* Hartert, 1904. See Salomonsen, 1960b: 20, Dickinson et al., 1991: 389–390, and Cheke and Mann, 2008b: 374.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 698360**, adult male, collected on Mt. Apo, 3000 ft, 06.59N, 125.16E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 415), Mindanao Island, Philippines, in October 1903, by Johannes (= John) Waterstradt (no. W. 302.a). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Waterstradt's field number of the holotype in the original description; both male and female were described. The number of specimens was not given, but Hartert (1920a: 430) recorded that Waterstradt had sent 13 specimens from Mt. Apo, some of them young. Hartert (1920b: 358), said "John Waterstradt collected not less than 14 specimens ..." Fourteen specimens came to AMNH. The 13 paratypes are: Mt. Apo, October and November 1903, 3 males and 10 females, **AMNH 698358**, **AMNH 698359**, **AMNH 698361–698371**. I did not find AMNH 698363 in the collection, and it was perhaps exchanged to another institution without having been marked in the catalog. AMNH 698364 is the specimen illustrated in Hartert (1920b: 358 and pl. VI).

Prionochilus inexpectatus Hartert

Prionochilus inexpectatus Hartert, 1895a: 64 (Luzon, Mindoro).
Now *Dicaeum bicolor inexpectatum* (Hartert, 1895). See Salomonsen, 1960b: 24–25, Dickinson et al., 1991: 391, and Cheke and Mann, 2008b: 374–375.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 698466**, adult male, collected on northern Mindoro, on 30 December 1894, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert said that the type of *inexpectatus* was in the Rothschild Collection and gave the range as "Luzon, Mindoro," adding that all of the specimens were collected by Everett. Hartert (1920a: 430) listed the single specimen collected by Everett on northern Mindoro on 30 December 1894 as the type of *P. inexpectatus*, thereby designating it the lectotype. This designation effectively restricted the type locality to northern Mindoro, and Parkes (1971: 50) pointed out that Salomonsen (1960b: 24; 1967: 181) was incorrect in listing the type locality as Luzon. There are eight paralectotypes in AMNH: northern Mindoro, 1 December 1894, **AMNH 698467**, male, **AMNH 698468**, female, **AMNH 698469**, female; southern Luzon, no date, **AMNH 698470**; Laguna de Bai, Luzon, **AMNH 698471**, male, 10 January 1895, **AMNH 698472**, male, 9 January 1895, **AMNH 698473**, male, 9 January 1895, **AMNH 698474**, female, 11 January 1895.

Dicaeum bicolor viridissimum Parkes

Dicaeum bicolor viridissimum Parkes, 1971: 51 (Canlaon Volcano, Negros, Philippines).
Now *Dicaeum bicolor viridissimum* Parkes, 1971. See Dickinson et al., 1991: 391, and Cheke and Mann, 2008b: 374–375.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 698461**, adult male, collected on Canlaon (= Canloan, as on label) Volcano, 10.25N, 123.08E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 417), Negros Island, Philippines, on 24 March 1896, by John Whitehead (no. B.295). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Parkes cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of the form as Negros Island. He did not give the size of his type series, but said (Parkes, 1971: 1) "Specimens on which these studies were based are primarily those in the American Museum of Natural History and Carnegie Museum. Comparative material from many other museums has been used ..." Paratypes in AMNH are specimens from Negros that would have been available to Parkes: **AMNH 459929–459945** and **AMNH 782176**, **782177**.

Dicaeum trigonostigma megastoma Hartert

Dicaeum trigonostigma megastoma Hartert, 1918d: 74 (Bunguran Island).
Now *Dicaeum trigonostigma megastoma* Hartert, 1918. See Salomonsen, 1960b: 34, Smythies, 2000: 573–574, and Cheke and Mann, 2008b: 379.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 698283**, adult male, collected on Natuna Besar (= Bunguran Island), 04.00N, 108.15E (USBGN, 1982), Natuna Islands, Kalimantan, Indonesia, on 7

October 1893, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert designated as type the only specimen collected by Everett on Bunguran Island on 7 October 1893. There are two paratypes, both collected by Everett on Bunguran Island: **AMNH 698282**, adult male, 30 September 1893; and **AMNH 698284**, unsexed, October 1893.

See Smythies (2000: 10 and fig. 2) for a discussion of the Natuna Islands.

Dicaeum trigonostigma flaviclunis Hartert

Dicaeum trigonostigma flaviclunis Hartert, 1918d: 75 (Karangbolong, South Java).
Now *Dicaeum trigonostigma flaviclunis* Hartert, 1918. See Salomonsen, 1960b: 34, and Cheke and Mann, 2008b: 379.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 698285**, adult male, collected at Karangbolong, 07.45S, 109.28E (BirdLife International, 2001: 2604), south Java, Indonesia, in April or May 1901, by Ernst Prillwitz. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert designated the above unique specimen from Java as the type and gave the range as Java and Bali. A paratype from Bali is **AMNH 698286**, adult male, collected in April 1896 by W. Doherty.

[*Dicaeum minullum sinense* Stresemann]

Stresemann (1923: 365) described this subspecies based on six specimens from "Omi-Berg bei Yia-ting," Szechwan, China, collected by H. Weigold in 1915, with the holotype said to be in SMTD. Eck and Quaisser (2004: 304) noted that the holotype and the single paratype held in SMTD were destroyed in World War II. They had no knowledge of the whereabouts of the other four specimens. Two of the paratypes, marked "Cotypus" are in AMNH and are now kept with the type collection, with added labels to indicate their paratype status: **AMNH 697407**, male, foothills of the Omi Mountains, 16 (or 18, as on Rothschild label) May 1915, and **AMNH 697408**, male, foot of the Omi Mountains, 14 May 1915, both collected by H. Weigold on the Stoetznersche Szetschwan-Expedition. Both came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. This form is now a synonym of *D. concolor olivaceum* Walden, 1875 (Eck and Quaisser, 2004: 304; Cheke and Mann, 2008: 380).

Dicaeum sollicitans Hartert

Dicaeum sollicitans Hartert, 1901c: 52 (Mount Gedeh).
Now *Dicaeum concolor sollicitans* Hartert, 1901. See Salomonsen, 1960c: 6–13, and Cheke and Mann, 2008b: 383–384.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 697426**, unsexed, collected on Mt. Gede (= Gedeh), 06.47S, 106.59E (Mees, 1996: 105), Java, Indonesia, October 1897–January 1898, by Ernst Prillwitz (no. 73). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert had the single specimen.

Dicaeum misoriense Salvadori

Dicaeum misoriense Salvadori, 1876: 945 (Misori).
Now *Dicaeum geelvinkianum misoriense* Salvadori, 1876. See Hartert, 1920a: 429, Salomonsen, 1960c: 26, and Cheke and Mann, 2008b: 383–384.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 698077**, adult male, 20 May 1875 (Salvadori specimen "e"); **AMNH 698078**, adult male, 21 May 1875 (Salvadori specimen "g"); **AMNH 698079**, adult male, 19 May 1875 (Salvadori specimen "d"); all collected at Korido, 00.46S, 135.34E (Times Atlas), Biak Island (= Misori), Teluk Cenderawasih (= Geelvink Bay), Papua Province, Indonesia, by Odoardo Beccari. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Salvadori noted that Beccari collected 10 specimens, nine males and one female; but no type was designated. Salvadori (1881: 275) listed male specimens from "a" to "i" and female specimen "j." Rothschild and Hartert (1903b: 214) noted that the above three syntypes were marked "Typus" by Salvadori; Hartert (1920a: 429) listed specimen "e" as a "Cotype" (= syntype) of *misoriense* but failed to list the other two. Salvadori (1881: 275) considered all of these specimens types (= syntypes) of *misoriense*, and Hartert's citation of a co-type does not designate a lectotype. There are two additional syntypes in Genova (Arbocco et al., 1979 (1978): 233).

The original spelling of this name was *misoriense* and the date of publication was 1876, contra Hartert (1920a: 429).

Dicaeum geelvinkianum setekwa Rand

Dicaeum geelvinkianum setekwa Rand, 1941: 14 (Setekwa River, 2000 ft., Netherland [sic] New Guinea).

Now *Dicaeum geelvinkianum setekwa* Rand, 1941. See Salomonsen, 1960c: 27, and Cheke and Mann, 2008b: 383–384.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 698101**, adult male, collected at 2000 ft, southern watershed of the Maoke (= Snow) Mountains, Papua Province, Indonesia (= Netherlands New Guinea), on 1 September 1910, by Albert S. Meek (no. 4688). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rand cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. "Setekwa River" does not appear on Meek's label, but Rothschild and Hartert (1913: 473), in their report on Meek's 1910 collection, noted that "Most of Meek's collections were made on the Setekwa River, a small tributary of the Oetakwa [= Utakwa] River, and at elevations from 2500 to 3000 ft." The junction of the Setekwa and Utakwa rivers is at 04.54S, 137.19E (USBGN, 1982). Rand did not list his type series but gave measurements of four males and two females, the same number of specimens listed by Rothchild and Hartert (1913: 511) with Meek's field numbers. Paratypes, all collected by Meek in 1910, are: Setekwa River, **AMNH 698097** (Meek's no. 4201), "female," but probably immature male, with one red feather in breast, 20 June; Upper Setekwa River, **AMNH 698098** (4490), adult male, 9 August, **AMNH 698099** (4450), female, 30 July; Snow Mountains, **AMNH 698100** (4861), adult male, 20 October, **AMNH 698102** (4702), adult male, 3 September.

Dicaeum geelvinkianum centrale Rand

Dicaeum geelvinkianum centrale Rand, 1941: 15 (Balim River, 1600 meters, Netherland [sic] New Guinea).

Now *Dicaeum geelvinkianum centrale* Rand, 1941. See Salomonsen, 1960c: 28, and Cheke and Mann, 2008b: 383–384.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 306379**, adult male, collected on the Baliem (= Balim) River, 1600 m, 04.25S, 138.59E (USBGN, 1982), Papua Province (= Netherlands New Guinea), Indonesia, on 16 December 1938, by Richard Archbold, Austin L. Rand, and W.B. Richardson on the 1938–1939 Archbold Expedition to New Guinea (no. 8761).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. Rand did not list his type series but gave measurements of eight males and seven females. Paratypes, all collected in December 1938 at the type locality, are: males, **AMNH 343126–343132**, females, **AMNH 343133–AMNH 343139**. AMNH 343134 was sent to MZB in May 1957.

The 1938–1939 Archbold Expedition was a joint expedition with the Netherlands East Indies government and was known as the Indisch-Amerikaansche Expeditie. For a summary of the expedition, see Archbold et al. (1942); and for an account of birds collected, see Rand (1942b).

Dicaeum geelvinkianum diversum Rothschild and Hartert

Dicaeum geelvinkianum diversum Rothschild and Hartert, 1903b: 215 (Ambernoh River, Dutch New Guinea).

Now *Dicaeum geelvinkianum diversum* Rothschild and Hartert, 1903. See Salomonsen, 1960c: 28, and Cheke and Mann, 2008b: 383–384.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 698104** [adult male], collected on the Mamberamo (= Ambernoh) River, 01.26S, 137.53E (USBGN, 1982), Papua Province (= Dutch New Guinea), Indonesia, date unknown, by J.M. Dumas (no. 117). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild and Hartert designated the single Ambernoh River specimen, citing Dumas' number, as the type in the original description and listed two additional specimens. These paratypes are: **AMNH 698105**, female, collected at Takar in November 1896 by W. Doherty; **AMNH 698107**, [male], collected near Humboldt Bay by J.M. Dumas (this specimen is also a paratype of *D. g. simillimum*, below). AMNH 698103, [male] collected on the Ambernoh River at an unknown date by Dumas, is not considered a paratype, as it was not listed by

Rothschild and Hartert and may not have come into their possession until later.

Dicaeum geelvinkianum simillimum Hartert

Dicaeum geelvinkianum simillimum Hartert, 1930b: 51 (Hollandia).

Now *Dicaeum geelvinkianum diversum* Rothschild and Hartert, 1903. See Salomonsen, 1960c: 28, and Cheke and Mann, 2008b: 383–384.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 698106**, adult male, collected at Jayapura (= Hollandia), 03.00S, 139.30E (USBGN, 1982), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 1 August 1928, by Ernst Mayr (no. 1690). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert gave Mayr's unique field number of the holotype in the original description, the only specimen he collected. There was one paratype: **AMNH 698107**, [male], collected near Humboldt Bay by J.M. Dumas; this specimen is also a paratype of *D. g. diversum*, above. For more information on Mayr's expedition, see Hartert (1930a: 18–19) and Mayr (1930: 20–26).

Dicaeum geelvinkianum violaceum Mayr

Dicaeum geelvinkianum violaceum Mayr, 1936: 6 (Goodenough Island).

Now *Dicaeum geelvinkianum violaceum* Mayr, 1936. See Salomonsen, 1960c: 29, and Cheke and Mann, 200b: 383–384.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 450786**, adult male, collected in the mountains of Goodenough Island, 09.20S, 150.15E (PNG, 1984), D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, on 14 April 1913, by Albert S. Meek (no. 5581). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of *violaceum* as Fergusson, Goodenough, and Dobu islands. Paratypes are specimens from the Rothschild Collection collected by Meek and from the Whitney South Sea Expedition taken on these islands: Goodenough Island, Whitney Expedition, November 1928, **AMNH 224082**, **224084**; Goodenough Island, Meek, April–May 1913, **AMNH 698084–698088**; December 1896, **AMNH 698089**; Fergusson Island, Whitney Expedition, November 1928, **AMNH 224064**, **224064bis**, **224072–224081**; Fergusson Island, Meek, September 1894, **AMNH 698090–698096**; Dobu Island, Whitney Expedition, December 1928, **AMNH 330156**, **330157**. Of these, AMNH 224074 was exchanged to ZMUC in May 1959.

Dicaeum geelvinkianum rosseli Rothschild and Hartert

Dicaeum geelvinkianum rosseli Rothschild and Hartert, 1914c: 32 (Rossel Island).

Now *Dicaeum nitidum rosseli* Rothschild and Hartert, 1914. See Salomonsen, 1960c: 31, and Cheke and Mann, 2008b: 383–384.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 698187**, adult male, collected on Yela (= Rossel) Island, 11.20S, 154.10E (PNG, 1984), Louisiade Archipelago, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, on 3 February 1898, by Albert S. Meek (no. 1362). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild and Hartert cited Meek's unique field number of the holotype in the original description, describing only the adult male and giving measurements of more than one individual. Paratypes, all males, collected by Meek on Rossel in January–March 1898 are: **AMNH 698186** (Meek no. 1321); **AMNH 698188** (1270); **AMNH 698189** (1554), **AMNH 698190** (1556); **AMNH 698191** (1389); **AMNH 698192** (1343). Hartert (1899a: 80) reported on this Rossel Island collection, where these specimens are listed as *Dicaeum nitidum*.

Dicaeum aeneum becki Hartert

Dicaeum aeneum becki Hartert, 1929: 9 (Guadalcanar).

Now *Dicaeum aeneum becki* Hartert, 1929. See Salomonsen, 1960c: 33, Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 396, and Cheke and Mann, 2008b: 384–385.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 220114**, adult male, collected on Guadalcanal (= Guadalcanar) Island, Solomon Islands, on 22 July 1927, by Joe Hicks, on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 26848).

COMMENTS: Hartert was sent a selection of specimens from various Solomon Islands when he wrote this paper on Whitney Expedition birds; therefore, he did not have the entire collection before him. As the type of *becki* he listed a male specimen from "Guadalcanar" collected on 22 July 1927 by

Hicks. AMNH 220114 bears those data and is labeled "*Dicaeum aeneum becki*" and "Type" by Hartert. In addition, he colored the end of the field label red. An AMNH type label was added later, when the specimens were cataloged. Besides the type, Hartert had one female from Tulagi and a male and a female from Guadalcanal. Only the three specimens labeled *becki* by Hartert, from among the large series collected, match the data he provided in the original description, and I consider them the paratypes: **AMNH 218213**, adult male, collected on Guadalcanal on 14 May 1927 by Hicks; **AMNH 218230**, female, collected on Tulagi Island on 23 May 1927 by Hicks; **AMNH 220121**, female, collected on Guadalcanal on 18 July 1927 by F.P. Drowne.

R.H. Beck (unpublished journal D, archives, Department of Ornithology, AMNH) noted that on 14 July [1927] the Whitney Expedition vessel, *France*, was moved to "a bay near Cape Hunter, and I went eastward to the big river..." This is the Itina (or Ithina) River, 09.48S, 159.51E (USBGN, 1974). From there Beck, accompanied by David and Hicks (crew from the *France*), and later by Ida Beck, went into the mountains. Between 20 and 28 July they collected as high as 4000 ft. Frederick Drowne remained at sea level.

Dicaeum aeneum malaitae Salomonsen

Dicaeum aeneum malaitae Salomonsen, 1960c: 34 (Malaita, Solomon Islands).

Now *Dicaeum aeneum malaitae* Salomonsen, 1960. See Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 396, and Cheke and Mann, 2008b: 384–385.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 227420**, adult male, collected on Malaita Island, Solomon Islands, on 5 February 1930, by William Coultas, Hannibal Hamlin, Walter Eyerdam, and Ernst Mayr on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 39068).

COMMENTS: Salomonsen cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description; the following specimens are paratypes: **AMNH 227412–227419**, **227421–227453**.

On 5 February 1930, the expedition vessel, *France*, was anchored at Su'u, 09.51S, 160.50E (USBGN, 1974), on Malaita (Coultas' unpublished journal, vol. V, archives, Department of Ornithology, AMNH).

Dicaeum mackloti romae Hartert

Dicaeum mackloti romae Hartert, 1906a: 300 (Roma).

Now *Dicaeum maugei maugei* Lesson, 1830. See Salomonsen, 1961a: 5, White and Bruce, 1986: 409–410, and Cheke and Mann, 2008b: 385.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 697813**, adult male, collected on Romang (= Roma) Island, 07.35S, 127.26E (White and Bruce, 1986: 491), Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, on 10 August 1902, by Heinrich Kühn (no. 5399). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Kühn's unique field number of the holotype of *romae* in the original description, but did not indicate the size of his type series. Ten specimens in addition to the holotype, collected by Kühn on Romang in August 1902, came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. These paratypes are: males, **AMNH 697808–697812**; immature male, **AMNH 697814**; females, **AMNH 697815**, **697816**; unsexed [imature males], **AMNH 697817**, **697818**. AMNH 295149, collected by Kühn on Romang in August 1902, was purchased by Leonard C. Sanford for AMNH from the dealer W.F.H. Rosenberg; there is no indication that it had been part of the Rothschild Collection, and it is not considered a paratype.

Dicaeum neglectum Hartert

Dicaeum neglectum Hartert, 1897d: 264 (Lombok).

Now *Dicaeum maugei neglectum* Hartert, 1897. See Salomonsen, 1961a: 5–6, White and Bruce, 1986: 409–410, and Cheke and Mann, 2008b: 385.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 697763**, adult male, collected on Lombok Island, 08.45S, 116.30E (White and Bruce, 1986: 490), Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, in July 1896, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert did not designate a type in the original description; however, by the time he named *neglectum*, he had in hand specimens collected on Lombok by W. Doherty (Hartert, 1896c: 557) and Everett (Hartert, 1896e: 594). He did not enumerate his specimens in either case. Hartert (1920a: 429) listed as the type of *neglectum* the single

male collected by Everett on Lombok in July 1896, thereby designating it the lectotype; it bears a Rothschild type label. Ten additional specimens, collected in June 1896 by Doherty (9) and Everett (1), came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection and are paralectotypes: males, **AMNH 697753–697759**; females, **AMNH 697760–697762**.

AMNH 295151, collected on Lombok in May 1896 by Everett, was purchased by L.C. Sanford for AMNH from the dealer W.F.H. Rosenberg, and there is no evidence that it was ever in the Rothschild Collection.

Dicaeum hirundinaceum tormenti Mathews

Dicaeum hirundinaceum tormenti Mathews, 1912a: 387 (Point Torment, North-West Australia).

Now *Dicaeum hirundinaceum hirundinaceum* (Shaw, 1792). See Salomonsen, 1961a: 10–13, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 722, and Cheke and Mann, 2008b: 388.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 697670**, adult male, collected at Point Torment, 17.01S, 123.35E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 512), King Sound, Western Australia, Australia, on 3 April 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 1514). From the Mathews Collection (no. 8666) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. The specimen bears, in addition to Rogers' original label, Mathews and Rothschild type labels and a "Figured" label, indicating that the specimen was illustrated in Mathews (1923b: pl. 507, upper left, opp. p. 173, text p. 174), where it is confirmed as the type of *tormenti*. (It is identified on the plate as *Austrodicaeum hirundinaceum* and in the text as *Microchelidon hirundinacea*.)

The following Mathews specimens from northwestern Australia and Northern Territory (the range given for the subspecies) were cataloged before the 31 January 1912 publication date of the name; I consider them paratypes: **AMNH 697668** (Mathews no. 6347), female, Derby, 24 November 1910; **AMNH 697671** (8469), female, Point Torment, 9 February 1911; **AMNH 697672** (8470), female, Point Torment, 14 February 1911 (figured in the same plate, upper right, as the male, above); **AMNH 697673** (5737), male, Napier Broome Bay, 24 May 1910; **AMNH 697674** (5738), female, Napier Broome Bay, 13 March 1910; **AMNH 697675** (2850), male, Parrys Creek, East Kimberley, 15 December 1908; **AMNH 697690** (2855), male, Alexandria, 8 May 1906; **AMNH 697691** (2857), male, Alexandria, 21 October 1905; **AMNH 697692** (2858), unsexed, Alexandria, October 1905. The following specimens were cataloged in February 1912 and, judging by date of collection, are possible paratypes; but they were probably received by Mathews after his manuscript had been completed: AMNH 697676 (Mathews no.10399), male, Forrest River, 30 August 1911; AMNH 697677 (10402), female, Forrest River, 28 August 1911; AMNH 697678 (10400), female, Forrest River, 26 August 1911; AMNH 697679 (10401), male, Pentecost River, 17 September 1911; AMNH 697693 (11073), male, Hermit Hill, 8 August 1894.

Dicaeum hirundinaceum yorki Mathews

Dicaeum hirundinaceum yorki Mathews, 1912a: 387 (Cape York, Queensland).

Now *Dicaeum hirundinaceum hirundinaceum* (Shaw, 1792). See Salomonsen, 1961a: 10–13, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 722, and Cheke and Mann, 2008b: 388.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 697744**, adult male, collected on the Chester River, Cape York Peninsula, Queensland, Australia, on 16 June 1898, by Albert S. Meek (no. 1808). From the Mathews Collection (no. 2849) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range as Queensland. The following Queensland specimens from the Mathews Collection that were entered in his catalog prior to 31 January 1912, the publication date of of *yorki*, are considered paratypes: **AMNH 697712** (Mathews no. 2854), unsexed, Beach Mountain, Inkerman, 25 April 1907; **AMNH 697713** (2853), male, Mount Abbot, November 1907; **AMNH 697718** (2859), female, Cairns, November 1908; **AMNH 697748** (2848), Cape York, 27 July 1898. AMNH 697714 (10278), male, Barron River, 11 September 1910, was cataloged in February 1912 and is a possible paratype.

Meek's Cape York collecting locality was on the Chester River at 13.42S, 143.33E (Parker, 1966).

Dicaeum kühni Hartert

Dicaeum kühni Hartert, 1903b: 28 (Kalidupa).
Now *Dicaeum celebicum kuehni* Hartert, 1903. See Salomonsen, 1961a: 13–17, White and Bruce, 1986: 411, and Cheke and Mann, 2008b: 387–388.

Holotype: **AMNH 697876**, adult male, collected on Kalidupa Island, Tukangbesi Islands, 05.40S, 123.50E (White and Bruce, 1986: 491), Indonesia, on 31 December 1901, by Heinrich Kühn (no. 4587). From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Hartert cited Kühn's unique field number of the holotype in the original description and enumerated his type series. The five paratypes, all in AMNH, are: Binungku Island, **AMNH 697874** (Kühn no. 4232), male, 9 December 1901; **AMNH 697875** (4233), female, 8 December 1901; Tomia Island, **AMNH 697877** (4428), male, 22 December 1901; **AMNH 697878** (4429), male, 21 December 1901; **AMNH 697879** (4427), male, 22 December 1901.

Dicaeum talautense A.B. Meyer and Wiglesworth

Dicaeum talautense A.B. Meyer and Wiglesworth, 1895: 5 (Inseln Talaut: Karkellang).
Now *Dicaeum celebicum talautense* A.B. Meyer and Wiglesworth, 1895. See White and Bruce, 1986: 411, Cheke and Mann, 2008b: 387–388.

Syntypes: **AMNH 697912**, male, **AMNH 697913**, juvenile, collected at Melumbuane (= Meloemboeane, as on label), Karakelong (= Karkellang) Island, 04.15N, 126.48E (USBGN, 1982), Talaud (= Talaut) Islands, Indonesia, on 22 and 1 November 1894, respectively, by collectors for C.W. Cursham. From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: In the original description, Meyer and Wiglesworth (1895: 5) did not designate a type, noting only that they had five specimens collected at Melumbuane on Karkellang Island, Talaut Islands, in November 1894, and giving the local name as "Tete marundang." Cursham's name was not mentioned. Meyer and Wiglesworth (1898: 9) added the information that Charles W. Cursham, a merchant at Menado, north Sulawesi, had been "engaged by A.B. Meyer and the Hon. W. Rothschild" to collect in Minahassa and on small neighboring islands. They then noted that "in our work [Meyer and Wiglesworth, 1895, 1896] specimens from this source are marked: 'native collectors' or 'native hunters' ('nat. coll.', 'nat. hunt.') and some of these skins have passed into other museums also." The above two specimens are marked "Co-Typus" and have the local name "Teke maroedang" on the original label; they represent Rothschild's share of the jointly supported collecting. The other three syntypes remained in SMTD, where one was lost in World War II (Eck and Quaisser, 2004: 305). The AMNH specimens had not previously been included in the type collection and AMNH type labels have been added.

Dicaeum monticolum Sharpe

Dicaeum monticolum Sharpe, 1887: 452 (Kina Balu).
Now *Dicaeum monticolum* Sharpe, 1887. See Salomonsen, 1961a: 17–18, Smythies, 2000: 571, and Cheke and Mann, 2008b: 387.

Probable holotype: **AMNH 697914**, adult male, collected on Mt. Kinabalu, 06.03N, 116.32E (Times Atlas), Sabah, Malaysia [in 1887], by John Whitehead. From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: When Sharpe (1887: 452) described this form, Whitehead had not yet returned from Borneo, but had sent ahead to Sharpe one or two specimens of any form that he considered new (Whitehead, 1893: 185). Sharpe described only the male and gave a single measurement but no further information that would assist in its identification. After Whitehead returned from his 1888 expedition to Kinabalu, Sharpe (1889: 428) reported specimens of this species from both 1887 and 1888 visits. Only a single specimen of this species, a male, was dated 1887. Warren and Harrison (1971) did not report a type of this form in BMNH; and, in fact, a considerable number of Sharpe's and Ogilvie-Grant's types based on Whitehead specimens were retained by Whitehead and later sold to Rothschild. In addition to the Rothschild Collection label, the above speci-

men bears John Whitehead's small field label with his unique field number "966" and on the reverse "descr," in what is probably Whitehead's hand; it is not initialed by Sharpe. The wing measures 50 mm, which is approximately the 1.95 inches given in the original description. It isn't possible to be sure that AMNH 697914 was collected on 15 February 1887, or at 4000 ft, which is the altitude at which Whitehead said he first met this bird (Sharpe, 1889: 428–429); however, a specimen of *Arachnothera longirostris* collected on 4 March 1887 was numbered "1059," indicating that no. "966" was collected earlier. This probable holotype of *monticolum* has been added to the AMNH type collection.

The other two adult specimens and an immature that Sharpe (1889: 428) listed also came to AMNH: AMNH 697915 (Whitehead no. 2368) and AMNH 697925 (2369), male and female, collected on Kinabalu on 1 April 1888, and AMNH 697923 (2322), a female collected on 27 March 1888, the immature described as having the base of the bill yellowish white, a characteristic discernible even in the specimen. AMNH 697924 was collected on Kinabalu on 29 March 1888, but was not listed by Sharpe (1889). None of these 1888 specimens has any standing as a type.

Dicaeum apo Hartert

Dicaeum apo Hartert, 1904c: 79 (Mt. Apo, Mindanao).
Now *Dicaeum ignipectus apo* Hartert, 1904. See Salomonsen, 1961a: 18–20, Dickinson et al., 1991: 397, and Cheke and Mann, 2008b: 387.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 697926**, adult male, collected on Mt. Apo, 3000 ft, 06.59N, 125.16E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 415), Mindanao Island, Philippines, in October 1903, by Johannes Waterstradt. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert designated the type as a male collected at 3000 ft on Mt. Apo in October 1903; however, three such specimens were collected by Waterstradt at that time. Hartert's (1920a: 429) listing of the type did not further distinguish among these three specimens. Dickinson et al. (1991: 397), by giving AMNH 697926 by number as the holotype, effectively designated it the lectotype (ICZN, 1999: 82, Art. 74.5). The specimen bears a Rothschild type label in addition to Waterstradt's field label and is, indeed, the specimen Hartert intended as the type. The two paralectotypes are: **AMNH 697927** and **AMNH 697928**, males from Mt. Apo, 3000 ft, October 1903.

Dicaeum bonga Hartert

Dicaeum bonga Hartert, 1904c: 80 (Bonga, Samar).
Now *Dicaeum ignipectus bonga* Hartert, 1904. See Salomonsen, 1961a: 20, Dickinson et al., 1991: 397, and Cheke and Mann, 2008b: 387.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 697929**, adult male, collected at Bonga, Samar Island, Philippines, on 18 June 1896, by John Whitehead (no. B.631). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Whitehead collected a single specimen of this form (see Ogilvie-Grant, 1897: 238–239, under *D. luzoniense*). Dickinson et al. (1991: 416) listed Bonga as probably at or near Bagacay, 12.50N, 125.13E; it is shown on the map in Whitehead (1899: 83).

Dicaeum van heysti Robinson and Kloss

Dicaeum van heysti Robinson and Kloss, 1918: 239 (Bras tagi).
Now *Dicaeum ignipectus beccarii* Robinson and Kloss, 1918. See Hartert, 1928a: 207, Salomonsen, 1961a: 23, Cheke and Mann, 2008b: 387.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 697595**, adult male, collected at Berastagi (= Bras tagi), 03.11N, 98.31E (BirdLife International, 2001: 2600), Sumatra, Indonesia, on 19 June 1917 (not 10 June, as in original description), by A.F.C.A. van Heyst (no. 517). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Robinson and Kloss gave van Heyst's unique field number of the holotype in the original description and said that they had three specimens. The two paratypes, collected at the same place on the same day, are **AMNH 697596** (van Heyst no. 516), immature male; **AMNH 697597** (512), female. The female specimen is marked on the label "Type ♀," but this is incorrect, as only the male was designated as the type in the original description.

Paramythia montium alpinum Salomonsen

Paramythia montium alpinum Salomonsen, 1961b: 5 (4 miles east of Wilhelmina Summit, Oranje Range, Snow Mountains, New Guinea: altitude, 3600 meters).

Now *Paramythia montium olivacea* van Oort, 1910. See Salomonsen, 1961b: 5–6, Mees, 1964b: 21–22, Salomonsen, 1967: 201, Dickinson, 2003: 452, Dekker and Quaisser, 2006: 16, and Coates, 2008: 348–349.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 343294**, adult male, collected 4 miles east of Mt. Trikora (= Wilhelmina) summit, 3600 m, 04.15S, 138.41E (Times Atlas), Oranje Range, Maoke (= Snow) Mountains, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 29 August 1938, by R. Archbold, A.L. Rand, and W.B. Richardson on the 1938–1939 Archbold New Guinea Expedition (no. 6821).

COMMENTS: Salomonsen gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and gave measurements of eight males and seven females, presumably including the holotype, of his new form from the Ibele (= Bele, as on label) River, Lake Habbema and Mt. Trikora, from 2200–4100 m. However, he had many more specimens than those for which he gave measurements; paratypes are: **AMNH 343268–343277**, **AMNH 343279–343281**, **AMNH 343283–343293**, **AMNH 343295–343300**, **AMNH 343302–343310**, **AMNH 343313–343316**. I did not find AMNH 343278 and 343282 in the collection and have no information concerning whether or not they were available to Salomonsen. AMNH 343301, 343311, and 343312 were sent to MZB in 1957 and were not available to Salomonsen when he visited AMNH in 1959–1960.

Salomonsen (1961b: 4) apparently did not refer to the original description of *olivacea* by van Oort (1910b: 213), but based his analysis on Junge (1939: 70), where there was an apparent misprint in the wing measurements of the adult male and female of *olivacea* (Mees, 1964b: 21–22), causing him to apply his new name to what he supposed were the larger high-altitude birds. The type series of *olivacea* actually belongs to the larger high-altitude form, making *alpina* a synonym of *olivacea* (Mees, 1964b: 21–22) and leaving the smaller, lower altitude form without a name, for which Mees (1964b: 22) provided *Paramythia montium occidentis* (See Dekker and Quaisser, 2006: 16).

Mees (1964b: 19–20) further pointed out that van Oort's specimens in his original type series of *olivacea* were from both the Oranje and the Hellwig mountains, and in order to fix the type locality designated the male from the Oranje Mountains as the lectotype of *Paramythia montium olivacea* (See Dekker and Quaisser, 2006: 16).

Salomonsen (1967: 201, fn.) took issue with Mees' (1964b: 19–20) discussion; however, because Salomonsen did not work from the original description of *olivacea* and did not catch the error in Junge's publication, his subsequent interpretation is flawed.

David and Gosselin (2002: 19, 20) noted that *Paramythia* is feminine and *alpina* and *olivacea* must have feminine endings. Dickinson (2003: 451–452) included *Paramythia* in the family Melanocharitidae; Coates (2008: 348–349) treated it in the family Paramythiidae.

The 1938–1939 Archbold Expedition was a joint expedition with the Netherlands East Indies government and is also known as the Indisch-Amerikaansche Expeditie.

Paramythia montium brevicauda Mayr and Gilliard

Paramythia montium brevicauda Mayr and Gilliard, 1954: 372 (Saruwaged Mountains, Huon Peninsula, Mandated Territory of New Guinea).

Now *Paramythia montium brevicauda* Mayr and Gilliard, 1954. See Salomonsen, 1961b: 8, Coates, 1990: 323–325, and Dickinson, 2003: 452.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 699236**, adult male, collected in the Saruwaget (= Saruwaged) Mountains, 4000 m, 06.15S, 146.45E (PNG, 1984), Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea, in August 1914, by Christian Keysser. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mayr and Gilliard cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. **AMNH 699237**, female, also collected by Keysser in the Saruwaget Mountains in August 1914, is the only paratype in AMNH. However, Mayr and Gilliard included in their description meas-

urements from Mayr's specimens collected in the Saruwaget Mountains in 1929 (see Mayr, 1931c: 652–653); those paratypes are in ZMB.

PARDALOTIDAE

Schodde and Mason (1999: 121) gave reasons for placing the pardalotes in a separate family.

[*Nesopardalotus quadragintus rex* Mathews]

Mathews (1923c: 37) named this form (published on 21 February 1923) so that it could be added to the already completed manuscript of part 4 of volume 11 of "Birds of Australia," which was published 20 February 1924 (Stone, 1927: 440. and date on the wrappers). *N. q. rex* was listed in Mathews (1924: 227), but on p. 228, where Mathews "admits" two subspecies, the nominate subspecies was listed twice! However, in Mathews (1930: 725–726), both *quadragintus* and *rex* were recognized. The type was said to be from King Island, Bass Straits. No specimen of *quadragintus* from King Island came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. See also Schodde and Mason (1999: 125).

Pardalotus punctatus interjectus Mathews

Pardalotus punctatus interjectus Mathews, 1912a: 389 (Victoria).

Now *Pardalotus punctatus punctatus* (Shaw, 1792). See Salomonsen, 1967: 203, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 122–124 (and references therein), and Woinarski, 2008: 400.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 698738**, adult male, collected at Ringwood, 37.51S, 145.13E (Times Atlas), Victoria, Australia, on 24 July 1909, by Thomas H. Tregellas. From the Mathews Collection (no. 9461) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description, where it is said to have been collected by Tregellas. In addition to Tregellas' original label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, the specimen also bears a "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1923b: pl. 507, opp. p. 173, text p. 186), where it is confirmed as the type of *interjectus*. Mathews gave the range of *interjectus* as "East Victoria." The following specimens from the Mathews Collection, cataloged before the 31 January 1912 publication date of the name, are paratypes: **AMNH 698734** (Mathews no. 4940), male, Frankston, 9 April 1909; **AMNH 698735** (4750), female, Beaconsfield, 6 August 1909; **AMNH 698736** (8653), male, Ringwood, 25 February 1911; **AMNH 698741** (8563), female, Ringwood, 24 July 1909, "Figured" in the same plate as the holotype; **AMNH 698742**, **AMNH 698743** (8564), males, Olinda, 28 November 1907; **AMNH 698747** (10110), female, Olinda, 10 September 1911; **AMNH 698749** (8144), female, Olinda, 24 December 1910; **AMNH 698751** (4751), female immature, Olinda, 30 January 1909. The following are probable paratypes, but I did not find them in Mathews' catalog: AMNH 698739, male, and AMNH 698740, female, both from Ringwood, 11 November 1907; AMNH 698750, female, Olinda, 1 February 1909; AMNH 698764, female, S. Camberwell, 16 April 1902.

Pardalotus punctatus leachi Mathews

Pardalotus punctatus leachi Mathews, 1912a: 389 (Tasmania).

Now *Pardalotus punctatus punctatus* (Shaw, 1792). See Salomonsen, 1967: 203, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 122–124 (and references therein), and Woinarski, 2008: 400.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 698820**, adult female, collected in Tasmania, Australia, in November 1874. From the Mathews Collection (no. 4583) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description, where the specimen was said to have come from [Richard H.W.] Leach. The number "726" on the Mathews Collection label refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908); in addition, the specimen bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. There are two additional dataless Tasmanian specimens from the Mathews Collection, but I did not find them in his catalog; a fourth Tasmanian specimen was collected on Mt. Arthur on 1 December 1912, after the publication of the name on 31 January 1912.

Whittell (1954: 417) mentioned only Leach's trip to Tasmania in 1863, but in 1910 Mathews cataloged specimens he received from Leach, revealing that Tasmanian specimens were collected over many years, including 1874. Whether or not Leach collected the specimens himself, Mathews received the holotype of *leachi* from him.

Pardalotus punctatus whitlocki Mathews

Pardalotus punctatus whitlocki Mathews, 1912d: 96 (Wilson's Inlet, South-West Australia).

Now *Pardalotus punctatus punctatus* (Shaw, 1792). See Salomonsen, 1967: 203, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 122–124 (and references therein), and Woinarski, 2008: 400.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 698836**, adult female, collected in Denmark forests, 34.54S, 117.25E (Times Atlas), Wilson Inlet, Western Australia, Australia, on 17 May 1910, by F. Lawson Whitlock. From the Mathews Collection (5474) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of *whitlocki* as southwest Australia. The following specimens are paratypes: collected by Whitlock at Wilson Inlet, **AMNH 698827**, male, 2 January 1910, **AMNH 698828** (Mathews no. 4663), female, 28 February 1910, **AMNH 698829** (4664), immature, 18 March 1910; collected by T. Carter at Albany, **AMNH 698830** (2888), male, 10 March 1905, **AMNH 698831** (2886), male, 8 March 1905, **AMNH 698832** (2887), male, 10 March 1905, **AMNH 698833** (2885), female, 8 March 1905, **AMNH 698834** (2884), female, 10 March 1905; collected by Whitlock at Mondump Creek, Stirling Range, **AMNH 698835**, unsexed, 21 September 1910; collector unknown, at Wannaroo, Perth, **AMNH 698837** (2882), female, January 1907. AMNH 698827 is accepted as a paratype even though not located in Mathews' catalog because other specimens from Wilson Inlet collected by Whitlock in December 1909 and January 1910 were cataloged, indicative of batches received before the publication of *whitlocki*.

Pardalotus punctatus millitaris Mathews

Pardalotus punctatus millitaris Mathews, 1912d: 96 (Cairns).

Now *Pardalotus punctatus millitaris* Mathews, 1912. See Salomonsen, 1967: 203, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 122–124 (and references therein), and Woinarski, 2008: 400.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 698842**, adult male, collected on the Barron River, Queensland, Australia, on 29 May 1912, by Alan P. Dodd. From the Mathews Collection (no. 13837) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of *millitaris* as "Cairns, North Queensland." In Mathews' catalog, this entire collection from Alan P. Dodd (Mathews, 1942: 53) is listed as from Cairns, although the Dodds lived at Kuranda, 16.46S, 145.37E (Times Atlas), on the Atherton Tableland, and most of their specimens were collected near their home. The original label gives the locality as Barron River; in addition, the holotype bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. *P. p. millitaris* was published on 28 June 1912. Only one specimen now in AMNH could be a paratype: AMNH 698841 was collected on the Herbert River in Queensland in August 1882, probably by Lumholtz, as Mathews received it from Collett, from whom he received specimens collected by Dahl in 1894–1896 and by Lumholtz in 1880–1883 (Whittell, 1954: 184, 457). Nevertheless, this collection was not cataloged until November 1912 and was received after the publication of the name (Mathews, 1912b: 25).

Pardalotus pallida Campbell

Pardalotus pallida Campbell, 1909: 142 (region of the Coongan and De Grey Rivers).

Now *Pardalotus rubricatus rubricatus* Gould, 1838. See Salomonsen, 1961b: 16–24, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 126–127, and Woinarski, 2008: 401.

SYNTYPE ?: **AMNH 699131**, adult female, collected at Marble Bar, 21.16S, 119.45E (Times Atlas), Pilbara Goldfield, Western Australia, Australia, on 26 June 1908, by F. Lawson Whitlock. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2911) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description Campbell said that "The bird was collected [for H.L. White] by Mr. F. Lawson Whitlock

in the region of the Coongan and the De Grey Rivers," but he did not designate a type. Only the female was described, and only one set of measurements was given. The AMNH specimen is from Marble Bar, which is on the Coongan River. It bears Mathews' catalog number 2911, where it is marked "Type" by Mathews. In the catalog, the collecting locality is entered as "Coongan River," although that locality does not appear on the original label; and the date of collecting has been changed from 5-7-08 to 26-6-08, which is the date on the AMNH specimen. This specimen was cataloged early by Mathews; without any indication of whom he received it from. However, writing on the original label in red pen "Pardalotus rubricatus (?)," "Desert variety" is annotated with Campbell's characteristic initials "A, overwritten by C." This indicates that the specimen probably came to Mathews from Campbell. According to Wayne Longmore (personal commun.), there is another syntype in NMV from the Coongan River, dated 5 July 1908. Because Mathews frequently overwrote an entry in his catalog, presumably when he exchanged a bird, the fact that the date is overwritten and the locality given as "Coongan River" when this does not appear on the label of the AMNH bird but matches the data on the NMV syntype, makes it likely that he once had a specimen with data that matched the syntype (perhaps holotype) in H.L. White's collection. This, apparently, was later replaced with a specimen obtained from Campbell, with Mathews neglecting to cross out the "type" designation in his catalog. AMNH 699131 bears, in addition to Whitlock's label, Mathews and Rothschild type labels. An AMNH type label has been added, with its type status questioned.

Pardalotus rubricatus musgravi Mathews

Pardalotus rubricatus musgravi Mathews, 1916c: 91 (Musgrave Ranges, Central Australia).

Now *Pardalotus rubricatus rubricatus* Gould, 1838. See Salomonsen, 1961b: 16–24, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 126–127, and Woinarski, 2008: 401.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 699146**, unsexed, collected on Ferdinand Creek, Musgrave Range, 27.05S, 132.28E (USBGN, 1957), South Australia, Australia, on 23 July 1914, by Samuel A. White (no. 1642). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews only said that the type was from the Musgrave Range and gave no statement concerning the range of the form. The above specimen is the only Musgrave Range specimen that came to AMNH with the Mathews' Collection, and it was marked "musgravi Type" by Mathews. It had not previously been included in the AMNH type collection. There are no Musgrave Range specimens of this species collected by S.A. White in SAMA (P. Horton, personal commun.).

Pardalotus rubricatus parryi Mathews

Pardalotus rubricatus parryi Mathews, 1912a: 390 (North-West Australia (Parry's Creek)).

Now *Pardalotus rubricatus rubricatus* Gould, 1838. See Salomonsen, 1961b: 16–24, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 126–127, and Woinarski, 2008: 401.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 699167**, adult male, collected on Parry Creek, 15.36S, 128.17E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 512), 5 miles west of Trig. Station HJ9, East Kimberley, Western Australia, Australia, on 30 November 1908, by J.P. Rogers (no. 386). From the Mathews Collection (no. 2903) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype and the range of *parryi* as "North-West Australia, Northern Territory." The above specimen bears Rogers' original field label, a Mathews type label with his catalog number written on it, and a Rothschild type label. The following specimens in AMNH, all collected by J.P. Rogers, are paratypes: Mungi Rock Hole, 8 miles southeast of Mt. Alexander, West Kimberley, June 1911, **AMNH 699159** (Mathews no. 9190, Rogers no. 1753), female, **AMNH 699160** (9193, 1794), male, **AMNH 699161** (9196, 1805), male, **AMNH 699162** (9192, 1797), female, **AMNH 699163** (9191, 1790), unsexed, **AMNH 699164** (9195, 1791), unsexed; Parry Creek, East Kimberley, November and December 1908 and January 1909, **AMNH 699165** (2905, 387), male, **AMNH 699166**

(2900, 326), male, **AMNH 699168** (2904, 431), male, **AMNH 699169** (2899, 369), male, **AMNH 699170** (2901, 422), male, **AMNH 699171** (2902, 328), male, **AMNH 699172** (2906, 348), male, **AMNH 699173** (2896,403), unsexed, **AMNH 699174** (2897, 389), unsexed, **AMNH 699175** (2898, 365), unsexed, **AMNH 699176** (2908, 385), female, **AMNH 699177** (2909, 347), female, **AMNH 699178** (2907, 327), female, **AMNH 699179** (2910, 538), female.

Mathews (1924: pl. 509, opp. p. 210, text p. 220) figured an adult male collected on 24 November 1908, noting in error that this was the type of *parryi*. AMNH 699167, with Mathews no. 2903, is the specimen designated as the holotype in the original description; the male collected on 24 November bears Mathews no. 2899 and is now AMNH 699169. Rogers' label on AMNH 699169 is marked "Type" by Mathews and a Rothschild type label has been filled in by someone other than Hartert; it had also been marked "type" in the AMNH catalog. The error was recognized by J.F[arrand] and the specimen returned to the regular collection with part of the type label cut off. It is a paratype. None of the specimens has a Mathews "Figured" label.

Pardalotus rubricatus leichhardti Mathews

Pardalotus rubricatus leichhardti Mathews, 1913a: 10 (Leichhardt River, Queensland).

Now *P. r. rubricatus* × *P. r. yorki*. See Salomonsen 1961b: 16–24, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 126–127, and Woinarski, 2008: 401.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 699182**, adult male, collected on the Leichhardt River, Queensland, Australia, on 3 July 1910. From the Mathews Collection (no. 17289) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews designated as type a male collected on the Leichhardt River on 3 July 1910, but did not give his catalog number. He had two specimens bearing these data; AMNH 699182 bears in addition to the original label, Mathews' type label with data including his catalog number entered in his hand, and a Rothschild type label. As this is the specimen intended by Mathews as his type and has already been considered the type by Salomonsen (1961b: 21–22, 24, without, however, giving an AMNH number or other information by which to identify it), I hereby designate AMNH 699182 the lectotype of *Pardalotus rubricatus leichhardti*. The paralectotype is **AMNH 699183**, male, collected on the Leichhardt River on 3 July 1910. Both of these specimens were collected by W.R. McLennan for W.D.K. Macgillivray, from whom Mathews received them.

Mathews (1913a: 10) compared *leichhardti* only with *yorki*, and found it lighter above, but did not mention his subspecies *parryi* occurring to the west. Salomonsen (1961b: 21–22) synonymized *leichhardti* with *parryi*, which he recognized. Schodde and Mason synonymized *parryi* with nominate *rubricatus* and showed *leichhardti* as coming from an area of intergradation between nominate *rubricatus* and *yorki*. Both specimens of *leichhardti* are intermediate between specimens of "*parryi*" and *yorki*; they are closer to *yorki* in the color of the underparts and the yellow wing bar, but closer to "*parryi*" in the color of the back.

Macgillivray (1914: 134) noted that on 3 July 1910 McLennan was between Lorraine Station and Augustus Downs, 18.33S, 139.53E (Storr, 1984: 179).

Pardalotus rubricatus carpentariae Salomonsen

Pardalotus rubricatus carpentariae Salomonsen, 1961b: 23 (Normanton, Queensland).

Now *P. r. rubricatus* × *P. r. yorki*. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 126–127, and Woinarski, 2008: 401.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 699185**, adult male, collected at Normanton, 17.40S, 141.05E (Times Atlas), Queensland, Australia, on 2 March 1914, by Robin Kemp (no. 4091). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Salomonsen cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. He gave measurements of 10 specimens, including the type, and mentioned an immature specimen. The 10 paratypes, all collected by Kemp for Mathews at Normanton, are: **AMNH 699184** (Kemp no. 4486), male, 7 May 1914; **AMNH 699186** (3835), male?, 23 January 1914; **AMNH 699187**

(3784), female?, 15 January 1914; **AMNH 699188** (4093), female?, 2 March 1914; **AMNH 699189** (3767), female?, 13 January 1914; **AMNH 699190** (3782), female, 15 January 1914; **AMNH 699191** (4061), female?, 26 February 1914; **AMNH 699192** (3299), female?, 11 October 1913; **AMNH 699193** (3994), unsexed, 17 February 1914; **AMNH 699194** (3907), unsexed, 7 February 1914. AMNH 699192 is the immature specimen described by Salomonsen. It was cataloged by Mathews (no. 18410); the remaining specimens were collected after he stopped entering specimens in his catalog.

Pardalotus rubricatus yorki Mathews

Pardalotus rubricatus yorki Mathews, 1913a: 10 (Cape York).

Now *Pardalotus rubricatus yorki* Mathews, 1913. See Salomonsen, 1961b: 16–24, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 126–127, and Woinarski, 2008: 401.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 699195**, adult male, collected on the Jardine River, 10.55S, 142.13E (USBGN, 1957), Queensland, Australia, on 11 May 1911, by William R. McLennan. From the Mathews Collection (no. 17290) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews designated as type a male collected on Cape York on 11 May 1912 (error for 1911); he did not cite his catalog number in the original description, but it is written on the Mathews type label of the specimen listed above. In addition, it bears McLennan's field label, a Rothschild type label, and a Mathews "Figured" label indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1924: pl. 509, opp. p. 210, text p. 220). It is there confirmed as the type of *yorki*, with the date correctly given.

Mathews referred to the type locality as Cape York. The only two Mathews specimens of this form from Cape York that came to AMNH are the holotype and paratype **AMNH 699196** (Mathews no. 17291), a female collected on the Jardine River on the same date by McLennan. See Macgillivray (1914: 135) for an account of this trip.

The following forms of *Pardalotus* have been included in the species *P. striatus* by Schodde and Mason (1999: 128–131), who discussed various treatments. Subspecies are listed in the order they are presented in Salomonsen (1967: 204–208), with nomenclature following Schodde and Mason.

Pardalotus striatus kingi Mathews

Pardalotus striatus kingi Mathews, 1912a: 387 (King Island).

Now *Pardalotus striatus striatus* (Gmelin, 1789). See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 128–131, and Woinarski, 2008: 401.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 698850**, adult male, collected on King Island, 39.50S, 144.00E (USBGN, 1957), Bass Strait, Tasmania, Australia, on 11 November 1902. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2878) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of *kingi* as King Island. The holotype bears the original field label with no collector's name, and Mathews and Rothschild type labels. A second Mathews specimen, AMNH 698851, has a label noting "Data lost, possibly King Island," collected in 1888. Because of the doubt about the collecting locality, I have not considered this specimen a paratype.

Pardalotus gracilis Hall

Pardalotus gracilis Hall, 1899a: ii (southern Victoria).

Now *Pardalotus striatus ornatus* Temminck, 1826. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 128–129, and Woinarski, 2008: 401.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 698925**, female, Springvale (= Spring Vale, as on label), 37.57S, 145.09E, [Mornington County, "d"], 25 December 1895; **AMNH 698962**, male, Box Hill, 37.49S, 145.08E, [Evelyn County, "c"], 4 November 1893; **AMNH 698967**, male, Cranbourne, 38.06S, 145.17E, [Mornington County, "Descr Linn. Soc."], 15 July 1896; **AMNH 698968**, female, Heytesbury, 38.34S, 142.56E, [Heytesbury County, "a"], 15 September 1897; **AMNH 698971**, male juvenile, Myrniong, 37.37S, 144.21E, [Bourke County, "e"], 15 January 1897, all from Victoria, Australia, and collected by Robert Hall, coordinates from USBGN (1957). All are from the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hall (1899a: ii), in the published abstracts of the 31 May 1899 meeting of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, communicated the "Description of a new Pardalote, its Nest and Eggs." Because these published abstracts are difficult to obtain, I quote the entire abstract:

> The name *Pardalotus gracilis*, or Crimson-tipped Pardalote, is proposed for a bird hitherto known only from the southern portion of Victoria. Its nearest ally is *P. ornatus*, the Scarlet-tipped Pardalote, which has the outer edges of the 3rd–7th primaries (inclusive) pure white, and the tips of the primary coverts scarlet; whereas in *P. gracilis* the outer edge of the 3rd primary only is white (in young, immature, and adult specimens alike), and the tips of the primary coverts crimson. All the nests of *P. gracilis* met with were found in the banks of creeks; whereas all the nests of *P. ornatus* seen by the author were in trees; and the opinion is expressed that this difference in habit will be found to be constant.

On p. iii of the same abstract is a note that "Mr. Hall sent for exhibition, to illustrate his paper, a photograph of the nest and eggs, and five skins (♂, ♀, adult, and immature) of *Pardalotus gracilis*; and skins of *P. ornatus* and *P. affinis*." No type was designated for *Pardalotus gracilis*.

When the Proceedings of the 31 May 1899 meeting were published on 10 October 1899, Hall's (1899b: 282) description was published as a title only, with a footnote: "Paper withdrawn, as a comparison of the specimens of the supposed new species with a series of specimens of *P. assimilis* Ramsay (*P. affinis*, Temm., subsp *assimilis*, Ramsay, according to Dr. Sharpe) in the Australian Museum, showed it to be a phase of this bird, not previously recorded from Victoria.–Ed." On p. 285, the note from p. iii of the abstracts was reworded: "Mr. Hall sent for exhibition, to illustrate his paper, a photograph of the nest and eggs, and five skins (♂, ♀, adult, and immature) of the Victorian Pardalote described therein; and skins of *P. ornatus* and *P. affinis*."

Then, Hall (1899c: 472) published (on 9 December 1899) a revised version of his original talk in which he referred to his specimens as a phase of the "subspecies (sic) *Pardalotus assimilis*, Ramsay," with a footnote explaining the withdrawal of the earlier paper. In this revised paper, Hall (1899c: 473) listed his five specimens.

Despite the attempt to withdraw the description, *P. gracilis* was validly described in the published abstracts. Hindwood and Mayr (1946: 56) listed the collecting localities of the supposed syntypes of *gracilis*, saying that they were in AMNH; however, they listed specimens from several localities not among those of the syntypes listed above. The syntypes are only the five specimens listed by Hall.

When Hall (1899c: 473) listed his specimens, he gave them letters "a"–"e," the sex of the specimen, the county in Victoria in which they were collected, and the date of collection. The letters assigned are on the reverse of Hall's labels, and "*gracilis* sp. nov." occurs on the label in all specimens except AMNH 698967. This last specimen is labeled *assimilis*, but the name has a line through it, and on the reverse of the label is written "Descr. Linn. Soc." but without a letter. In the list of syntypes given above, the dates from Hall's list match the dates on the AMNH specimens. Hall's county names are given in brackets.

Hindwood and Mayr (1946: 56) concluded that *gracilis* was indistinguishable from their "*ornatus*"; all five specimens come from within the range of *ornatus* as given by Schodde and Mason (1999: 128–129), and match the description given there.

I especially thank Alison Pirie for providing me with a copy of the abstracts in which *gracilis* was named, as this volume is not present in the AMNH library.

Pardalotus queenslandicus **Mathews**

Pardalotus queenslandicus Mathews, 1923b: 197 (Gracemere, Queensland).

Now *Pardalotus striatus substriatus* × *P. s. melanocephalus*. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 128–131, and Woinarski, 2008: 401.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 699022**, female, collected in central east Queensland, Australia, on 17 May 1881, by Carl Lumholtz. From the Mathews Collection (no. 10296) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Apparently as an afterthought, Mathews (1923b: 197) decided to

name *P. queenslandicus* and entered the name in the description of one of his figured birds in "Birds of Australia." The above specimen bears a "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1923b: pl. 508, right lower figure, opp. p. 195, text pp. 197, 209). I consider it the holotype of *queenslandicus*. In addition to the "Figured" label, it has a plain label giving the sex as female, the locality as Gracemere, and the date as 17 May 1881. Also attached is Lumholtz's label with his identification and "Queensland," a Rothschild Collection label printed "Ex. coll. G.M. Mathews," an AMNH label stamped "Rothschild Collection" and marked "Type of queenslandicus Mathews" by Mayr, and an AMNH type label.

Lumholtz (1889: 17) had his base at Gracemere, a cattle station of the Messrs. Archer, situated 7 miles from Rockhampton. Lumholtz (1889: 27, 29) said: "My excursions extended not only to the immediate vicinity of Gracemere, but I made journeys of investigation to regions 200 miles away ... At Peak Downs [22.56S, 148.05E, USBGN, 1957], situated about 200 miles west of Rockhampton, I received the first impression of genuine native Australian scenery." It was not until July 1881 that Lumholtz prepared to leave on his long trip into western Queensland.

Hindwood and Mayr (1946: 55–56) noted that the type of *queenslandicus* was molting from immature into adult plumage and considered it indistinguishable from what they called *Pardalotus ornatus*, the characteristic feature of which they considered to be its variability. Schodde and Mason (1999: 128), in a map summarizing their more recent analysis, show a complicated pattern of intergradation among the three continental subspecies of *P. striatus* that they recognize. After comparison of the type of *queenslandicus* with specimens of all three subspecies in AMNH, it seems to me that it is an intergrade between *substriatus* and *melanocephalus*; it has the solid black crown and striped occiput that such an intergrade would exhibit.

Two other specimens with localities given as Rockhampton (= Gracemere) appear to be pure *melanocephalus*. One of them was collected on 23 May 1881. This might imply that Lumholtz collected the holotype of *queenslandicus* while he was still within the zone of intergradation west of Rockhampton in central east Queensland, and then moved east in mid to late May to collect the other specimens closer to Gracemere, in an area where pure *melanocephalus* occurred. Or he may have relied on others to collect for him in the vicinity of Gracemere while he was away.

Pardalotus striatus substriatus Mathews

Pardalotus striatus substriatus Mathews, 1912a: 388 (Victoria).

Now *Pardalotus striatus substriatus* Mathews, 1912. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 128–131, and Woinarski, 2008: 401.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 698952**, adult male, collected at Ultima, 35.30S, 143.20E (Times Atlas), Victoria, Australia, on 23 June 1909, by F.E. Howe (no. 723). From the Mathews Collection (no. 4526) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and in his catalog noted that the specimen came from Howe. In addition to Howe's original label, the holotype bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. Because Mathews gave the range of *substriatus* as Victoria, specimens of *P. striatus* from that state that were in his possession in 1912 are considered paratypes; these were cataloged variously as *assimilis* or *ornatus*. Specimens collected by C.F. Cole at an early date were not found in Mathews' catalog; Whittell (1954: 158) noted that Cole sent his collection to Mathews in 1914, after this subspecies was named. Paratypes are: Frankston, **AMNH 698916** (Mathews no. 9561), male, 21 April 1908, **AMNH 698918** (4915), female, 12 April 1909, **AMNH 698919** (4916), female, 12 April 1909, **AMNH 698920** (probably shares no. 9561), female, 21 April 1908, **AMNH 698921** (5097), female, 12 March 1909, **AMNH 698922** (4948), female, 24 July 1909, **AMNH 698923** (4947), female, 24 July 1909, **AMNH 698924** (4943), immature female, 12 December 1908; Olinda, **AMNH 698930** (4914), male, 1 February 1909; Bayswater, **AMNH 698932** (4942), female, 22 October 1907, **AMNH 698933** (4943), female,

22 October 1907, **AMNH 698934** (4944), male, 27 March 1909, **AMNH 698935** (4945), male, 27 March 1909; Sassafras, **AMNH 698936** (5957), female, 3 September 1910; Rutherglen, **AMNH 698953** (8562), female, 18 August 1900; Croydon, Dandenong Range, **AMNH 698973** (4939), male, 19 December 1908; Mornington Junction, **AMNH 698974** (4946), male, 9 April 1909. AMNH 698941, male, collected at Melton on 6 June 1910 is a probable paratype, but I did not find it in Mathews' catalog.

Pardalotus striatus subaffinis Mathews

Pardalotus striatus subaffinis Mathews, 1912a: 388 (South Australia).

Now *Pardalotus striatus substriatus* Mathews, 1912. See Salomonsen, 1961c: 20, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 128–131, and Woinarski, 2008: 401.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 698914**, unsexed adult, collected at Blackwood, 35.01S, 138.37E (USBGN, 1957), South Australia, Australia, undated, from Edwin Ashby. From the Mathews Collection (no. 9032) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. As noted by Salomonsen (1961c: 20), Mathews did not give an exact type locality, but Blackwood is the locality written on the Ashby label of the holotype. In addition to that label, the specimen bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels and a "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1923: pl. 508, opp. p. 195, text p. 198), where it is confirmed as the type of *subaffinis*. In that text, this individual is referred to only as an adult. On plate 508, it must be the upper left figure as the position on the plate of all of the other individuals is given in the text; but a male symbol appears beneath the figure itself.

Mathews gave the range of *subaffinis* as "South Australia." The following specimens from South Australia were in his possession when *subaffinis* was published on 31 January 1912 and are considered paratypes: **AMNH 698899** (Mathews no. 9635), male, near Lake Greenly, Eyre Peninsula; **AMNH 698900** (9636), unsexed, Warunda Creek, Eyre Peninsula, 26 August 1911; **AMNH 698901** (not found in Mathews' catalog), female, Warunda Creek, Eyre Peninsula, 25 August 1911; **AMNH 698902** (10001), male, Flinders Range, northeast of Port Augusta, 10 October 1911; **AMNH 698911** (9033), unsexed, Sandy Point, Yorke Peninsula, October 1886.

Pardalotus striatus murchisoni Mathews

Pardalotus striatus murchisoni Mathews, 1912a: 388 (West Australia (Murchison)).

Now *Pardalotus striatus substriatus* Mathews, 1912. See Salomonsen, 1961c: 20, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 128–131, and Woinarski, 2008: 401.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 698980**, adult male, collected at Milly Pool, East Murchison River drainage, Western Australia, Australia, on 18 September 1909, by F.L[awson] W[hitlock]. From the Mathews Collection (no. 3969) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of *murchisoni* as "Mid-Westralia." The specimen bears Whitlock's original label (marked "Type" by Mathews), Mathews and Rothschild type labels, and a "Figured" label, indicating that the specimen was figured in Mathews (1923b: pl. 508, lower left, opp. p. 195, text p. 197), where it is confirmed as the type of *murchisoni*. Paratypes, all from East Murchison and collected by Whitlock, are: Lake Way, **AMNH 698976** (Mathews no. 2864), female, 1 July 1909, **AMNH 698977** (2865), female, 23 August 1909; Borewell, **AMNH 698978** (2866), female, 2 August 1909, **AMNH 698979** (3970), female, 5 September 1909.

Whitlock (1910: 186–187) was at Milly Pool, ca. 20 miles northwest of Wiluna, 26.37S, 120.12E (Times Atlas) from mid-September to 6 November 1909.

Pardalotus striatus westraliensis Mathews

Pardalotus striatus westraliensis Mathews, 1912a: 388 (West Australia).

Now *Pardalotus striatus substriatus* Mathews, 1912. See Salomonsen, 1961c: 20, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 128–131, and Woinarski, 2008: 401.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 698981**, unsexed, collected at Claremont, Perth, 31.57S, 115.52E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 512), Western

Australia, Australia, on 16 March 1907. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2863) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of the form as "South-West Australia." The holotype bears a Mathews Collection label, on which the number "723" refers to this species in Mathews (1908), and Mathews and Rothschild type labels. Specimens of this form from southwestern Australia that were in Mathews' collection when *westraliensis* was published on 31 January 1912 are paratypes: Kurrawarry, **AMNH 698985** (Mathews no. 2862), unsexed, May 1907; Wilson Inlet, **AMNH 699001** (4661), male, 28 February 1910, **AMNH 699002** (4213), male, 5 January 1910, **AMNH 699003** (4662), female, 28 February 1910; Albany, **AMNH 699004** (2871), male, 8 March 1905, **AMNH 699005** (2867), immature, 8 March 1905; Broome Hill, **AMNH 699007** (2869), male, 11 April 1906, **AMNH 699008** (2868), male, 4 January 1907, **AMNH 699009** (2870), male, 27 September 1908; Stirling Range, **AMNH 699015** (6169), female immature, 12 September 1910; Lake Dundas, **AMNH 699021** (5294), unsexed, 24 February 1905, collected by Whitlock, but obtained by Mathews from WAM (no. 7299). I did not find the following three specimens in Mathews' catalog: AMNH 699006 and AMNH 699011, collected by T. Carter at Broome Hill in August and September 1910, and AMNH 699020, collected at Perth in May 1907; I have not considered them paratypes. AMNH 699012–699014 and AMNH 699016 (Mathews nos. 10528–10531) were not cataloged until 24 February 1912, after the publication of *westraliensis* on 31 January 1912.

Pardalotus striatus rogersi Mathews

Pardalotus striatus rogersi Mathews, 1912a: 388 (North-West Australia (Mungi)).

Now *Pardalotus striatus uropygialis* Gould, 1840. See Salomonsen, 1961c: 20, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 128–131, and Woinarski, 2008: 401.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 698992**, adult male, collected at Mungi Rockhole, 18.45S, 123.44E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 511), 8 miles southeast of Mt. Alexander, West Kimberley, Western Australia, Australia, on 29 June 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 1830). From the Mathews Collection (no. 9202) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of *rogersi* as the interior of northwest Australia. The holotype bears Rogers' original label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels. Paratypes are **AMNH 698993–699000**, Mathews nos. 9197–9201, 9203, 9204, all specimens collected at Mungi Rockhole by Rogers 21–29 June 1911.

Pardalotinus striatus finki Mathews

Pardalotinus striatus finki Mathews, 1914: 101 (Running Water, Fink [sic] River).

Now *Pardalotus striatus substriatus* Mathews, 1912. See Salomonsen, 1961c: 20, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 128–131, and Woinarski, 2008: 401.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 698990**, female, collected at Running Waters, Finke River (= Running Water, Fink River), Northern Territory, Australia, on 27 August 1913, by S.A. White (no. 1398). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews only said that his type was from "Running Water, Fink River" and gave the range of *finki* as "Central Australia." The type specimen bears S.A. White's original label, marked "Type of Pardalotinus striatus finki A[ustral] A[vian] R[ecord] vol. 2" in Mathews' hand, and a Rothschild type label. The number "1398" that is given on the Rothschild type label is White's field number; Mathews cataloged few specimens from White's 1913 trip. White (1914: 435) listed the three specimens of this form that he collected, noting that it was the first record of the species for central Australia; on p. 438 he called attention to Mathews' description of "*finkei*." The locality "Running Waters" is not shown on White's map (opp. p. 407), but from the narrative (p. 411) one can ascertain that it is in the neighborhood of 24.30S, 133.00E; the holotype is the single specimen that he collected at that place. The two additional specimens secured by White are

paratypes: **AMNH 698988** (White no. 1396), immature male, collected at Hamilton Bore, Stevenson River, South Australia, on 7 October 1913; **AMNH 698989** (1397), female, collected at New Crown Point, Northern Territory, on 17 August 1913 (not 7 August as in White, 1914: 435).

Salomonsen (1961c: 30 and 1967: 206) incorrectly listed *finki* as having been described in the genus *Pardalotus*.

Pardalotinus striatus campbelli Mathews

Pardalotinus striatus campbelli Mathews, 1924: 209 (Kangaroo Island).

Now *Pardalotus striatus substriatus* Mathews, 1912. See Salomonsen, 1961c: 20–21, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 128–131, and Woinarski, 2008: 401.

Syntype: **AMNH 698910**, adult male, collected on Kangaroo Island, 35.50S, 137.06E (USBGN, 1957), South Australia, Australia, in October 1905, by A.G. Campbell (no. 1082). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Mathews did not designate a type specimen, basing his entire description on an almost exact quotation from A.G. Campbell (1906: 144), who listed this form as *Pardalotus ornatus*. Mathews' (1923b: 203) "quote," which applied to Campbell's specimens from Kangaroo Island, is as follows:

> It differs somewhat from Victorian specimens in markings. Those from the north-east of the State are much richer than those from the north-west. They have the lower back and rump rufous instead of olive, and further have the tops [tips, in Campbell] of all the primaries white. The Kangaroo Island specimens have one character of each. They are olive coloured in the mantle like the birds from North-west Victoria, but have all the tips of the primaries white, like the north-eastern forms.

Campbell's (1906: 140) list included all of the species of birds seen by members of the Australian Ornithologists' Union expedition to Kangaroo Island, but the number of specimens collected was not given. Syntypes of *P. s. campbelli* would include any specimens collected by the group. There is another syntype of *P. s. campbelli* in MV: HLW 3234, collected by Campbell on Kangaroo Island (W. Longmore, personal commun.).

Salomonsen (1961c: 20–21) noted: "In the case of *campbelli*, Mathews did not choose a type, but I have examined the series on which he based the name, without, however, selecting a lectotype." It is not clear what Salomonson thought might have been included in Mathews' type series; AMNH 698910 is the only syntype in AMNH. I did not find Campbell's specimen in Mathews' catalog; however, Mathews (1942: 54) refers to "the Campbells, father and son, who lent me their collection." No date is mentioned, but Mathews probably acquired some specimens from them when he borrowed their collection, and his collection was complete by the time he named this form.

Salomonsen (1961c: 30 and 1967: 206) incorrectly listed *campbelli* as having been described in the genus *Pardalotus*.

Pardalotus melanocephalus bowensis Salomonsen

Pardalotus melanocephalus bowensis Salomonsen, 1961c: 24 (Bowen, central eastern Queensland).

Now *Pardalotus striatus melanocephalus* Gould, 1838. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 128–131, and Woinarski, 2008: 401.

Holotype: **AMNH 699100**, unsexed, collected at Bowen, 20.00S, 148.10E (Times Atlas), Queensland, Australia. From the Museum Godeffroy (no. 4687) via the Rothschild Museum.

Comments: Salomonsen cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and said that his type series comprised four specimens in AMNH from Bowen, Inkerman, and Cardwell. The three paratypes are: **AMNH 699101**, male, Inkerman, Spring Range, September 1907, collected by W. Stalker; **AMNH 699102**, female, Inkerman, 19 October 1907, collected by W. Stalker (no. 367); **AMNH 699103**, male, Cardwell, collected by K. B[roadbent]. Someone has added the date 11 February 1897 to the Rothschild label of this last specimen.

This holotype was probably collected by Amalie Dietrich, who collected for the Godeffroy Museum at Bowen in 1869 and 1870 (Finsch, 1872; Whittell, 1954: 200–201). Cesar Godeffroy's large private collection of ethnographical and zoological specimens was sold at auction after his death in 1885 and

widely scattered. The bulk of his bird collection was acquired by ZMH (Stresemann, 1975: 229), and the above specimen was probably acquired by Rothschild on exchange from ZMH.

Pardalotus melanocephalus barroni Mathews

Pardalotus melanocephalus barroni Mathews, 1912d: 96 (Cairns, Queensland).

Now *Pardalotus striatus melanocephalus* × *P. s. uropygialis*. See Ford, 1986: 102–104, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 128–131, and Woinarski, 2008: 401.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 699106**, adult male, collected on the Barron River, on 7 May 1912 by [Alan P.] Dodd. From the Mathews Collection (no. 13245) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of *barroni* as "North Queensland." Paratypes are Barron River specimens cataloged by Mathews before the publication of the name on 18 September 1912: **AMNH 699104** (Mathews no. 13244), adult male, collected on 5 April 1912; **AMNH 699108** (12386), female, collected on 28 March 1912; **AMNH 699111** (12385), unsexed, collected on 14 March 1912. A fourth possible paratype is AMNH 699109 (14149), female, collected on 24 July 1912, but not cataloged until 2 October 1912. According to Mathews' catalog, these specimens were obtained from the Dodds, who lived at Kuranda on the Atherton Tableland and who usually collected near their home. Mathews consistently referred to Barron River birds as having been collected at Cairns, but in this case it is more likely that they are from the vicinity of Kuranda, 16.46S, 145.37E (Times Atlas) where their habitat—eucalypt woodland—is widespread.

The holotype of *barroni* shows some of the intergrade characters listed by Ford (1986: 103), most notably in the orange supraocular spot like *uropygialis* and the cinnamon/chestnut rump like *melanocephalus*.

Pardalotus melanocephalus inexpectatus Mathews

Pardalotus melanocephalus inexpectatus Mathews, 1912a: 390 (Parry's Creek, North-West Australia).

Now *Pardalotus melanocephalus uropygialis* Gould, 1840. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 128–131, and Woinarski, 2008: 401.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 699076**, adult male, collected at Parry Creek, 15.36S, 128.17E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 512), 5 miles west of Trig. Station HJ9, East Kimberley, Western Australia, Australia, on 12 September 1908, by J.P. Rogers (no. 99). From the Mathews Collection (no. 2929) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of the form as "North-West Australia, Northern Territory." A large number of specimens from the Kimberley in Western Australia and from Northern Territory were in the Mathews Collection when *inexpectatus* was named and all become paratypes; some of them are also paratypes of *P. m. tormenti* (see below). Paratypes of *inexpectatus* are: collected by J.T. Tunney (but received by Mathews from WAM), 200 miles from Derby, **AMNH 699053** (Mathews no. 5293); collected by J.P. Rogers, Point Torment, **AMNH 699054–699058** (8471–8473, 8475, 8476); Manguel (= Marngle) Creek, **AMNH 699059** (9206), **AMNH 699060** (9205); collected by G.F. Hill, Pago Mission (= mission station), Napier Broome Bay, **AMNH 699061–699071** (5696–5706), **AMNH 699072**, an immature bird not cataloged by Mathews; collected by Rogers, Parry Creek, **AMNH 699073–699075, 699077–699085** (2917–2928). I did not find the following in Mathews' catalog and do not consider them paratypes: AMNH 699045–699047 collected on the South Alligator River in April and June 1903 by Tunney (Mathews probably received these via WAM); AMNH 699086 collected on the Forrest River on 1 September 1911 by C.P. Conigrave; or AMNH 699087 collected in pine forest, Northwest Australia by L.McK. Burns. Specimens collected by T.H. Bowyer-Bower at Derby in 1886 were not cataloged by Mathews until 1913.

Pardalotus melanocephalus tormenti Mathews

Pardalotus melanocephalus tormenti Mathews, 1912d: 96 (Point Torment, North-west Australia).

Now *Pardalotus striatus uropygialis* Gould, 1840. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 128–131, and Woinarski, 2008: 401.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 699055**, adult male, collected at Point Torment, 17.01S, 123.35E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 512), King Sound, West Kimberley, Western Australia, Australia, on 15 February 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 1284). From the Mathews Collection (no. 8471) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range as "Northwest Australia (coast)." This definition includes the Point Torment, Manguel Creek, and Derby specimens that are also paratypes of *inexpectatus* (see above). Paratypes of *tormenti* are: collected by J.P. Rogers, Point Torment, **AMNH 699054** (Mathews no. 8472), male, 15 February 1911, **AMNH 699056** (8476), male, 17 February 1911, **AMNH 699057** (8473), male, 14 February 1911, **AMNH 699058** (8475), female, 15 February 1911; Manguel Creek, **AMNH 699059**, male, 30 May 1911, **AMNH 699060** (9205), male 31 May 1911; collected by G.F. Hill, Pago Mission (= mission station), Napier Broome Bay, **AMNH 699061–699071** (5696–5706), 24 November 1909 to 25 May 1910, **AMNH 699072**, 20 October 1909, immature bird not cataloged by Mathews.

Pardalotus melanocephalus sedani Mathews

Pardalotus melanocephalus sedani Mathews, 1913c: 77 (Cloncurry River, Queensland).

Now *Pardalotus striatus uropygialis* Gould, 1840. See Salomonsen, 1961c: 28, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 128–131.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 699088**, male, and **AMNH 699089**, female, collected at Sedan, 20.02S, 141.07E (Storr, 1984: 188), Cloncurry River, Queensland, Australia, on 4 March 1910. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: When Mathews named this form, he said that the type, from the Cloncurry River, was collected on 4 March 1910. The original labels also bear the locality "Sedan" but give no indication of the collector. Apparently, however, they were collected by W.R. McLennan for W.D.K. Macgillivray (1914: 132), who recorded that McLennan had his base camp at "Sedan Dip, about 10 miles north of Byromine Station and about 80 miles from the Cloncurry township" during the early part of 1910.

I did not find these specimens listed in Mathews catalog. Even though Salomonsen (1961c: 28) said that he had examined the type and cotype of *sedani*, neither specimen had been included with the type specimens at AMNH; moreover, because both specimens carry the same date, they must be considered syntypes. As Salomonsen (1961c: 28) noted, they have the traits of *uropygialis*.

[*Pardalotinus melanocephalus pilbarra* Mathews]

Mathews (1923c: 36) described this form as from the Pilbara (= Pilbarra) gold fields, saying only that it differed from *P. m. tormenti* "in having a lighter back and a more reddish rump." There are no specimens in AMNH from the Pilbara gold fields.

It seems that Mathews based this name on a sight record of a pardalote seen by F.L. Whitlock (1909: 185) during a trip he made into the Pilbara gold fields and identified by him as *Pardalotus uropygialis*. Whitlock's comments were: "Rare. I only identified this Pardalote after some trouble, and in one particular creek. There were two pairs present. I had the opportunity on one occasion of shooting a pair, but refrained, as I wanted the nest." Whitlock gave no description of the birds he saw or information on exactly where he saw them; the beginning of his trip at Port Hedland and the end at Condon are within the range of *P. striatus substriatus* according to present taxonomic understanding (Schodde and Mason, 1999: 128). Mathews (1924: 214) said: "It is a pity Whitlock did not get the birds as this appears to be the most south-west record, and in view of the geographical variation in this species, they would have proved an interesting study."

Pardalotus melanocephalus melvillensis Mathews

Pardalotus melanocephalus melvillensis Mathews, 1912b: 48 (Melville Island, Northern Territory).

Now *Pardalotus striatus melvillensis* Mathews, 1912. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 128–131, and Woinarski, 2008: 401.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 699030**, adult male, collected at Cooper's Camp, Apsley Strait, 11.35S, 130.28E (USBGN, 1957), Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, on 22 October 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 2251). From the Mathews Collection (no. 10648) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of *melvillensis* as Melville Island. The holotype bears, in addition to Rogers' label, Mathews and Rothschild type labels. Mathews (1912b: 26) noted that Rogers had forwarded to him two collections from Melville Island; these included specimens collected in 1911. The following specimens, all from Cooper's Camp, Apsley Strait, are paratypes: **AMNH 699029** (Mathews no. 10652, Rogers no. 2489), male, 23 November 1911; **AMNH 699031** (11560, 2606), male, 9 December 1911; **AMNH 699032** (11561, 2617), male, 11 December 1911; **AMNH 699033** (11559, 2551), male, 29 November 1911; **AMNH 699035** (10650, 2249), female, 22 October 1911; **AMNH 699036** (10651, 2250), female, 22 October 1911; **AMNH 699039** (10649, 2235), unsexed, 20 October 1911.

Pardalotus melanocephalus restrictus Salomonsen

Pardalotus melanocephalus restrictus Salomonsen, 1961c: 29 (Jardine River, Cape York).

Now *Pardalotus striatus uropygialis* Gould, 1840. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 128–131, and Woinarski, 2008: 401.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 699113**, adult male, collected on the Jardine River, 10.55S, 142.13E (USBGN, 1957), Cape York, Queensland, Australia, on 16 April 1911, by William R. McLennan. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Salomonsen cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had a type series of two specimens from the Jardine River and two from "Cape York." The holotype bears, in addition to McLennan's label, a Rothschild Collection label printed "Ex coll. G.M. Mathews," a Mathews "Figured" label indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1924: pl. 509, upper right figure, opp. p. 210, text p. 211), and an AMNH type label. The three paratypes are: **AMNH 699114**, male, Jardine River, 16 April 1911, collected by McLennan; **AMNH 699115**, male, Cape York, 19 June 1898, collected by A.S. Meek (no. 1826); **AMNH 699116**, female, Cape York, 18 June 1898, collected by A.S. Meek (no. 1822). Meek's collecting locality was found to be the Chester River (Parker, 1966).

The holotype was collected while McLennan was based at Piara, 10.44S, 142.34E (USBGN, 1957), the Cape York home of H.G. Vidgen (see Macgillivray, 1914: 135).

NECTARINIIDAE

Anthreptes yokanae van Someren

Anthreptes yokanae van Someren, (*in* Hartert) 1921b: 63 (Rabai).

Now *Anthreptes reichenowi yokanae* van Someren, 1921. See Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 246.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 686176**, adult male, collected in the Rabai Hills, ca. 03.56S, 39.35E (Polhill, 1988), Kenya, on 10 November 1920, V.G.L. van Someren Collection. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1921b: 63) exhibited this new sunbird on behalf of van Someren at a meeting of the British Ornithologists' Club. This has led a number of authors to credit the description to Hartert (e.g., Rand, 1967: 210; Cheke et al., 2001: 182, later corrected in Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 246; and Dickinson, 2003: 704, later corrected in Corrigenda 1). Hartert (1928a: 206) himself credited the description to van Someren. In the original description, the type was said to be a male in the Rothschild Collection collected on 10 November 1920. The above specimen is the only one of *yokanae* bearing those data; in addition to the original label, it bears a Rothschild type label, where the name is also credited to van Someren. Only the Rabai Hills were included in the range of *yokanae*, and five specimens were said to have been collected there. Paratypes in AMNH are: Rabai, **AMNH 686175**, male, 9

November 1920; **AMNH 686177**, female, 9 October 1920. I have no information on the whereabouts of the other two paratypes. This name was published on 27 January 1921, and specimens from Sokoke collected in December 1920–May 1921 are not paratypes.

Anthreptes malacensis iris Parkes

Anthreptes malacensis iris Parkes, 1971: 44 (Sibutu Island).

Now *Anthreptes malacensis iris* Parkes, 1971. See Dickinson et al., 1991: 507, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 247.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 685721**, adult male, collected on Sibutu Island, 04.46N, 119.29E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 425), Sulu Archipelago, Philippines, in July 1893, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Parkes cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and said that he had three specimens of *iris* from Sibutu. The two paratypes are: **AMNH 685722**, female, and **AMNH 685723**, unsexed, both collected on Sibutu in July 1893.

Everett made a collection of birds in the Sulu Archipelago, including Sibutu Island, in July 1893, as reported on by Sharpe (1894). Sharpe (1894: 240–241) quoted a letter from Everett with information on his stay there and mentioned (on p. 251) that Everett had collected a series of "*Anthothreptes malaccensis*" on Sibutu. There is no indication that the three specimens from Sibutu that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection had been in the BMNH, and it is most likely that Rothschild obtained them later, either directly from Everett or from a dealer.

Anthreptes malaccensis (sic) *wiglesworthi* Hartert

Anthreptes malaccensis (sic) *wiglesworthi* Hartert, 1902a: 209 (Sulu).

Now *Anthreptes malacensis wiglesworthi* Hartert, 1902. See Dickinson et al., 1991: 377, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 247.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 685733**, adult male, collected on Sulu Island, Sulu Archipelago, Philippines, on 1 May 1883, by R.ff. Powell. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Lt. Powell was aboard the *Marchesa* when the vessel stopped in the Sulu Islands. On 1 May 1883, the ship was anchored at Meimbun (= Maimbun, 05.56N, 121.02E, Dickinson et al., 1991: 421) on the south side of Jolo Island (= Sulu Island); see Guillemard (1889). In the original description, Hartert did not list the specimens he examined, only saying that all of his specimens from the Sulu Islands were of this form and that the male type was collected on 1 May 1883; the above cited holotype is the only male collected on that date. The following Powell specimens are paratypes: Sulu Island, 1883, **AMNH 685732**, male, 26 April, **AMNH 685734**, male, 21 April, **AMNH 685735**, male, 27 April, **AMNH 685736**, female, 1 May, **AMNH 685737**, female, 26 April.

There is no indication on the Powell specimens that they had been part of the Guillemard Collection, and I was unable to determine when Rothschild acquired Guillemard skins (bearing his printed labels) of this form. I consider them possible paratypes: AMNH 685725–685730, collected at Maimbun, Sulu Island, in April and May 1883; AMNH 685731, collected at Parang, Sulu Island, on 26 April 1883. I also do not know when Rothschild acquired the following specimens but also consider them possible paratypes: AMNH 685724, collected on Yolo by the Platens on 6 May 1887 and AMNH 685738 and AMNH 685739, collected on Bongao Island by A. Everett in July 1893. Hartert (1902a: 209) also mentioned having examined specimens of *wiglesworthi* in BMNH.

Anthreptes malacensis citrinus Stresemann

Anthreptes malacensis citrinus Stresemann, 1932: 107 (Wawo 50 m).

Now *Anthreptes malacensis celebensis* Shelley, 1878. See Rand, 1967: 213, White and Bruce, 1986: 403–404, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 247.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 300102**, adult female, collected at Wawo, 50 m, 03.41S, 121.02E (BirdLife International, 2001: 2613), southeast Sulawesi (= Celebes, as on label), Indonesia, on 21 January 1932, by Gerd Heinrich (no. 6658).

COMMENTS: Stresemann gave Heinrich's unique field number of the holotype in the

original description and noted (Stresemann, 1940a: 59) that he had 20 specimens from four localities. Heinrich's expedition was jointly sponsored by Walter Rothschild, Leonard C. Sanford for AMNH, and ZMB. By the time the material was published, the Rothschild Collection had been purchased by AMNH and two-thirds of the specimens came to New York. The specimens that are stamped with an "S" within a circle were Sanford's share for AMNH. Paratypes in AMNH are: Paleleh, **AMNH 293214** (Heinrich no. 1975), male, 3 October 1930, **AMNH 293215** (2187), male, 20 October 1930, **AMNH 293216** (1823), female, 27 September 1930, **AMNH 293217** (1854), female, 28 September 1930, **AMNH 293218** (1928), female, 2 October 1930, **AMNH 300099** (1853), male, 28 September 1930; Lalolei, **AMNH 300100** (5933), male, 5 December 1931, **AMNH 300101** (5958), male, 6 December 1931; Wawo, **AMNH 300103** (6757), female, 3 February 1931; Paleleh, **AMNH 300104** (1976), female immature, 3 October 1930; Lalolei, **AMNH 300105** (5959), female immature, 6 December 1931, **AMNH 300106** (5965), female immature, 7 December 1931. The remaining paratypes are in ZMB.

A misprint in Stresemann (1940a: 59) indicated that there were two males collected at Wawo; however, both specimens, including the holotype were sexed by Heinrich as females. Rand (1967: 213) recognized *citrinus*, but more recent authors have not.

Anthreptes malacensis birgitae Salomonsen

Anthreptes malacensis birgitae Salomonsen, 1953: 251 (Barit, Abra Prov., N. Luzon).

Now *Anthreptes griseigularis birgitae* Salomonsen, 1953. See Dickinson et al., 1991: 377, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 247.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 685781**, adult male, collected at Barit, 17.19N, 120.42E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 415), Abra Province, Luzon Island, Philippines, on 3 December 1894, by John Whitehead (no. 774). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Salomonsen cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and said that he examined 13 Luzon specimens of *birgitae* at AMNH, two at FMNH, and three at USNM. The following are the 12 AMNH paratypes: collected by E.H. Porter, Tayabas, **AMNH 94281**, male, 17 March 1904, **AMNH 94282**, female, 12 March 1904, **AMNH 94283**, female, 12 March 1904; Sorgoson, **AMNH 94284**, male, 20 August 1903; collected by J.T. Zimmer, Mt. Maquiling, **AMNH 296471**, male, 27 December 1914; collected by A. Everett, S. Luzon, **AMNH 685775**, male, **AMNH 685776**, male, **AMNH 685777**, female; Laguna de Bai, **AMNH 685778**, male, 11 January 1895, **AMNH 685779**, male, 11 January 1895, **AMNH 685780**, female, 11 January 1895; collected by Whitehead, Barit, Abra Prov., **AMNH 685782**, female, 1 December 1894. AMNH 685776 was exchanged to ANSP after this form was described.

Anthreptes longmari (sic) *angolensis* Neumann

Anthreptes longmari (sic) *angolensis* Neumann, 1906b (January): 6 (Duque de Braganza in Angola).

Now *Anthreptes longuemarei angolensis* Neumann, 1906. See Rand, 1967: 217, Fry et al., 2000: 138–140, Dean, 2000: 267, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 251.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 686043**, adult male, collected at Duque de Bragança (= Duque de Braganza), 09.06S, 15.57E (Dean, 2000: 376), Angola, on 31 July 1903, by W.J. Ansorge (no. 838). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neumann designated as type a male in the Rothschild Collection collected at Duque de Bragança on 31 July 1903. The above specimen is the only male specimen in AMNH collected on that date. In addition to Ansorge's label, it bears a Rothschild Collection label marked "Typus meiner neuer subsp." by Neumann and a Rothschild type label. On that label, the original description is said to be in the Journal für Ornithologie, 1906: 246 (Neumann, 1906a). Neumann did, indeed, list the name there, where it was labeled as "nov. subsp.," but this was not published until April 1906. The name was first published in January 1906 (Neumann, 1906b). Paratypes in AMNH are: **AMNH 686021–686023**, specimens collected by C.H. Pemberton at Bailundo and N'Gungo in 1901; **AMNH 686024–686042**, **686044–**

686053, and **686062**, specimens collected by Ansorge in Angola in 1903 and 1904.

Anthreptes longuemarei neglectus Neumann

Anthreptes longuemarei neglectus Neumann, 1922: 13 (Uluguru-Berge).

Now *Anthreptes neglectus* Neumann, 1922. See Fry et al., 2000: 137–138, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 251–252.

Holotype: **AMNH 686069**, adult male, collected in the Uluguru Mountains, ca. 07.10S, 37.40E (Polhill, 1988), Tanzania, on 19 May 1921, by Arthur Loveridge (no. R7235). From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: In the original description, Neumann designated as type a specimen in the Rothschild Collection with the above data; it is the only such specimen that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection and bears, in addition to Loveridge's label, a Rothschild type label. None of the paratypes is in AMNH.

Anthreptes tephrolaema elgonensis van Someren

Anthreptes tephrolaema elgonensis van Someren, 1921: 112 (Kaimosi).

Now *Anthreptes rectirostris tephrolaemus* (Jardine and Fraser, 1851). See Rand, 1967: 218, Fry et al., 2000: 146–147, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 252–253.

Holotype: **AMNH 686013**, adult male, collected at Kaimosi, 00.08N, 34.56E (Polhill, 1988), Nandi, Kenya, on 22 January 1917, by J. Allen Turner (no. 626) for Richard Meinertzhagen. From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: In the original description, van Someren described the type in the Rothschild Collection as a male from Nandi, collected on 22 January 1917 by Turner; the above specimen is the only such specimen that came to AMNH and is the holotype. Paratypes in AMNH, all collected by Turner in 1917, are: Kaimosi, **AMNH 686014**, female, 22 January, **AMNH 686015**, female, 22 January; Lerundo, **AMNH 686016**, female, 14 March; Lucasi Road, **AMNH 686017**, female, 19 January. The Lucasi Road specimen is marked "type of female," but this was not mentioned in the original description. There is also a paratype in MRAC (Louette et al, 2002: 60).

Anthreptes collaris somereni Chapin

Anthreptes collaris somereni Chapin, 1949: 83 (Anda, Lake Azingo, Gaboon).

Now *Hedydipna collaris somereni* (Chapin, 1949). See Rand, 1967: 219, Fry et al., 2000: 219–221, 224, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 253–254.

Holotype: **AMNH 685944**, adult male, collected at Anda, Lake Azingo, 00.35S, 10.02E (Dean et al., 2003: 245), Gabon (= Gaboon), on 20 December 1907, by W.J. Ansorge. From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Chapin cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of his new subspecies as "From the coast of the Cameroon and Gaboon eastward to the Uelle, Ituri, and Manyema districts of the Belgian Congo, southward to Canhoca and Roca Congulu in Ang[o]la, and Tshisika in the southern Kasai District." The following AMNH specimens are paratypes: Congo (Kinshasa), Ituri District, **AMNH 161671–161689**, **263800**, **263801**, **448536**, 12 males, three immature males, five females, two immature females; Lukolela, Congo River, **AMNH 297128**, juvenile; Kassai District, **AMNH 258618–258625, AMNH 685933–685941**, 10 males and seven females; Guanza River, Angola, **AMNH 685916**, male?; Canhoca, Angola, **AMNH 685917–685931**, five males, one male juvenile, eight females, one female juvenile; Gabon, Ogowe River area, **AMNH 685942**, **685943**, **685945–685955**, seven males and six females; Cameroon, **AMNH 685956–685958**, two males and one female. Of these, AMNH 161673 was mounted for display, and I did not find AMNH 685945 and 685952, a male and a female from the Ogowe River, in the collection.

Most recent authors have placed *Anthreptes collaris* in the genus *Hedydipna*. Mann and Cheke (2006: 199–200) noted that the generic name *Anthodiaeta* has "position precedence" (ICZN, 1999: 73, Recommendation 69A.10), and Cheke and Mann (2008a: 253–254) have used that generic name. However, Wolters (1979: 275) used *Hedydipna*, listing *Antho-*

diaeta as a synonym, thus serving as first revisor (ICZN, 1999: 30, Art. 24.2.3).

Anthreptes collaris ugandae van Someren

Anthreptes collaris ugandae van Someren, 1921: 113 (Maraquet).
Now *Hedydipna collaris garguensis* (Mearns, 1915). See Rand, 1967: 219, Fry et al., 2000: 219–221, 224, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 253–254.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 685893**, adult male, collected at Maraquet, 00.59N, 35.33E (Polhill, 1988), Kenya, on 10 October 1918, by collectors for V.G.L. van Someren. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren designated as the type of *ugandae* a male specimen in the Rothschild Collection collected at Maraquet on 10 October 1918. There are two specimens with such data that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, but the specimen that is now AMNH 685893 is labeled "*A. collaris ugandae* Type" by van Someren and it bears a Rothschild type label. The type of *ugandae* is listed by Hartert (1928a: 206), but he did not further distinguish between the two specimens. Because AMNH 685893 is van Someren's intended type and has been considered the type because it bears a Rothschild type label, I hereby designate it the lectotype in order to remove the ambiguity introduced by a second specimen with the same data.

It is difficult to know whether van Someren based his description of *garguensis* entirely on his own specimens, because he did spend time working in the Rothschild Collection before the publication of his large treatise and may have had other material. In that work (van Someren, 1922: 203), he listed a number of localities that he included in the range of *ugandae*, and the following list of supposed paralectotypes includes all specimens from those localities that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, most, but not all of which, were from the van Someren Collection: Entebbe, **AMNH 685869–685873**; Budongo, **AMNH 685877–685881**; Elgon, **AMNH 685884, 685885**; Elgenyu, **AMNH 685886**; Bugoma, **AMNH 685887, 685888**; Lugalambo, **AMNH 685889**; Maraquet, **AMNH 685892**; Kakamega Road, **AMNH 685896**; Nakuru, **AMNH 685904**; Kyambu, **AMNH 685905–685908**.

See *A. c. somereni* for use of *Hedydipna* instead of *Anthodiaeta*.

Anthreptes collaris teitensis van Someren

Anthreptes collaris teitensis van Someren, 1921: 113 (Teita).
Now *Hedydipna collaris elachior* (Mearns, 1910). See Rand, 1967: 220, Fry et al., 2000: 219–221, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 253–254.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 685831**, adult male, collected at Sagala, 03.31S, 38.35E (Polhill, 1988), Teita, Kenya, on 15 August 1918, V.G.L. van Someren Collection. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren said that his type of *teitensis*, in the Rothschild Collection, was a male collected in Teita on 15 August 1918. The above specimen is the only one in AMNH with those data. The range of the form was given in the original description as "South Ukambani to Teita and East Kilimanjaro." Paratypes in AMNH are: **AMNH 685829**, male, Taveta, 19 March 1919; **AMNH 685830**, female, Taveta, 2 June 1918; **AMNH 685832**, female, Sagala, 18 August 1918; **AMNH 685833**, male, Kibwezi, 15 August 1918; **AMNH 685834**, male, Simba, 18 October 1917; **AMNH 685835**, male, Masongaleni, 2 November 1896; **AMNH 685836**, male, Nzui River, 15 October 1918. All but one of these were from the van Someren Collection and labeled *teitensis* by him; AMNH 685835 was collected by Ansorge, but would have been available to van Someren in the Rothschild Collection.

See *A. c. somereni* for use of *Hedydipna* instead of *Anthodiaeta*.

Hedydipna platura karamojoensis van Someren

Hedydipna platura karamojoensis van Someren, 1920: 93 (Mt. Kamalinga, Karamojo, Uganda).
Now *Hedydipna platura* (Vieillot, 1819). See Rand, 1967: 221, Fry et al., 2000: 225–227, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 253–254.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 691041**, adult male, collected in the Napak Mountains (= Mt. Kamalinga), 02.05N, 34.18E (Polhill, 1988),

Karamojo, Uganda, on 23 November 1917, V.G.L. van Someren Collection. From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: In the original description, van Someren said that the type with the above data was in the Rothschild Collection and gave the range of *karamojoensis* as "East Uganda and W. Rudolf to Suk." AMNH 691041 is the only specimen that came to AMNH with the correct data for the type, and it bears an original label marked "Type" by van Someren and a Rothschild type label. There are no paratypes at AMNH.

See *A. c. somereni* for use of *Hedydipna* instead of *Anthodiaeta*.

Anthreptes hypogrammica intensior Hartert

Anthreptes hypogrammica intensior Hartert, 1917b: 27 (Balingean, Sarawak).

Now *Hypogramma hypogrammicum hypogrammicum* (S. Müller). See Rand, 1967: 222, Smythies, 2000: 579–580, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 257.

Holotype: **AMNH 685537**, adult male, collected at Balingian (= Balingean), 02.55N, 112.32E (BirdLife International, 2001: 2631), Sarawak, Malaysia, on 9 June 1903, from the Brook Collection (no. 22). From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: In the original description, Hartert restricted the type locality of nominate *hypogrammica* to Sumatra, and described the Bornean population as *intensior*, citing the unique Brook number for his holotype. It bears in addition to the field label, Rothschild Collection and type labels. Paratypes are: **AMNH 685538**, male, Mt. Mulu, October 1893, collector Charles Hose; **AMNH 685539**, unsexed, Mt. Penrisen, undated, John Whitehead; **AMNH 685540**, unsexed, Mt. Penrisen, June 1892, A. Everett.

Cinnyris oritis Reichenow

Cinnyris oritis Reichenow, 1892a: 4 (Buea, Mons Kamerun, 950 m.).

Now *Cyanomitra oritis oritis* (Reichenow, 1892). See Rand, 1967: 230, Fry et al., 2000: 172–174, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 259–260.

Syntype: **AMNH 690109**, sex ?, collected at Buea, 04.09N, 09.13E (Times Atlas) Mt. Cameroon (= Mons Kamerun), 950 m., Cameroon, on 21 June 1891, by Paul R. Preuss. From ZMB via the Rothschild Museum.

Comments: Hartert (1920a: 426) noted that this "Cotype" (= syntype) of *Cinnyris oritis* was received by the Rothschild Collection on exchange from the ZMB. The original description of this form is listed in the literature as having appeared in *Journal für Ornithologie* 40: 191, 1892 (April, Reichenow, 1892b: 191). However, this is not the first description. Reichenow himself, on p. 190 (not 191) refers to an earlier description, *Bericht über die März-Sitzung 1892*, published on 17 March 1892 (Reichenow, 1892a: 4).

Reichenow (1892a: 4, 1892b: 190) did not say how many specimens he had. There are five syntypes in ZMB, all collected in June 1891 by Preuss; the labels of all six syntypes bear an asterisk, which denotes their status as types (Frank Steinheimer, personal commun.).

Cinnyris alinae vulcanorum Hartert

Cinnyris alinae vulcanorum Hartert, 1920a: 426 (Vorberge der westlichen Kivu-Vulkane, im Urwald, 2,400 m.).

Now *Cyanomitra alinae tanganjicae* (Reichenow, 1915). See Fry et al., 2000: 174–175, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 260.

Holotype: **AMNH 690101**, adult male, collected in the foothills of the western Kivu volcanoes, in primary forest, 2400 m, Congo (Kinshasa), on 26 August 1907, by Rudolf Grauer (no. 1107). From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: In the original description, Hartert gave Grauer's unique field number of the holotype and said that he had collected 14 adult males, three females, and three young on the western Kivu Volcanoes, at Karissimbi and west of Baraka. He added that "I have adopted the name proposed in MS. in the Tring Museum and the type selected by Professor Neumann, who failed to publish the name and description." Hartert apparently had 20 specimens in addition to the holotype, all collected by Grauer in eastern Congo (Kinshasa) in 1907 and 1908; paratypes are: **AMNH 690088–690100**, **690102–690108**. AMNH 200042, collected by Grauer west of Lake Tanganyika in March 1910, was

never part of the Rothschild Collection, having been purchased by AMNH from NMW.

Cyanomitra cyanolaema octaviae Amadon

Cyanomitra cyanolaema octaviae Amadon, 1953: 427 (Efulen, Cameroons).

Now *Cyanomitra cyanolaema octaviae* Amadon, 1953. See Fry et al., 2000: 170–172, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 259.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 690129**, adult female, collected at Evouma (= Efulén), 02.46N, 10.43E (USBGN, 1962: 67), Cameroon, on 21 May 1903, by G.L. Bates (no. 160). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Amadon cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and listed the specimens for which he gave measurements. I have found all of these specimens and three immatures and a female, which Amadon did not measure. As all of them were at AMNH when Amadon published *octaviae*, I consider them paratypes: southern Nigeria, **AMNH 690133–690138**, four males, two females; Gabon, **AMNH 345113**, **690125–690127**, two males, one immature male, one female; Cameroon, **AMNH 690130**, **690131**, one male, one female; Congo (Kinshasa), **AMNH 161629–161636**, **258629–258631**, **263808**, **345134**, **410067**, **410068**, **690117–690119**, 12 males, one immature male, five females; Angola, **AMNH 387922**, **690114–690116**, three males, one female; Uganda, **AMNH 690012**, **690045**, **690121–690124**, three males, one immature male, two females.

Cinnyris angolensis kakamegae van Someren

Cinnyris angolensis kakamegae van Someren, 1921: 113 (Kakamegoes).

Now *Chalcomitra rubescens rubescens* (Vieillot, 1819). See Rand, 1967: 233, Fry et al., 2000: 185–187, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 263–264.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 689392**, adult male, collected at Kakamega (= Kakamegoes), 00.17N, 34.45E (Polhill, 1988), Kenya, on 15 February 1917, by J. Allen Turner (no. 1208) for Richard Meinertzhagen. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, the data given for the type, said to be in the Rothschild Collection, applied to three specimens. Hartert (1928a: 206) listed the type of *kakamegae* as Turner's specimen no. 1208, thereby designating it the lectotype. Van Someren (1921: 113) gave the range of *kakamegae* as "North Kavirondo and Nandi, Yala River, Kaimosi, and Nandi Escarpment." There are four specimens from the Rothschild Collection that are paralectotypes: van Someren Collection, Kisumu, **AMNH 689389**, male, 17 June 1915; collected by Turner, Kakamegoes, **AMNH 689390** (Turner no. 1152), male, 11 February 1917, **AMNH 689391** (1206), male, 15 February 1917, **AMNH 689393** (1207), male, 15 February 1917.

Cinnyris gutturalis inaestimata Hartert

Cinnyris gutturalis inaestimata Hartert (*in* Ansorge), 1899: 351 (East Africa).

Now *Chalcomitra senegalensis gutturalis* (Linnaeus, 1766). See Fry et al., 2000: 193–197, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 264–265.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 689778**, adult [male], collected at Dar-es-Salaam, 06.51S, 39.18E (Times Atlas), Tanzania, in November 1895. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert did not designate a type in the original description, but apparently the above specimen is the only one he had from East Africa at the time *inaestimata* was described. Later, he (Hartert, 1920a: 426) listed a specimen collected at Dar-es-Salaam in November 1895 as the type of *inaestimata*, thereby confirming its type status.

Nectarinia sperata thereseae Gilliard

Nectarinia sperata thereseae Gilliard, 1950: 500 (Lamao, Bataan).

Now *Leptocoma sperata sperata* × *L. s. henkei*. See Dickinson et al., 1991: 379–380, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 267–268.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 348777**, adult male, collected at Lamao, 14.31N, 120.36E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 420), Bataan Province, Luzon Island, Philippines, on 30 November 1947, by Manuel Celestino.

COMMENTS: Gilliard cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he collected an additional male, one immature male, and two adult females. The collection was divided between AMNH and PNM (Gilliard, 1950:

463) before the AMNH portion was cataloged. The paratypes in AMNH are: **AMNH 459631**, adult male, and **AMNH 459632**, adult female, both collected at Lamao. The other adult female and the immature male, presumably in PNM, are also paratypes.

Nectarinia sperata davaoensis Delacour

Nectarinia sperata davaoensis Delacour (*in* Delacour and Mayr), 1945: 115 (Martina (Davao)).
Now *Leptocoma sperata sperata* × *L. s. juliae*. See Dickinson et al., 1991: 379–380, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 267–268.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 687286**, adult male, collected at Matina (= Martina), 07.03N, 125.34E (Dickinson et al, 1991: 422), Davao City, Mindanao, Philippines, in March, 1903, by Walter Goodfellow. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Delacour cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he examined four males and one female from Matina and Davao, southeastern Mindanao. Paratypes are: Davao, collected by C.C. Platen, **AMNH 687284**, male, 11 May 1889, **AMNH 687285**, male, 18 June 1889; Matina, collected by Goodfellow, **AMNH 687287**, male, March 1903, **AMNH 687288**, female, March 1903.

Cinnyris sericea vicina Mayr

Cinnyris sericea vicina Mayr, 1936: 5 (Simbang (Huon Gulf), Mand. Terr. of New Guinea).
Now *Leptocoma aspasia vicina* (Mayr, 1936). See Beehler and Finch, 1985: 46, Coates, 1990: 304–305, Dickinson, 2003: 707, Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 268–269.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 448980**, adult female, collected at Simbang, 06.35S, 147.50E (USBGN, 1943), Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea, on 21 August 1899, by E.O.A. Nyman. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of *vicina* as Doini Island and north coast of southeastern New Guinea between Collingwood Bay and Huon Gulf. The following are paratypes: Doini Island, collected by Zimmer, **AMNH 295658–295660**, two males, one female, November 1920; Kumusi River, collected by Meek, **AMNH 687098–687102**, two males, two immature males, one female; Haidana, Collingwood Bay, collected by Meek, **AMNH 687103**, male, 13 April 1907; Simbang, collected by Nyman, **AMNH 687104–687116**, seven males, four immature males, two females, August and September 1899. AMNH 295659 and 295660 were exchanged to FMNH in the mid 1960s.

Beehler and Finch (1985: 46) and Coates (1990: 304) listed this species as *Nectarinia aspasia*, following Hachisuka (1952: 23) and Mees (1966: 257) who pointed out that, in the genus *Cinnyris*, *Cinnyris sericea* Lesson, 1827 was preoccupied by *C*[*erthia*] *sericea* Bechstein, 1811 (= *Cinnyris coccinigastra* (Latham)). *Cinnyris aspasia* Lesson and Garnot, 1828, then becomes the next available specific name, and *Nectarinia* Illiger, 1811, an older generic name than *Cinnyris* Cuvier, 1816, should be used as the generic name. Because Hachisuka (1952) replaced *sericea* with *aspasia* before 1961, *sericea* is permanently invalid, even though the secondary homonyms concerned apply to taxa no longer considered congeneric (ICZN, 1999: 62, Art. 59.3), and should not have been resurrected by Dickinson (2003: 707) and Cheke and Mann (2008a: 268–269). See Browning and Monroe (1991: 384) and references therein for date of 1816 for publication of *Cinnyris* Cuvier.

Rand (1967: 240) did not recognize the subspecies *vicina*.

Cinnyris sericea cochrani Stresemann and Paludan

Cinnyris sericea cochrani Stresemann and Paludan, 1932: 15 (Waigeu).
Now *Leptocoma aspasia cochrani* (Stresemann and Paludan, 1932). See Dickinson, 2003: 708, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 268–269.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 301006**, adult male, collected on Waigeo (= Waigeu) Island, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 15 May 1931, by Georg Stein (no. 1221).

COMMENTS: Stresemann and Paludan gave Stein's unique field number of the holotype in the original description and gave measurements of nine males and one female. Rothschild et al. (1932: 150) listed the specimens individually. Stein's collecting on Waigeo was jointly sponsored by ZMB, Roth-

schild, and L.C. Sanford for AMNH; the types were to come to AMNH. Before the collection was divided, the Rothschild Collection was purchased for AMNH and the majority of Stein's collection came to AMNH, the rest remaining in ZMB. Paratypes in AMNH, all collected by Stein on Waigeo in 1931, are: **AMNH 301007** (Stein no. 1224), adult male, 15 May, **AMNH 301008** (1219), male immature, 16 May, **AMNH 301009** (1220), male immature, 30 May, **AMNH 301010** (1222), adult male, 4 June, **AMNH 300011** (1228) adult male, 4 June, **AMNH 301012** (1226), adult male, 6 June, **AMNH 301013** (1218), female, 10 May. Apparently, Stein's specimens numbered 1223 and 1227 remained in ZMB.

Rothschild et al. (1932: 129) gave the Steins' collecting localities; on 15 May, they were collecting at Warmek on the east bank of the northern part of Mayalibit (= Majalibit) Bay, 00.13S, 130.45E (USBGN, 1982). Stein (1933: 260–264) also wrote concerning his stay on Waigeo.

For a discussion of changes in nomenclature, see above under *Cinnyris sericea vicina*.

Cinnyris sericeus eichhorni Rothschild and Hartert

Cinnyris sericeus eichhorni Rothschild and Hartert (*in* Hartert) 1926b: 41 (Feni Island).

Now *Leptocoma aspasia eichhorni* (Rothschild and Hartert, 1926). See Coates, 1990: 304–305, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 268–269.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 687236**, adult male, collected in the Feni Islands, New Ireland Province, Papua New Guinea, on 10 May 1924, by Albert F. Eichhorn (Eichhorn-Meek no. 9221). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild and Hartert cited the Eichhorn-Meek field number of the holotype in the original description and said that they had eight specimens of both sexes. Eichhorn was Meek's brother-in-law; they frequently collected together and used the same set of numbers. Paratypes, all collected by Eichhorn in the Feni Islands in 1924, are: **AMNH 687235** (field no. 9218), male, 9 May, **AMNH 687237** (9305), male, 22 May, **AMNH 687238** (9319), male, 23 May, **AMNH 687239** (9323), male immature, 24 May, **AMNH 687240** (9316), male immature, 23 May, **AMNH 687241** (9320), female, 24 May, **AMNH 687242** (9400), female, 13 June (!).

The Feni Islands comprise several small islands, the largest of which is Ambitle, 04.05S, 153.47E (Times Atlas).

For a discussion of changes in nomenclature, see above under *Cinnyris sericea vicina*.

Arachnechthra rhizophorae Swinhoe

Arachnechthra rhizophorae Swinhoe, 1869: 436 (Hainan).

Now *Cinnyris jugularis rhizophorae* (Swinhoe, 1869). See Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 296–297.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 687499** and **AMNH 687500**, adult males, collected on Hainan Island, 19.00N, 109.30E (USBGN, 1956d), China, in March 1868, by Robert Swinhoe. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Swinhoe, in his original description, did not designate a type or say how many specimens he collected, only noting that his new form, *rizophorae*, was "a very common species throughout Hainan, among the mountains as well as among the marshes of the coast." In his later paper on the birds of Hainan, Swinhoe (1870: 238) spoke of collecting *rhizophorae* in many different localities during March of 1868. These specimens had not previously been recognized as types. There are also several syntypes in BMNH (Warren and Harrison, 1971: 461) and one in RMNH (Dekker and Quaisser, 2006: 20).

Cinnyris frenata meyeri Hartert

Cinnyris frenata meyeri Hartert, 1897b: 156 (northern Celebes).

Now *Cinnyris jugularis plateni* (Blasius, 1885). See White and Bruce, 1986: 405–406, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 296–297.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 687644**, unsexed [male plumage], collected on Manadotua (= Menado Toea) Island, 01.38N, 124.42E (White and Bruce, 1986: 490), near northern Sulawesi (= Celebes), Indonesia, on 13 April 1893, by C.W. Cursham. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert did not designate a type in the original description, only saying that *meyeri* was from northern Sulawesi.

Later, Hartert (1920a: 426) listed as type of *meyeri* the unique specimen with the above data, thereby designating it the lectotype. I have considered as paralectotypes specimens collected in northern Sulawesi prior to the April 1897 publication of *meyeri* and labeled *meyeri* by Hartert: Dongala, **AMNH 687639–687642**, August 1896, W. Doherty; Manadotua, **AMNH 687643**, **687645**, **687646**, April 1893, Cursham; Gorongtalo, **AMNH 687647**, September, 1896, Doherty, **AMNH 687648**, 22 September 1883, F.H.H. Guillemard; Likupang, **AMNH 687649**, September 1895, C. Hose; Mantehage, **AMNH 687650**, 24 April 1893, Cursham; Tawaya, **AMNH 687651**, September 1896, Doherty; Lembeh, **AMNH 687652**, **687653**, March 1895, Cursham; Bangka Island, **AMNH 687654**, September 1896, Doherty.

Cinnyris frenata dissentiens Hartert

Cinnyris frenata dissentiens Hartert, 1896a: 152 (Indrulaman, Bonthain Peak).

Now *Cinnyris jugularis plateni* (Blasius, 1885). See White and Bruce, 1986: 405–406, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 296–297.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 687631**, adult male, collected at Indrulaman, Sulawesi (= Celebes), Indonesia, in October 1895, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert did not designate a type in the original description, but said that he had a pair from Indrulaman and five specimens collected by Everett on Salayar (= Saleyer) Island, which he included in *dissentiens*. Later, Hartert (1920a: 427) listed the male from Indrulaman as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype of *dissentiens*. Only four specimens from Salayar came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection; they (as well as the specimen that did not) are paralectotypes, as is the female from Indrulaman: **AMNH 687612**, male, Salayar, November 1895; **AMNH 687613**, male, Salayar, November 1895; **AMNH 687614**, male immature, Salayar, November 1895; **AMNH 687615**, male, Salayar, 22 November 1895; and **AMNH 687632**, female, Indrulaman, October 1895. The Salayar specimens also comprise the type series of *saleyerensis*, see below.

Although Hartert indicated, when he designated the lectotype, that Indrulaman was on Bonthain Peak, 05.20S, 119.55E (USBGN, 1982), he (Hartert, 1896a: 149) had noted earlier that it was at about 2300 ft, in the foothills and "a short day's walk from the mountain."

Cinnyris frenata saleyerensis Hartert

Cinnyris frenata saleyerensis Hartert, 1897b: 156 (Saleyer Island).

Now *Cinnyris jugularis plateni* (Blasius, 1885). See White and Bruce, 1986: 405–406, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 296–297.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 687613**, adult male, collected on Salayar (= Saleyer) Island, 06.05S, 120.30E (White and Bruce, 1986: 491), Indonesia, in November 1895, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert said only that the type was in the Rothschild Museum. Earlier, Hartert (1896b: 167), in reporting on the Salayer collection, confirmed that he had four adult and one immature male specimens, but included them in his newly described subspecies *dissentiens* (see previous entry). Later, Hartert (1920a: 427) listed the type of *saleyerensis* as an adult male from "Saleyer" collected by Everett in November 1895. This does not distinguish among the three adult males that were in the Rothschild Collection. AMNH 687613 is undoubtedly the intended type, as Hartert has written "Type" on Everett's label and a Rothschild type label is attached. In order to remove the ambiguity, I hereby designate AMNH 687613 the lectotype of *C. frenata saleyerensis*. Paralectotypes, all collected on Salayar in November 1895, are: **AMNH 687612**, male; **AMNH 687614**, male immature; **AMNH 687615**, male; as well as one male specimen that did not come to AMNH. All of these five Salayar specimens are paralectotypes of *dissentiens* as well (see previous entry).

Cinnyris infrenata Hartert

Cinnyris infrenata Hartert, 1903b: 29 (Tomia insula).

Now *Cinnyris jugularis infrenatus* Hartert, 1903. White and Bruce, 1986: 405–406, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 296–297.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 687665**, adult male, collected on Tomea (= Tomia) Island, 05.45S, 123.56E (White and Bruce, 1986: 491), Tukang Besi Islands, Indonesia, on 23 December 1901, by Heinrich Kühn (no. 4419). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Kühn's unique field number of the holotype in the original description and listed 22 specimens from four islands, giving Kühn's field numbers. Only 13 of these specimens came to AMNH. The 12 paratypes in AMNH are: Binongka, **AMNH 687657** (Kühn no. 4229), male, 10 December 1901, **AMNH 687658** (4227), male, 11 December 1901, **AMNH 687659** (4226), male, 14 December 1901, **AMNH 687660** (4230), female, 11 December 1901; Kalidupa, **AMNH 687661** (4592), male, 1 January 1902, **AMNH 687662** (4590), female, 31 December 1901; Tomia, **AMNH 687663** (4418), male, 18 December 1901, **AMNH 687664** (4420), male, 21 December 1901, **AMNH 687666** (4414), female, 18 December 1901, **AMNH 687667** (4421), female, 23 December 1901; Wantjee, **AMNH 687668** (4458), male, 3 December 1901, **AMNH 687669** (4459), male, 3 December 1901. Specimens, with the following Kühn numbers, that did not come to AMNH are also paratypes: Binongka, 4225, 4228, 4231; Kalidupa, 4589, 4591; Tomia, 4415, 4416, 4417; and Wantjee, 4460.

Cinnyris zenobia buruensis Hartert

Cinnyris zenobia buruensis Hartert, 1910b: 12 (Bara, Buru).

Now *Cinnyris jugularis buruensis* Hartert, 1910. See White and Bruce, 1986: 405–406, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 296–297.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 687732**, adult male, collected at Bara, 03.08S, 126.15E (Times Atlas), Buru Island, Moluccas, Indonesia, in September 1898, by J. Dumas. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert listed as the type the single specimen collected by Dumas at Bara and mentioned that he had "a dozen males" from Buru. In fact, there were an additional 18 specimens that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, all of which would have been in Hartert's hand when the description was written; I consider them all paratypes, including two additional males not included by Hartert in his "dozen males": Fogi, Buru I., **AMNH 687718–687722**, three males, two females, collected in February 1902 by H. Kühn; Kayeli, Buru I., **AMNH 687723–687730**, six males, two females, collected in March 1897 by W. Doherty; **AMNH 687731**, one male, collected in October 1898 by Dumas; Buru I., **AMNH 687733–687735**, three males, collected in October 1875 by collectors for A.A. Bruijn.

Hartert (1900b) had reported on the collections by Dumas and Doherty on Buru, but had only noted that this species was "frequent."

Cinnyris clementiae keiensis Stresemann

Cinnyris clementiae keiensis Stresemann, 1913a: 309 (Kei-Inseln).

Now *Cinnyris jugularis keiensis* Stresemann, 1913. See White and Bruce, 1986: 405–406, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 296–297.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 687680**, adult male, collected "Add. N. of Great Key," Kai Islands, Indonesia, on 20 July 1900, by Heinrich Kühn (no. 2792). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Stresemann gave Kühn's unique field number of the holotype in the original description and wing measurements for 12 males and three females. The date of collection of the holotype was incorrectly given as 9 July, but later corrected by Hartert (1920a: 427) without comment; no specimen was collected on 9 July. There are 11 male, one immature male, and three female paratypes: Elat, Kai Besar (= Great Key), **AMNH 687678**, male, **AMNH 687679**, female; "Add. N. of Great Key," **AMNH 687681**, female; Toeal, Kai Kecil (= Little Key), **AMNH 687682–687691**, males, **AMNH 687692**, female; Soa, Kai Kecil, **AMNH 687693**, male.

Mees (1953: 28) commented on Kühn's locality "Add. N. of Great Key," usually interpreted as Add Islet, north of Great Key, and decided that it must be Ad on the northern part of Kai Besar. Like Mees, I was unable to find an Add Islet on any map and think that the type locality of *keiensis* must be Ad, 05.25S, 133.04E (USBGN, 1982), on Kai Besar (= Great Key).

Cinnyris jugularis idenburgi Rand

Cinnyris jugularis idenburgi Rand, 1940: 12 (Bernhard Camp, altitude 50 meters, Idenburg River, Netherland [sic] New Guinea).

Now *Cinnyris jugularis idenburgi* Rand, 1940. See Coates, 1990: 305–308, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 296–297.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 305657**, adult male, collected at Bernhard Camp, 50 m, ca. 03.30S, 139.15E (Archbold et al., 1942, map 1), Taritatu (= Idenburg) River, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 22 March 1939, by Richard Archbold, Austin L. Rand, and W.B. Richardson on the 1938–1939 Archbold Expedition to New Guinea (no. 10213).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. Paratypes, all from Bernhard Camp, are: **AMNH 342402–342409**, two adult males, one immature male, four females, and one unsexed. AMNH 342409 was sent to MZB in May 1957.

Rand (1940: 12) discussed treating *idenburgi* as a subspecies of a separate species, *C. clementiae*, and this was further mentioned by Coates (1990: 306). Schodde and Mason (1999: 725–726) discussed the issues involved, suggesting four species in the superspecies *jugularis*; Cheke and Mann (2008a: 296) thought that the *jugularis* complex could comprise three species. Additional collecting in the Ramu River area is needed, as was suggested by Gilliard and LeCroy (1968: 31), where a female indistinguishable from *C. j. frenatus* and a male indistinguishable from *C. j. idenburgi* were collected at Aiome.

The 1938–1939 Archbold Expedition was a joint expedition with the Netherlands East Indies government and was also known as the Indisch-Amerikaansche Expeditie. A summary of the expedition will be found in Archbold et al. (1942).

Cinnyris frenata olivei Mathews

Cinnyris frenata olivei Mathews, 1912a: 391 (North Queensland (Cairns)).

Now *Cinnyris jugularis frenatus* (Mueller, 1843). See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 729–730, Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 296–297.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 687781**, adult male, collected at Cairns, 16.51S, 145.43E (Times Atlas), Queensland, Australia, in August 1908, by Schrader. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2931) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. The specimen bears, in addition to the Mathews Collection label, Mathews and Rothschild type labels, and a "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1924: pl. 510, lower left, opp. p. 227, text p. 232), where it is confirmed as the type of *olivei*. The number "732" on the Mathews Collection label refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908). Paratypes in AMNH are: collected by E. Olive, **AMNH 687775**, male, Johnstone River, 26 June 1900, **AMNH 687776** (Mathews no. 5900), male, **AMNH 687777** (5901), female, Bellenden Ker, 11 January 1900; collected by Schrader at Cairns, **AMNH 687778–687780**, **AMNH 687782–687790**, seven males, five females, August–November 1908 (two undated). Mathews catalog listed Schrader's paratypes at nos. 2932, 2933, 2934, 4561–4568, and 6019, 6020; it proved impossible to match the catalog numbers to the specimens.

AMNH 687776, collected at Bellenden Ker by Olive, was marked "Co-type" by Mathews; however, this is incorrect, as Mathews designated a holotype in the original description. AMNH 687787, female, also bears a "Figured" label and was figured in the plate with the male holotype, on the middle right.

Cinnyris frenata macgillivrayi Mathews

Cinnyris frenata macgillivrayi Mathews, 1912d: 97 (North Queensland (Cape York)).

Now *Cinnyris jugularis frenatus* (Mueller, 1843). See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 729–730, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 296–297.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 687817**, adult male, collected on Cape York, north Queensland, Australia, on 7 September 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 2044). From the Mathews Collection (no. 9810) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. The following are paratypes: Utingu, **AMNH 687799** (Mathews no. 13296), male, 6 June 1912, R. Kemp

(no. 991), **AMNH 687801** (12785), male, 12 May 1912, Kemp (860), **AMNH 687808** (13197), male, 3 June 1912, Kemp (979); Thursday Island, **AMNH 687809** (12264), male, 30 April 1912, Kemp (796), **AMNH 687810** (12265), male, 2 May 1912, Kemp (801), **AMNH 687811** (12263), male, 28 April 1912, Kemp (779), **AMNH 687812** (12262), male, 30 April 1912, Kemp (784), **AMNH 687813** (12261), female?, 2 May 1912, Kemp (800); Cape York, **AMNH 687818** (9811), female, 1 September 1911, J.P. Rogers (2011), **AMNH 687821** (2930), male, A.S. Meek (1851). Other specimens in AMNH from Cape York either were not cataloged by Mathews before the publication of *macgillivrayi* on 18 September 1912 (the publication date of the name), were collected after that date, were not found in Mathews' catalog, or were never in the Mathews Collection.

[*Cyrtostomus frenatus hachisuka* Mathews]

Cyrtostomus frenatus hachisuka Mathews, 1926: 67 (Obi Island).

Normally, the type of this form would be expected to be in AMNH, but as noted in the original description, the holotype is in BMNH (Warren and Harrison, 1971: 228).

[*Cyrtostomus frenatus olivaceus* Mathews]
[*Crytostomus frenatus valia* Mathews]

Crytostomus frenatus olivaceus Mathews, 1926: 68 (Goodenough Island).
Crytostomus frenatus valia Mathews, 1929: 11, replacement name for *olivaceus*, preoccupied.

As noted in the original description, the holotype of this form is in BMNH (Warren and Harrison, 1971: 404, 576).

Cinnyris büttikoferi Hartert

Cinnyris büttikoferi Hartert, 1896d: 581 (Sumba).
Now *Cinnyris buettikoferi* Hartert, 1896. See White and Bruce, 1986: 406, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 296–297.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 687587**, adult male, collected on Sumba Island, 10.00S, 120.00E (White and Bruce, 1986: 491), Lesser Sundas, Indonesia, in February 1896, by William Doherty. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert did not designate a type in the original description, saying only that Doherty sent several males and females. In his list of types in the Rothschild Collection, Hartert (1920a: 497) listed as type a male collected by Doherty on Sumba in 1896. AMNH 687587 bears, in addition to Doherty's label, a Rothschild type label. It is the only one of the three males, all collected in February 1896, that has only Sumba on Doherty's label. The other two have "Sandalwood or Sumba I." Because Hartert (1920a: 497) did not mention the alternative name in listing the type, this serves to remove the ambiguity introduced by the date and designates AMNH 687587 as the lectotype. Paralectotypes are specimens collected by Doherty in February 1896: Sandalwood I. or Sumba, **AMNH 687585**, **687586**, males; Sumba, **AMNH 687588**, **687589**, females; Sumba or Sandalwood I., **AMNH 687590**, female. Specimens collected by Everett on Sumba in September 1896 were not included in the description of *buettikoferi* but were reported on later by Hartert (1898a: 468).

Cinnyris solaris degener Hartert

Cinnyris solaris degener Hartert, 1904a: 214 (Endeh, S. Flores).
Now *Cinnyris solaris solaris* (Temminck, 1825). See White and Bruce, 1986: 406, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 298.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 687593**, adult male, collected at Ende (= Endeh), 08.51S, 121.40E (Times Atlas), south Flores I., Lesser Sundas, Indonesia, on 12 September 1896, by Alfred Everett (no. 6039). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Everett's number, "6039," of the holotype was given in the original description, and the range of *degener* was listed as Flores, Lomblen, and Alor islands. The following are paratypes: south Flores I., **AMNH 687594**, **687595**, males, October 1896; **AMNH 687596**, male, **AMNH 687597**, female, November, 1896; Lomblen I., **AMNH 687598**, **687599**, males, May, 1897; Alor I., **AMNH 687600**, male, April 1897, **AMNH 687601**, female, March 1897.

Because Everett usually did not provide field numbers for his specimens and because the number "6039" is in a different ink and

hand from his on the label, I think that Hartert added this number to Everett's label to distinguish the type specimen.

Cinnyris solaris exquisita Hartert

Cinnyris solaris exquisita Hartert, 1904a: 214 (Wetter).

Now *Cinnyris solaris exquisitus* Hartert, 1904. See White and Bruce, 1986: 406, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 301.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 687607**, adult male, collected on Wetar (= Wetter) Island, 07.48S, 126.18E (White and Bruce, 1986: 491), Lesser Sundas, Indonesia, on 30 September 1902, by Heinrich Kühn (no. 5609). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Kühn's unique field number of the holotype in the original description and noted that 12 males, two immature males, and four females had been collected, 11 with field numbers and seven without. Ten specimens came to AMNH, all of which had field numbers; the nine paratypes in AMNH, all collected by Kühn on Wetar in 1902, are: males, **AMNH 687602** (Kühn no. 5494), 19 September, **AMNH 687603** (5611), 30 September, **AMNH 687604** (5608), 2 October, **AMNH 687605** (5493), 26 September, **AMNH 687606** (5492), 14 September; females, **AMNH 687608** (5729), 8 October, **AMNH 687609** (5572), 1 October, **AMNH 687610** (5571), 4 October, **AMNH 687611** (5495), 26 September.

Cinnyris souimanga apolis Hartert

Cinnyris souimanga apolis Hartert, 1920a: 428 (west coast of Madagascar).

Now *Cinnyris souimanga apolis* Hartert, 1920. See Warren et al., 2003, Dickinson, 2003: 711, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 301.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 701700**, adult male, collected on the west coast of Madagascar, undated, collector unknown. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In his original description, Hartert noted that three male sunbirds were among a number of specimens that Rothschild had bought from a dealer in Paris. He explained that the locality on the original label, "C.O. Madagascar," meant "Côte occidentale," or west coast of Madagascar. Only these three specimens were included in his *apolis*, all of which have the same limited data. AMNH 701700 is the specimen bearing the Rothschild type label and was the specimen intended as the type by Hartert. In order to remove possible ambiguity and recognize Hartert's intent, I hereby designate AMNH 701700 as the lectotype of *Cinnyris souimanga apolis*. The other two specimens, in male plumage, are the paralectotypes: **AMNH 701699** and **AMNH 701701**.

Cheke and Mann (2008a: 301) used the spelling *C. sovimanga* for the species, citing the original spelling of the species name by Gmelin (1788) and considering the widespread subsequent spelling, *souimanga* to be an unjustified emendation. However, under Art. 32.2.3.1 of the Code (ICZN, 1999: 42) "when an unjustified emendation is in prevailing usage and is attributed to the original author and date it is deemed to be a justified emendation." The spelling *souimanga* is and has been in prevailing usage and that usage should continue.

Cinnyris leucogaster lumbo van Someren

Cinnyris leucogaster lumbo van Someren, 1921: 113 (Lumbo).

Now *Cinnyris talatala* A. Smith, 1836. See Rand, 1967: 252, Fry et al., 2000: 282–285, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 291–292.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 688782**, male, collected at Lumbo, 15.00S, 40.40E (Times Atlas), northern Mozambique, on 12 July 1918. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren said that his type, bearing the above data, was in the Rothschild Collection and that he examined three males and one female. The holotype is the only specimen that came to AMNH.

Cinnyris afra graueri Neumann

Cinnyris afra graueri Neumann, 1908: 55 (Western Kivu Volcanoes).

Now *Cinnyris stuhlmanni graueri* Neumann, 1908. See Fry et al., 2000: 244–245, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 277.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 701795**, adult male, collected in Vorberge d[er] westl[ichen] [Kivu] Vulkane, 2400 m, Congo (Kinshasa), on 21 August 1907, by Rudolf Grauer (no. 1040). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENT: In the original description, Neumann noted that his type was a male from the western Kivu volcanoes, collected on 21 August 1907 at 2400 m. However, there were two specimens with those data, and Hartert (1920a: 425) listed Grauer's specimen no. 1040 as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype. The specimen bears, in addition to Grauer's field label, Rothschild Collection and type labels. Neumann did not mention how many specimens he examined, but, because he worked in the Rothschild Collection, Grauer specimens collected in 1907 on the western Kivu volcanoes and at Karisimbi are also paralectotypes: **AMNH 701796–701805**, nine males and one female.

Cinnyris Afer (sic) *Prigoginei* Macdonald

Cinnyris Afer (sic) *Prigoginei* Macdonald, 1958: 9 (Sambwe, Marungu highlands, 6100 ft.).

Now *Cinnyris prigoginei* Macdonald, 1958. See Fry et al., 2000: 244–245, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 277.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 289664**, adult male, collected at Sambwe, 07.36S, 29.52E (Chapin, 1954: 723), Marungu highlands, 6100 ft, Congo (Kinshasa), on 28 February 1929, by Allan L. Moses on the American Museum Tanganyika Expedition 1928–1929 (no. 298).

COMMENTS: Macdonald cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and said that his specimens were those mentioned by J.P. Chapin and H. Schouteden. Chapin (1954: 248) recorded three specimens collected on the AMNH Tanganyika Expedition and Schouteden (1949: 164) referred to specimen(s) obtained by deWitte at Kasiki. Paratypes in AMNH are: **AMNH 289665**, adult male, Pandi, Marungu highlands, 6100 ft, 1 May 1929, collected by J.S. Rockefeller (no. 626); **AMNH 289666**, female, Matafali, Marungu highlands, 6225 ft, 27 April 1929, A.L. Moses (no. 621). There are two paratypes in MRAC (Louette et al., 2002: 62–63).

Cinnyris ansorgei Hartert

Cinnyris ansorgei Hartert (*in* Ansorge), 1899: 350 (Nandi Station in the Uganda Protectorate).

Now *Cinnyris reichenowi reichenowi* Sharpe, 1891. See Hartert, 1920a: 425, Fry et al., 2000: 250–252, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 278.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 688993**, adult male, collected at Nandi Station, 00.12N, 35.06E (R. Dowsett, personal commun.), Nandi district, Kenya, on 16 March 1898, by W.J. Ansorge (no. 341). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert described this form from a single specimen and later (Hartert, 1920a: 425) synonymized it with *Cinnyris reichenowi*. When both *Cinnyris reichenowi* Sharpe, 1891, and *Drepanorhynchus reichenowi* Fisher, 1884, are placed in the genus *Nectarinia*, as in Rand (1967: 256, 270), Sharpe's name is preoccupied. The next available species name is *Cinnyris preussi* Reichenow, 1892; and the next available subspecies name is *Cinnyris reichenowi kikuyensis* Mearns, 1915. As a result, Rand (1967: 256) listed this form as *Nectarinia preussi kikuyensis*.

Hartert's type is figured in Ansorge (1899: opp. p. 344, pl. 2, upper figure).

Cinnyris chloropygia bineschensis Neumann

Cinnyris chloropygia bineschensis Neumann, 1903: 185 (Dorf Detschabassa).

Now *Cinnyris chloropygius bineschensis* Neumann, 1903. See Fry et al., 2000: 233–235, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 271–272.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 689114**, adult male, collected at Detschabassa, Binesho (= Binescho), 07.17N, 35.47E (Chapin, 1954: 647), southwestern Ethiopia, on 22 April 1901, by Oscar Neumann (no. 1153).

COMMENTS: Data given for the type in the original description were: adult male collected at Detschabassa on 22 April 1901 by Neumann. The original label is marked "Typus" by Neumann. In his later paper (Neumann, 1906a: 250), he said that a single specimen was collected. The holotype also bears Rothschild Collection and type labels. Cheke and Mann (2008a: 273) recognized *C. chloropygius bineschensis*; Fry et al. (2000: 234) synonymized it with *C. c. orphogaster*.

Cinnyris loveridgei Hartert

Cinnyris loveridgei Hartert, 1922a: 49 (Uluguru Mts., Tanganyika Territory).

Now *Cinnyris loveridgei* Hartert, 1922. See Fry et al., 2000: 258, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 280.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 689149**, adult male, collected in the Uluguru Mountains, ca. 07.10S, 37.40E (Polhill, 1988), Tanzania, on 24 May 1921, by Arthur Loveridge (no. R7255). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert noted that he had a single specimen. Two additional specimens collected in May and June 1922 were taken after the publication of the name on 3 January 1922.

Cinnyris rockefelleri Chapin

Cinnyris rockefelleri Chapin, 1932: 16 (at 9000 feet on Mt. Kandashomwa, west of Ruzizi Valley).
Now *Cinnyris rockefelleri* Chapin, 1932. See Fry et al., 2000: 254, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 279.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 410078**, adult male, collected on Mt. Kandashomwa, 9000 ft, 03.04S, 28.52E (Chapin, 1954: 673), west of the Ruzizi River, Congo (Kinshasa), on 9 July 1929, by J. Sterling Rockefeller on the American Museum Tanganyika Expedition of 1928–1929 (no. 766).

COMMENTS: Chapin cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had a second male. The paratype is **AMNH 410079**, male, collected on 10 July 1929 at the same locality by Charles B.G. Murphy (no. 769).

Cinnyris habessinicus turkanae van Someren

Cinnyris habessinicus turkanae van Someren, 1920: 94 (Kohua [sic] River, Lake Rudolf).
Now *Cinnyris habessinicus turkanae* van Someren, 1920. See Fry et al., 2000: 279–281, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 289–290.

SYNTYPE: **AMNH 688424**, adult male, collected on the Kobua (as on label) River, Lake Rudolf, Kenya, in March 1918. From the V.G.L. van Someren Collection (?) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren said that the type of *turkanae* was a male from his collection in the Rothschild Collection and was collected on the Kobua River, Lake Rudolf, in March 1918. Four males with the same data came to AMNH, three of them with Rothschild Collection labels printed "R. Meinertzhagen Collection, H.J.A. Turner leg." and the fourth with no Rothschild Collection label. Apparently all four of the specimens were collected by Turner, as the handwriting and data on all four original collector's labels are the same. It is this fourth specimen that bears a Rothschild type label, not written in the usual way by Hartert, but in handwriting that appears to be van Someren's; also written on this label is "van Someren Coll." in the same hand, but no printed "van Someren Collection" label is attached. Hartert has added a reference to the description on the reverse of the type label.

I had considered this last specimen the holotype of *turkanae* until I discovered that FMNH also claimed a type (Louette et al., 2002: 62). Correspondence with David Willard at FMNH concerning this specimen revealed that both the AMNH and FMNH specimens bear Rothschild type labels filled in by van Someren. Additionally, the FMNH specimen, FMNH 201849, has a printed van Someren Collection label with the same data but no original label. Both of these specimens are marked "Type" in red in the characteristic way "type" is written on other van Someren types.

When Hartert (1928a: 206) listed as the type of *turkanae* the specimen that is now AMNH 688424, he was relying on the presence of the Rothschild type label, its annotation that the specimen was from the van Someren Collection, and the statement in the original description that the type was in the Rothschild Collection, but there is no evidence other than van Someren's claim on the type label that the AMNH specimen was from that collection. On the contrary, the female specimen, AMNH 688428, collected on the Kobua River, 21 January 1917, bears a printed "van Someren Collection" label and a Rothschild Collection label printed "Ex. Coll. V.G.L. van Someren." I do not consider that Hartert's listing unambiguously determined that AMNH 688424 was the type, especially as there is a second specimen bearing a Rothschild type label which does, in fact, bear a van Someren Collection label with the correct data. It seems that the only solution is to consider the two specimens syntypes.

This then brings into consideration the status of the remaining specimens of this

form, of which van Someren (1920: 94) said: "A large series, in all plumages, was collected," with the range given as "East Uganda and W. Rudolf to Suk country." According to the Code (ICZN, 1999: 77, Art. 72.4.6), if an author nominates syntypes in the original description, the remaining specimens in the original series have no nomenclatural standing. However, in this case, van Someren was designating what he considered a holotype, and only subsequently was the description found to be inadequate for its determination. There are five AMNH specimens that were part of the original series, AMNH 688423, adult male, AMNH 688425, subadult male, AMNH 688426, immature male, AMNH 688427, female, from the Meinertzhagen Collection, collected by Turner in March 1918; and AMNH 688428, female, collected 21 January 1917, from the van Someren Collection, collector?. Of these, AMNH 688427 was exchanged to NMZB. There are also two in MRAC (Louette et al., 2002: 62), and two in FMNH (David Willard, personal commun.); and doubtless, there are others in van Someren's widely scattered collection. Under the intent of the Code (ICZN 1999: 77, Arts. 72.4.5 and 72.4.6), I think these additional specimens and others that may be found should be excluded from the type series.

The Kobua River flows into Lake Rudolf at Ferguson's Gulf, ca. 03.30N, 35.55E (Polhill, 1988).

Cinnyris bifasciatus tsavoensis van Someren

Cinnyris bifaciatus tsavoensis van Someren, 1922: 196 (Tsavo).

Now *Cinnyris tsavoensis* van Someren, 1922. See Fry et al., 2000: 273–274, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 285.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 688573**, adult male, collected at Tsavo, 02.59S, 38.28E (Times Atlas), Kenya, on 3 April 1918. From the V.G.L. van Someren Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren said that his type was collected at Tsavo on 3 April 1918 and housed in the Rothschild Collection and that he had specimens from Teita, Sagala, Maungu, Tsavo, Upper Tana, and Simba. AMNH 688573 is the only specimen of this form that was collected on 3 April 1918. The van Someren label is marked "Type" by him, and the specimen bears a Rothschild type label. The following AMNH specimens are paratypes: Maungu, males, **AMNH 688566–688569**; Tsavo, males, **AMNH 688571**, **688572**, **688574**, **688576–688578**, **688586**, females, **AMNH 688587**, **688593–688597**. There are no specimens at AMNH from the other localities mentioned in the description. Louette et al. (2002: 62) listed six paratypes in MRAC.

Nectarinia pulchella aegra Hartert

Nectarinia pulchella aegra Hartert, 1921a: 122 (Timia).

Now *Cinnyris pulchellus pulchellus* (Linnaeus, 1766). See Fry et al., 2000: 258–261, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 283.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 690868**, adult male, collected at Timia, 3800 ft, 18.09N, 08.46E (Times Atlas), Azbine, Niger (= Asben (Aïr), French West Africa, as on label), on 21 June 1920, by A. Buchanan (no. 688). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert designated as his holotype Buchanan's specimen no. 688, and listed a type series of 14 specimens. The holotype bears Buchanan's original label, marked "Type," and Rothschild Collection and type labels. The paratypes, all collected in 1920, are: Farniso, near Kano, Nigeria, **AMNH 690846** (Buchanan no. 185), male, **AMNH 690847** (186), female; Zinder, Niger, **AMNH 690848** (375), **AMNH 690849** (374), males, **AMNH 690850** (209), female; Agades, Niger, **AMNH 690855** (727), male, **AMNH 690856** (499), female; Azzal, Niger, **AMNH 690857** (731), **AMNH 690858** (732), males, **AMNH 690859** (742), female; Timia, Niger, **AMNH 690869** (689), male, **AMNH 690870** (695), **AMNH 690871** (690), females. Other specimens collected by Buchanan were from later expeditions.

Nectarinia pulchella lucidipectus Hartert

Nectarinia pulchella lucidipectus Hartert, 1921a: 123 (Wad Medani, Blue Nile).

Now *Cinnyris pulchellus pulchellus* (Linnaeus, 1766). See Fry et al., 2000: 258–261, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 283.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 690921**, adult male, collected at Wad Medani, 14.24N, 33.30E (Times Atlas), Blue Nile, Sudan, on 25 July 1909, by Stanley S. Flower (no. 856). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert designated as his holotype Flower's specimen no. 856 and listed other specimens of *lucidipectus* from many localities. A large number of specimens identified as *lucidipectus* by Hartert came to AMNH, but I have considered as paratypes only those specimens from localities specifically mentioned as well as all of P.P.C. Zaphiro's Ethiopian specimens, although Hartert approximated "a dozen males." Paratypes are: Kibero, male, **AMNH 690873**; Nimule, males, **AMNH 690875**, **690876**; Gondokoro, male, **AMNH 690877**; Lado, male, **AMNH 690878**; Kobua River, Lake Rudolf, males, **AMNH 690884**, **690885**; Lake Stephanie, male, **AMNH 690886**; Lake Abaya, male, **AMNH 690887**; near Gelo River, two males and one female, **AMNH 690890–690892**; Zaphiro Ethiopian specimens, 13 males and two females, **AMNH 690893–690907**; Roseires, male, **AMNH 690920**; Barankwa, males, **AMNH 690923**, **690924**.

Nectarinia famosa centralis van Someren

Nectarinia famosa centralis (ex Neumann ms.) van Someren, 1916: 446 (Lusasa, in Uganda).

Now *Nectarinia famosa cupreonitens* Shelley, 1876. See Fry et al., 2000: 213–218, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 272.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 690454**, adult male, collected at Kabakaba, Congo (Kinshasa), on 5 September 1906; **AMNH 690455**, **AMNH 690456**, adult males, **AMNH 690457**, immature male, all three collected at Mongalula, Congo (Kinshasa), on 6 September 1906—all four collected by C.F. C[amburn] for Maurice de Rothschild; **AMNH 690468**, female, collected in Ankole, Uganda, and **AMNH 690469**, adult male, collected at Lusasa, Uganda, both on 4 November 1910, from the van Someren Collection. All from the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: van Someren (1916: 446) noted that his two specimens resembled specimens in the Rothschild Collection labeled by O. Neumann with the manuscript name *Nectarinia famosa centralis* and that their bills were not so curved as in *N. cupreonitens*; thus *centralis* was made available by comparative diagnosis. No type was specified, even though AMNH 690454 had been marked "Typus" by Neumann; therefore the four specimens labeled "*centralis*" by Neumann and the two van Someren specimens must be considered syntypes.

Don Turner (personal commun.) has informed me that the van Someren specimens were undoubtedly collected by Robert van Someren and that Lusasa at 00.10N, 31.30E (south of Mubende) is on the route of Robert's travels from Kampala to Toro and Lake Edward in November 1910. As both specimens were collected on the same day, the collecting locality of the female must be nearby, but I am unable to read what is written on the label. On the Rothschild Museum label of these two specimens is a note by Hartert: "Presented by Dr. V.G.L. van Someren."

There is more to the story than appears in the above. Hartert later undertook a major editing job on van Someren's (1922) long paper on the birds of East Africa; the effort involved is apparent from the uncharacteristically harsh note added by Hartert (van Someren, 1922: 3). In the paragraph about *Nectarinia famosa* (van Someren, 1922: 193), *centralis* is listed as a synonym of *N. f. aeneigularis* Sharpe, with the pithy footnote initialed by Hartert: "It is always undesirable to write unpublished names on labels, but still more objectionable to quote them in print," pointing the finger at both Neumann and van Someren. Hartert (1920a: 426) had himself published another manuscript name of Neumann's, *Cinnyris alinae vulcanorum*, noting that Neumann had failed to publish it. Furthermore, Hartert, perhaps inadvertently, omitted *centralis* from his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection. Much later, van Someren (1932: 349) belatedly apologized to Neumann for "jumping his claim" to the authorship of *centralis*, saying that he had not meant to introduce the name. The final twist in this rather bizarre interchange is that Sclater (1930: 682) recognized *centralis* and van Someren (1932: 349) used it. The specimens concerned did not bear Rothschild type

labels and had not previously been recognized as types at AMNH.

Nectarinia filiola Hartlaub

Nectarinia filiola Hartlaub, 1890: 150 (Njangalo). Now *Nectarinia kilimensis kilimensis* Shelley, 1885. See Chapin, 1954: 271–272, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 272.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 690600**, adult male, Ruganda (NKóle), 16 July 1889, (no. 271), "cotype"; **AMNH 690643**, adult male, Buguéra, 6 March 1889, (no. 70), "one of cotypes"; **AMNH 690644**, adult male, Buguéra, 28 February, 1889, (no. 49), "one of cotype"; **AMNH 690645**, adult male, Buguéra, 14 March 1889, (no. 106), "cotype"; **AMNH 690646**, female, Buguéra, 19 March 1889, (no. 116), ♀ of no. 115, "Type of descr. of ♀"; **AMNH 690647** [female, Njangabo, 30 April 1889]; **AMNH 690733** [adult male, locality?, date?, Type], all collected by Emin Pasha (the numbers cited in parentheses above are his field numbers). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: When Hartlaub described this form, he did not designate a type or say exactly how many specimens he had, but said that Emin sent several specimens of both sexes. He described male and female, giving only one locality and date following the description of the male and complaining about the difficulty of reading Emin's handwriting regarding the locality of the female.

Hartlaub (1891: 27) repeated his description of male and female, giving at this time Emin's no. 116 for the female from Buguéra. He still did not specify a type, saying that he had numerous examples of both sexes from Njangabo, and mentioning seven male specimens from Buguéra, "Buehsse" (?), Ruganda, and Njangabo differing only in the length of the two central tail feathers. A further complication is the loss of the original Emin label from AMNH 690647 and AMNH 690733; the information supplied for these specimens in brackets is taken from a Rothschild label and what is presumably a Hartlaub label, respectively. The data on AMNH 690647 must have been copied from an Emin label, no longer present. It seems safe to say that all of the above specimens, collected in 1889, are syntypes of *Nectarinia filiola*; no syntype has been found in UMB (P.R. Becker, personal commun.)

AMNH 690733 bears a Rothschild type label, but it is filled in by a hand other than Hartert's and it was not listed by Hartert in his types in the Rothschild Collection. AMNH type labels have been added to all of the above syntypes. Coordinates for collecting localities are: Nyangabo (= Njangabo), Congo (Kinshasa), 01.19N, 30.03E (Chapin, 1954); Bogoro (= Buguéra), Congo (Kinshasa), 01.24N, 30.15E (Chapin, 1954); Mbarara (= Ruganda), Uganda, 00.37S, 30.39E (R. Dowsett, personal commun.).

In addition to the above specimens, there are in AMNH two Emin specimens of this form collected at Bukoba in November and December 1890, AMNH 206713, male, and AMNH 206714, male juvenile, received on exchange from ZMB in the 1920s and originally from the Bruno Mencke Collection. These were collected too late to have been seen for the original description.

Aethopyga flagrans decolor Parkes

Aethopyga flagrans decolor Parkes, 1963: 8 (Cape Engaño, northeasternmost Luzon, Philippines). Now *Aethopyga flagrans decolor* Parkes, 1963. See Dickinson et al., 1991: 383, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 305–306.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 688081**, collected at Cape Engaño, 18.35N, 122.08E (Dickinson et al. 1991: 419), Cagayan Province, northern Luzon Island, Philippines, on 19 April 1895, by John Whitehead (no. A.245). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Parkes cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he examined five specimens from Cagayan Province and three from Ilocos Norte Province. Of the seven paratypes, three are in AMNH: **AMNH 688082**, **688083**, females from Cape Engaño, and **AMNH 768042**, female, from San Mariano.

Aethopyga flagrans daphoenonota Parkes

Aethopyga flagrans daphoenonota Parkes, 1963: 8 (Luzuriaga (4,500′ elevation), Cuernos de Negros, Negros Oriental Province, Negros Island, Philippines).

Now *Aethopyga flagrans daphoenonota* Parkes, 1963. See Dickinson et al., 1991: 383, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 305–306.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 488886**, adult male, collected at Luzuriaga, 4500 ft, 09.16N, 123.15E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 421), Cuernos de Negros, Negros Oriental Province, Negros Island, Philippines, on 22 December 1952, by D.S. Rabor (no. 4038).

COMMENTS: Parkes cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he examined 10 specimens of *daphoenonota* from Negros. Of the nine paratypes, eight are in AMNH: **AMNH 459921**, male, Danawan, Canlaon; **AMNH 459922**, male, **AMNH 459923**, **459924**, females, Pula, Canlaon; **AMNH 461101**, male, **AMNH 461102**, **461103**, females, and **AMNH 488887**, male, from Luzuriaga, Negros Oriental. Due to a typographical error, *daphoenonota* was misspelled *daphoenota* in Cheke et al., 2001: 335).

Eudrepanis jefferyi Ogilvie-Grant

Eudrepanis jefferyi Ogilvie-Grant, 1894a: 50 ([northern Luzon]).

Now *Aethopyga pulcherrima jefferyi* (Ogilvie-Grant, 1894). See Dickinson et al., 1991: 384, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 306.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 686607**, adult male, collected at La Trinidad, 16.28N, 120.35E (Dickinson, et al., 1991: 421), on 11 February 1894, by John Whitehead (no. 178); **AMNH 686608**, female, collected at La Trinidad, on 16 February 1894, by John Whitehead (no. 209); **AMNH 686611**, adult male, on 6 January 1894, by John Whitehead (no. 34); **AMNH 686613**, juvenile female, on 16 February 1894, by John Whitehead (no. 214)—all collected in Benguet Subprovince, Luzon Island, Philippines.

COMMENTS: When *jefferyi* was described by Ogilvie-Grant, no type was designated and the number of specimens that he examined was not mentioned. Ogilvie-Grant (1894b: 501–522) reporting later on the entire collection, noted that the collection made between 1 January and 3 April 1894 had arrived in England on 15 June 1894. The postscript written by Bowdler Sharpe, which immediately preceded Ogilvie-Grant's (1894a) descriptions of the new forms, was dated 23 June, thus demonstrating that all of the collection was in Ogilvie-Grant's hands when the new forms were named.

In the report on the entire collection, Ogilvie-Grant (1894b: 513–514) again did not say how many specimens he had, but gave measurements for females and males. The syntypes listed above, all four collected in January and February 1894, had not previously been recognized as types at AMNH. There are syntypes in BMNH (Warren and Harrison, 1971: 273–274), presented by the subscribers to Whitehead's expedition. Rothschild purchased his specimens directly from Whitehead or from his family after his death.

Aethopyga gouldiae melittae Koelz

Aethopyga gouldiae melittae Koelz, 1954: 21 (Mt. Victoria, 1400 m.).

Now *Aethopyga gouldiae isolata* Stuart Baker, 1925. See Rand, 1967: 274, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 309.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 306280**, adult male, collected on Mt. Victoria, 1400 m, 21.12N, 93.55E (Times Atlas), Chin Hills, Myanmar, on 18 March 1938, by Gerd Heinrich on the Burma Expedition of 1937/38 (no. 2129).

COMMENTS: In the original description, Koelz cited the AMNH number of the holotype and listed seven males and nine females in AMNH and MCZ. The following are paratypes in AMNH: **AMNH 306281–306285**, three males and two females from Mt. Victoria. Heinrich's Mt. Victoria collection was reported on by Stresemann and Heinrich (1939) with specimens deposited in ZMB and American museums (Stresemann and Heinrich (1939: 151), including MCZ and AMNH (although not specifically mentioned) where Koelz studied specimens.

Aethopyga latouchii Slater

Aethopyga latouchii Slater, 1891: 43 (Swatow).

Now *Aethopyga christinae latouchii* Slater, 1891. See Dickinson, 2003: 713, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 310.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 686775**, adult male (bill broken), **AMNH 686776**, adult female, collected at "Chiong Pô," Shan-t'ou (= Swatow), 23.23N, 116.39E (Times Atlas),

Guangdong Province, China, in January 1888, by J.D. de La Touche. From the Henry H. Slater Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Slater noted that he had two male and three female specimens from La Touche, but did not designate a type; therefore all of the specimens that Slater examined are syntypes. Two of these came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection and bear Slater and Rothschild type labels as well as La Touche's original labels. Their type status is confirmed by Hartert (1920a: 425). I have been unable to find the whereabouts of the other three syntypes. Both sexes of this form are illustrated in Slater (1891: pl. I, opp. p. 43).

In the original description, Slater gave the collecting locality as "Chiong Pô in the hills west of Swatow," and he has written this on his label. Cheng (1987: 929) gave the current name of Chiong Pô as Zhangpu (= Chang-p'u, 24.08N, 117.36E, Times Atlas); this locality is northeast some distance from Shan-t'ou and in Fujian Province and seems unlikely as the place these specimens were collected.

[*Aethopyga seheriae viridicauda* Rothschild]

Rothschild (1921) deposited in BMNH the types based on material collected by George Forrest in Yunnan in 1918–1919. Rothschild's selected but not designated type of this form was listed by Warren and Harrison (1971: 586) as a syntype. LeCroy and Dickinson (2001: 188) designated BMNH Reg. No. 1921.7. 15.628 the lectotype. Of the four specimens which by that action became paralectotypes, one is in BMNH and three are in AMNH: **AMNH 686465–686467**. An additional specimen, **AMNH 686468**, collected by H.H. Harington at Maymyo and noted by Rothschild (1921: 58) as identical to the Yunnan specimens, is also a paralectotype.

Aethopyga seheriae owstoni Rothschild

Aethopyga seheriae owstoni Rothschild, 1910: 32 (Nauchau Island, off Kwangtung Peninsula, S. China).

Now *Aethopyga siparaja owstoni* Rothschild, 1910. See Dickinson, 2003: 713, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 313–314.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 686477**, adult male, collected on Nao Chou Tao (= Nauchau Island), 20.56N, 110.33E (Times Atlas), Guangdong (= Kwangtung) Province, China, on 6 January 1907, by collectors for Alan Owston (no. N. 10). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild gave the above data for his type, the date of 6 January 1907 being unique for the specimen that is now AMNH 686477, and noted that he had 17 male specimens. The holotype bears in addition to the Owston label, Rothschild Collection and type labels and was confirmed as the type by Hartert (1920a: 425). Fourteen of the 16 paratypes (all of which bear the number "N. 10") came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection: **AMNH 686469–686476** and **686478–686483**, all collected on Nao Chou Tao between 1 and 10 January 1907 by Owston's collectors.

Aethopyga seheriae tonkinensis Hartert

Aethopyga seheriae tonkinensis Hartert, 1917a: 7 (Yen-bai, Tonkin).

Now *Aethopyga siparaja tonkinensis* Hartert, 1917. See Dickinson, 2003: 713, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 313–314.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 686463**, adult male, collected at Yen-Bai, 21.43N, 104.54E (Times Atlas), Tonkin, Viet Nam, on 8 September (not November) 1911, by S. Tchuchiya. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert noted that the type was collected on "8.xi.1911" at Yen-Bai and that he had two males that had been sent to him by Nagamichi Kuroda. Both specimens were collected at Yen-Bai in September ("ix" not "xi"). Hartert apparently misread the Roman numeral for the month of collection. AMNH 686463 is the specimen dated 8 September 1911, the day of the month given for the type in the original description; an AMNH type label has been added to this specimen. Kuroda has written on the reverse of his label: "Notes: somewhat larger; nape brownish with olive margin to the feathers. See my paper p. 250." (Kuroda, 1917).

Both specimens had originally been dated 8/ix 1911. On AMNH 686462, the "8" had been marked out and a "7" added in ink

similar to that used on the rest of the original label; the correction appears to have been made by the collector. It is on this specimen that Hartert has written "(Type)" and "*tonkinensis* Hart." on the front of the Kuroda label and a reference to the original description of *tonkinensis* on the reverse. It bears a Rothschild type label. Later when he (Hartert, 1920a: 425) listed the type of this form, it seems that he depended on the presence of the Rothschild type label and listed without comment the type of *tonkinensis* as the specimen collected on 7 September 1911. That specimen, **AMNH 686462**, is the paratype of *tonkinensis*. Because it bears a Rothschild type label, it is retained in the AMNH type collection, but with an added label to indicate its paratype status.

In his article on a collection of birds from Tonkin, Kuroda (1917: 217) noted that his specimens were collected by S. Tsuchiya (so spelled by Kuroda) in 1911–1912 for T. Kobayashi and were given to Kuroda for examination. Some of the specimens had subsequently passed into Kuroda's collection. Kuroda (1917) listed eight males and two females from Yen-Bai, but because he had sent only two males to Hartert, the others are not part of the original type series.

Aethopyga siparaja niasensis Hartert

Aethopyga siparaja niasensis Hartert, 1898e: 92 (Insel Nias).

Now *Aethopyga siparaja siparaja* (Raffles, 1822). See Rand, 1967: 280, Dickinson, 2003: 713, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 313–314.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 686535**, adult male, collected on Mt. Sitolie, Nias Island, 01.05N, 97.35E (BirdLife International, 2001: 2607), Indonesia, in July 1897, by Hugo Raap (no. 266) for Hermann Rolle. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert did not designate a type in the original description but noted that he had specimens from Nias collected by Raap and from Si Oban collected by E. Modigliani. Later, Hartert (1920a: 425) listed the Nias specimen from Sitolie as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype. Paralectotypes in AMNH, all males, are: **AMNH 686531** and **686532**, Lagoendi, December 1897; **AMNH 686533**, Mt. Limboe, October 1897; **AMNH 686534**, Madgajan, August 1897, all from Nias Island; **AMNH 686536**, Si Oban, 30 April 1894.

Arachnothera longirostris prillwitzi Hartert

Arachnothera longirostris prillwitzi Hartert, 1901c: 51 (Mount Gedeh, Java).

Now *Aracnothera longirostra prillwitzi* Hartert, 1901. See Dickinson, 2003: 714, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 317.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 685331**, adult female, collected on Mt. Gede (= Gedeh), 3000 ft, 06.47S, 106.59E (Mees, 1996: 105), Java Island, Indonesia, on 10 July 1898, by Ernst Prillwitz (no. 14). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert said that he had six specimens from Java; five of which came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, all from Prillwitz. The sixth specimen may have been exchanged by Rothschild before the collection came to AMNH. Two additional specimens from Java were collected for Prillwitz in May 1901, after the February publication of the name. Hartert's (1901c: 51) type was only said to be from Mt. Gede and from the Prillwitz Collection. Later, he (Hartert, 1920a: 427) listed as the type Prillwitz's specimen no. 14, thereby designating as lectotype the specimen that is now AMNH 685331. The four paralectotypes in AMNH, all from Mt. Gede are: **AMNH 685332**, female, 10 July 1898 (Prillwitz no. 15); **AMNH 685333**, female, October 1897–January 1898 (no. 41); **AMNH 685334**, female, October 1897–January 1898 (no. 63); **AMNH 685335**, unsexed, April 1898 (no. 49).

Arachnothera longirostra rothschildi van Oort

Arachnothera longirostra rothschildi van Oort, 1910a: 195 (Natoena Islands (Boengoeran)).

Now *Arachnothera longirostra rothschildi* van Oort, 1910. See Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 317.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 685347**, adult female, collected on Natuna Besar or Bunguran (= Boengoeran) Island, 04.00N, 108.15E (USBGN, 1982), Natuna (= Natoena) Islands, Indonesia, in September 1893, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: van Oort did not designate a type in the original description but said that he examined the 10 specimens collected on Bunguran Island and loaned to him by Hartert. Hartert (1920a: 428) listed as type the female specimen marked by van Oort with his new name, thereby designating it the lectotype. AMNH 685347 is the only female specimen so marked and it bears a Rothschild type label. The nine paralectotypes are: collected by Charles Hose in July 1894, **AMNH 685338**, male, Sibintane, Natuna Besar (= Great Natuna, as on label); collected by Everett on Bunguran Island in September and October 1893, **AMNH 685339–685346**, four males and four females.

Arachnothera juliae Sharpe

Arachnothera juliae Sharpe, 1887: 451 (Kina Balu, in northern Borneo).

Now *Arachnothera juliae* Sharpe, 1887. See Smythies, 2000: 592, and Cheke and Mann, 2008a: 320.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 685462**, adult male, collected on Mt. Kinabalu, 3000 ft, 06.03N, 116.32E (Times Atlas), Sabah, Malaysia, on 19 February 1887, by John Whitehead (no. 984). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Sharpe had only Whitehead's 1887 collection from Kinabalu when he described this species, and Whitehead (*in* Sharpe, 1889: 424) only obtained one specimen on that expedition. Whitehead's label is marked "Type RBS[harpe]." The specimen bears a Rothschild type label and was listed as the type by Hartert (1920a: 428); it is illustrated in Sharpe (1887: pl. 14, opp. p. 451).

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